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1867-68

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

1867-68

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

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1. In the present report, the order of subjects prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee will be followed, and the forms have been adopted and filled in as far as possible.

PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2. AREA.—From Appendix I. A—1 it will be perceived that the British possessions of the Punjab cover an area of 95,768 square miles, of which 32,432 are returned as cultivated, 23,780 as culturable, and 39,556 as unculturable. Of the cultivated area, 8,121,173 acres consisted at the beginning of the year of unappropriated culturable waste; of these, 49,711 were sold or granted during the year, leaving 8,071,462 acres unappropriated at the close of the year. But of this large area returned as *culturable* waste, the property of Government, the greater portion is situated in tracts where the rain-fall is so scanty that cultivation without irrigation is impossible, while the water is so far from the surface that wells are too costly to admit of their construction with any prospect of future remuneration. Another large portion consists of *rukhs* or *scrub*, the retention of which is necessary for fuel purposes. Probably not much more than a tenth of the total culturable waste is really available for cultivation.

The area of the Native States in political relation with the Punjab Government is given approximately at 197,349 square miles; but there are no reliable statistics showing the proportion of the area brought under cultivation or culturable.

3. CHARACTER OF SURFACE.—This return cannot be accurately filled in at present, but measures have been taken for collecting the information required, which it is hoped will be ready for next year's report.

4. CLIMATE.—Most of the information required under this heading will be found in Appendix I. A—3. The statistics of rain-fall are obtained from returns furnished by district officers, who are supplied with rain, gauges for the head quarters stations and each sub-collectorate in their respective districts. The thermometrical returns are furnished by Doctor Neil, the Meteorological Reporter of the province, from observations carefully taken under his direction with instruments of the best construction.

The following extracts from his annual report for 1867 will be of interest:—

Temperature of sun's rays in Ladakh (11,500 *feet above the level of the sea*).—"Dr. Cayley states that in Lé the heat of the sun is so powerful that a solar thermometer (with a blackened bulb in vacuo) rises as high as 212° and 215° in the sun's rays, the temperature in the shade being, at the same time, only 65°. This solar temperature is nearly 25° above the boiling point of water at this elevation, and far higher than has ever been observed in the plains. The extreme dryness and rarefaction of the air are doubtless the reasons for the sun's rays being so powerful."

Weather at Pangi, in North West Himlayas (8,000 *feet above the sea level.*)—"*December* 1866. Very cloudy on the 1st, from which date to the 7th the days very clear. About one inch of snow fell on the 8th, and snow also fell on the morning of the 9th. The 10th and 11th were very cloudy; but from the latter date to the 27th the days were very clear and bright. The last four days of the month were cloudy, and 2 inches snow fell on the 31st.

January 1867.

"Generally cloudy up to the 7th. On the 3rd, 1 inch, and on the 4th, 2 inches of snow fell. More or less clear days from 7th to 13th, but occasionally cloudy in the mornings.—On the 13th, 10 inches of snow fell, and on the 14th three-and-a-half. From 15th to the 18th the days were clear, but from the 19th to the 24th snow fell daily; as much as seven-and-a-half inches on the 20th, one inch on the 21st, and one inch on the 24th. On the 30th and 31st it snowed very heavily. Total fall of snow 42 inches.

February 1867.

"Snow fell during greater part of the month, and a fall of 2 feet was registered on the 18th. This appears to be the coldest month of the year. The lowest temperature was 18° on the 14th. The total fall of snow 62½ inches.

"Maximum temperature	..	.. 42° on 26th
"Minimum "	..	.. 18° on 14th
"Mean daily range	..	.. 13°

March 1867.

"Snow fell very frequently this month, the total fall being 2 feet 11 "inches. The first rain-fall occurred on the 21st, the second on the 31st.

"Maximum temperature	..	.. 53° on the 20th
"Minimum "	..	.. 24° on the 7th
"Mean daily range	..	.. 12°

"The wind often blew very high.

April 1867.

"Mostly cloudy and rainy days up to the 13th, from which date to "the 17th the days were clear and bright. Rain on 17th and 18th; "clear from 19th to 22nd. From 23rd to end of the month the weather "was very rainy and cloudy. Snow fell on the 3rd, 7th and 27th. Total "fall 6½ inches.

"Maximum temperature	...	... 60° on the 30th
"Minimum "	...	... 31°
"Mean daily range	...	... 15°

May 1867.

"Clear weather up to the 6th, after which till the 16th it rained "every day. From the 17th to the 24th fine clear weather prevailed; and "from the 25th to the end of the month it rained mostly in the afternoon, "although the mornings were always very clear. Six inches of snow fell "on the 15th."

B.—Political relations with Native States.

5. Statistics.—From the statistics given in Appendix I. B—1 it will be perceived that there are 34 Native States in various degrees of feudal subordination to this Government. In addition to the above, the Punjab Government has *regular* political relations with the Independent State of Afghanistán (with which a treaty of alliance exists), and occasional communications with other States of Central Asia, such as Bokhara, Khokánd, Chitrál, Badakshán, and Khotan; it has, further, continual relations, friendly or hostile, with a large number of independent Patháns and Biloch tribes on the North-Western Frontier.

6. It is proposed in the present section to record briefly what is noteworthy in the year's history of—

(I.) Feudatory States under the management of British Officers.

(II.) Feudatory States *not* under the management of British Officers.

(III.) Our political relations with independent States and frontier tribes.

I. FEUDATORY STATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

7. Bhawulpur.—*Progress of Administration.*—In the Administration Reports for 1865-66 and 1866-67 a brief account was given of the circumstances which led to the assumption of the management of this State by

the British Government, and of the measures of improvement effected during the first year of administration. These measures of improvement have been carried on with energy and success during the year under report. During the year every department of the State has been re-organized and placed on a better footing.

8. In the *Police* the pay of all ranks has been raised, so that no one is in receipt of less than Rs. 5 a month, and the men and officers have been divided into grades, so as to hold out to each a prospect of promotion for good service.

9. The *Army* has been re-cast, and the pay of the sepoys raised to Rs. 5 per mensem, being an increase of Rs. 2 per mensem on the pay heretofore received by them—an amount wholly inadequate to their wants.

10. In the *Revenue Department*, a new system of accounts, similar to that in force in British India, has been introduced, and an annual budget of income and expenditure prepared. The system is working excellently, and the general treasury accounts, which were heretofore in hopeless confusion and arrears, are now made up *within* 20 *days of the close of each month.*

11. The *Charitable grants* and *pensions* of former Rulers, amounting to Rs. 84,000 per annum, have been enquired into, and when supported by satisfactory evidence confirmed.

12. *State debts* to the amount of Rs. 93,000 have been paid off, and it is hoped that the entire public debt will be liquidated in three years.

13. The *Revenue* has been collected with ease, and it is expected that on the 1st October 1868 there will be a cash balance of Rs. 2,00,000.

14. In the *Judicial Department* the powers of Magistrates have been defined, and provision made for securing a record of cases and affording suitable facilities for appeal. During the year, 3,997 persons were apprehended for offences, of whom 2,494 were convicted and 944 acquitted, leaving 209 cases under trial at the close of the year. *Murders* (connected with women) were numerous; and the number of *thefts*, and especially *cattle thefts*, was high in proportion to the population; but house-breaking, dacoity, robbery, and other heinous crimes, were rare.

15. *Public works* have received great attention. A *jail* has been built at Bhawalpur, and placed under the charge of the Civil Surgeon, and arrangements are in progress for introducing the system of separate confinement.

16. *Dispensaries* have been established at Bhawalpur and Ahmadpur, and are largely resorted to. In these institutions native *hakims* are employed as much as possible; and arrangements are being made for educating a number of young men, the sons of native practitioners, in the European system of medicine, so as to fit them for the charge of dispensaries hereafter.

17. But the *greatest* efforts have been directed to what is a crying want in this arid region—the extension of irrigation from the great rivers: a large irrigation canal has been commenced in the eastern or desert portion of the State, and the first 22 miles, with an average depth of 10 feet and width of 50 feet, will be opened on the 20th June. To meet the cost of

this important work the sum of Rs. 1,68,000 has been raised by loan. In the lower portion of the State three of the principal canals have been extended six miles into the desert, at a cost of Rs. 30,000. The amount of new land which will be brought into cultivation by these extensions is estimated at 25,000 acres, and the increase of revenue at Rs. 12,500 per annum. On the new canal (above referred to) applications have been received for grants of land *amounting to* 6,00,000 *acres*, so that in the course of the next two or three years a very large increase of revenue may be expected. Arrangements are in progress for founding three large villages on the banks of the canal, and one of them has already been commenced. In short, the impetus given to the increase of cultivation by the presence and influence of a single British officer is such as to excite astonishment.

18. Lastly, a weekly newspaper, entitled the *Sadik-ul-Akhbar*, has been started at Bhawalpur and is issued as a State Gazette and *Moniteur*.

19. *Political events*.—The following events of *political* importance occurred during the year. Early in the year Muhammad Nizám Khan, the late Wazír, who had been one of the first to solicit the British Government to undertake the administration of Bhawalpur, and had been treated with the greatest consideration, suddenly resigned his appointment, and, proceeding to Lahore, forwarded to the Supreme Government a series of complaints regarding the administration of the State. Mr. Ford, the Commissioner of Multan, and the Agent of the Lieutenant Governor, was directed to proceed to Bhawalpur to investigate the charges, and Nizam Khan was directed to proceed to Bhawalpur to substantiate them. Excepting in the matter of fines for non-supply of labour at the time appointed for the clearance of the irrigation channels—the enforcement of which is imperatively necessary for the good of the community, and in the arrangements for the collection of customs, the defects of which were remedied as soon as discovered;—no grievance was urged by any one save Nizam Khan himself; and the motives which actuated him in the action he had taken were soon apparent. For it appeared on enquiry, that this official had, during his tenure of the *Wazírat*, been guilty of wholesale embezzlement of the revenues and property of the State, that he was strongly suspected of being concerned in the death of the late Nawab, and in the murder of the late Ghulam Muhammad Chaki, the Commander of the forces; and that, apprehensive of exposure, he had endeavoured to excite disaffection, anh disseminate false rumours as to the acts and intentions of the British Government.

His presence at Bhawalpur being thus dangerous to the tranquillity of the country, he was detained, by order of the Supreme Government, in the Multan jail as a State prisoner, but has been recently released on security and permitted to reside at Dera Ismail Khan.

On the 25th September 1867, some disaffected men of one of the State regiments at Ahmadpur, led by several of their officers, seized a gun and endeavoured to excite a rising of the troops. The disturbance was at once put down by the rest of the troops, and the insurgents seized, before the arrival of the Superintendent, who reached the scene of the disturbance within a few hours. Prompt investigation was made. The regiment which

had mutinied was broken up, and the Commandant and officers concerned in the out-break sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Since then the conduct of the Bhawalpur troops has been excellent.

20. In the early part of 1868 the Lieutenant Governor made a tour through the eastern portion of the State, and on his arrival at Bhawalpur held a Darbar, which was attended by the young Nawab and all the principal chiefs and gentlemen of note in the State, who presented *nazars* and received valuable *khilats* in return. His Honor's visit is reported to have had the happiest result in assuring the minds of the reigning family as to the intentions of the British Government, which had been studiously misrepresented by Nizam Khan and other intriguing men.

21. At the close of the year under report, Mr. Ford, c. s., Commissioner of Multan, who, as Agent of the Lieutenant Governor, exercised general control over the affairs of Bhawalpur, proceeded to England on leave; whereupon Major Minchin, the Political Superintendent, whose ability, energy and tact have given great satisfaction, and rendered the administration highly efficient and popular, was constituted Political Agent as well as Superintendent of the State.

22. *Statistics.*—The following statistics of area, population, produce and trade in the Bhawalpur State will be of interest.

23. *Area.*—The territory of Bhawalpur, exclusive of the desert portion, is a narrow strip of country, of an average width of eight miles, extending for 300 miles along the left bank of the Sutlej, Chenab and Indus successively.

The area is 2,483 square miles, of which 1,781 square miles, or a little more than two-thirds, are culturable, and 702 square miles unculturable.

Of the culturable area, 1,111 square miles, or a little less than two-thirds, are cultivated.

Of the cultivated area, 3,43,702 acres, or 537 square miles, are irrigated by inundation canals; 1,07,680 acres, or 168 square miles, by wells; and 2,60,377 acres, or 406 square miles, by inundation from the river. There is no rain cultivation.

24. *Population.*—The population is estimated at 3,64,502 souls, of whom 10,000 are residents of the forts and isolated villages in the desert, leaving 3,54,502 as the number of inhabitants of the fertile portion of the territory. There is thus, in this latter portion, a population of 147 persons to the square mile.

Of the total population, 1,92,161 are returned as agriculturists, and 1,72,341 as non-agriculturists.

25. *Towns and villages.*—There are nine fair-sized towns:—

		Population.
1.	Bahawalpur, ...	28,250 souls.
2.	Ahmadpur, ...	43,000 ,,
3.	Kháirpur, ...	3,418 ,,
4.	Uch, ...	2,159 ,,
5.	Khanpur, ...	1,429 ,,

		Population.
6.	Allháhábád, ...	1,777 souls.
7.	Chachar, ...	3,500 „
8.	Kót Sabzal, ...	1,880 „
9.	Ahmadpur lamba, ...	3,675 „

The number of villages is 2,413.

26. *Produce.*—The total out-turn of produce during 1866-67 is estimated at 31,25,000 maunds or bushels of grain. The following statement shows the different kinds of produce grown during 1866-67, in lands irrigated by canals :—

	Number of acres under cultivation.	Yield in maunds of 80 lbs.
Autumn Crops.		
Rice, ...	1,37,865	8,00,000
Jowár, } millets, ...	58,270	3,50,000
Bájra, }	33,900	2,00,000
Indigo, ...	2,226	6,000
Sugar-cane, ...	329	3,000
Cotton, ...	2,219	12,000
Múng, Moth, and Mâsh, (vetches),	3,574	14,000
Til (Sesamum), ...	2,391	7,000
Spring Crops.		
Wheat, ...	72,500	7,50,000
Barley, ...	3,708	28,000
Gram (chick-pea), ...	2,132	8,000
Mustard, ...	987	4,000
Tobacco, ...	283	1,400

On lands irrigated by wells, the produce is either wheat, tobacco or turnips; on lands irrigated by river inundation, the entire crop is wheat or vetches, in the proportion of 3 to 1.

27. *Exports and Imports.*—The following tables show the principal articles of trade, and the places to and from which they are exported and imported:

I.—EXPORTS.

Name of Article.	Direction in which exported.				
	Multán.	Bikanír and Jessalmír.	Fazilka, Sirsa and Ferozepore.	Sukkur.	Total.
	Maunds. (Of 80 lbs.)	*Maunds.* (Of 80 lbs.)	*Maunds.* (Of 80 lbs.)	*Maunds.* (Of 80 lbs.)	*Maunds.* (Of 80 lbs.)
Grain, ...	3,476	80,659	163	31,461	1,15,759
Rice, ...	5,914	12,868	200	7,483	26,465
Ghee, ...	1,360	538	252	2,123	4,273
Oil, ...	1	972	4	537	1,514
Cotton, ...	89	1	...	1,630	1,720
English cloth, ...	332	18	3	62	415
Country cloth, ...	125	55	1	30	211
Silk (manufactured),	77	4	...	8	89
Indigo, ...	101	883	...	1,038	2,022
Cattle, ...	9,708 in number.	268 in number.	3,119 in number.	27 in number.	13,122 in number.
Miscellaneous, Spices, dried fruit, &c., ...	13,266 maunds.	23,033 maunds.	4,423 maunds.	6,697 maunds.	47,419 maunds.

II.—IMPORTS.

Name of Article.	Direction from which Imported.					Total.
	Multán.	Bikanír and Jessalmír.	Fazilka, Sirsa and Ferozepore.	Sukkur.	Afghanistán.	
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*
Grain, ...	67,357	1,270	24,147	956	...	93,730
Rice, ...	2,300	61	...	...	...	2,361
Sugar and Saccharine produce,	27,058	317	4,649	65	...	32,089
Ghee, ...	1,327	449	129	...	...	1,905
Oil, ...	2,369	12	1,895	22	..	4,298
Cotton, ...	1,828	1,585	554	18	...	3,985
English cloth,	1,279	492	...	585	...	2,356
Country cloth,	215	...	...	...	...	215
Silk, ...	90	...	...	...	...	90
Indigo, ...	79	14	...	...	...	93
Cattle, ...	265 in number.	1,637 in number.	...	...	184 in number.	2,086 in number.
Miscellaneous articles,	16,555 maunds.	12,238 maunds.	820	5,050	7,236 maunds.	41,899 maunds.

The total value of exports during 1866-67 is estimated at Rs. 12,03,144 (*Ahmadpuri*) or about £90,000 sterling.

The total value of imports, Rs. 16,58,275 (*Ahmadpuri*) or about £120,000 sterling.

28. CHUMBA. This is a mountainous tract to the north of the Kangra district, locked in on almost every side by lofty ranges. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the territories of Kashmir; on the north-east and east by British Lahoul and Ladákh. Its area is estimated at 3,210 square miles, and its population, chiefly Rájpút and Gaddí, at 1,20,000 souls, of which 6,000 reside in the capital. To the east is a region of snowy peaks and glaciers; on the west and south are fertile valleys; within its limits flow two of the five rivers of the Punjab, the Ravi and the Chandra Bhaga or Chenab; and the forests near their banks at Pangi on the Chenab, and Barmaor on the Ravi, are important sources of timber supply for the Railway and other public works in the Punjab.

29. At present the produce is chiefly confined to the ordinary grains: rice, millet, wheat, barley; and its exports to *Nurpur* (its commercial emporium) consist chiefly of grains, oak bark, and other spontaneous produce. Its botanical and mineral resources are as yet imperfectly

explored; but veins of iron, copper and lead are known to exist; excellent slate quarries have been discovered near the sanatarium of Dalhousie, and its soil and climate give promise of being suitable for the cultivation of tea.

30. The reigning family is an ancient Rájpút dynasty, said to have been originally immigrants from Márwár; and, owing to its isolated position, the principality is one of the few which escaped to a great extent the rapacity of Ranjít Singh.

31. Up to the year 1863, Chumba was a political charge attached to the Commissionership of the Trans Sutlej States; but at the solicitation of the present Raja, the British Government consented to depute an English officer to act as his superintendent and adviser,

32. Lieutenant Colonel (then Major) Blair Reid, formerly a Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab commission, was selected for the post, and assumed charge of his office in January 1863; he was subsequently transferred to a better paid appointment under the Bengal Government, but in 1866 was re-transferred at his own request to Chumba. The progress made by the Chumba State since the time of the appointment of a British officer as Superintendent, will be best described in the following extract from the last annual report of Lieutenant Colonel Reid, dated 7th May 1868:—

"On the first appointment of a Superintendent in January 1863, the "State was in debt to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000 and the current "expenses were considerably in excess of the revenue, although at that "time the receipts from sale of timber alone brought in Rs. 60,000 "a year, and nothing whatever was spent on roads or public improvements "of any kind. In fact, there was nothing better than a footpath in any "part of the State. During the last five years the debt has has been "paid off; 501 miles of road, of which 170 miles are available for mule "traffic, have been made, and are kept in good repair; the Raja has "been provided with a suitable residence, and a Kuchérry or Court house "for the transaction of business; a house has been built for the Superinten-"dent, and bungalows for the use of travellers at Chumba, Chilka, Bagra, "Batrí, Sindhara, and Dand; also two houses at Dalhousie. A dispensary "and school have been established at Chumba; and the Rajá's retinue, "which was formerly extremely numerous but very inadequately paid, has "been reduced in numbers, but placed on an efficient footing on increased "pay. I have also, with the concurrence of the Raja, abolished several "petty taxes, such as the Dúrbeal, Dúman, Kagí, and others, which were "vexatious and objectionable.

"While these improvements have been effected, the revenue, which in "1863 (exclusive of receipts from sale of timber) amounted to Rs. 73,000, "has, including the sum of Rs. 21,000 paid by Government for the lease of "the forests, risen to Rs. 1,73,777; and the ordinary expenditure of the State "has been reduced from Rs. 1,18,000 to Rs. 1,08,674, in which latter sum "is included the pay of the Superintendent, (Rs. 1,200 a month), an entirely "new charge. The saving in expense has been obtained chiefly by the "reduction of useless establishments, and by maintaining a constant check "on all expenditure, so as to confine it within the fixed estimates.

"The large addition to the revenue is owing to very considerable increase "in land revenue, to commutation of begari or forced labor, to the resumption of the Sukét Rani's jagir (Rs. 6,500), and to the development of the "resources of the State by realizing a large revenue from slates, lime, "gypsum, &c. By the opening of roads throughout the country, valuable "tracts of grazing land have been made available which were formerly "inaccessible; and the revenue under this head has nearly doubled within "the last five years, and is likely to increase still further.

"The general management is supervised by the Superintendent, in "communication with the Raja; but the minor details are conducted "chiefly by three native officials of rank, whose co-operation and advice "I have found most valuable. The system in force is now so well established, "that I find no difficulty in maintaining it, though at the outset I was met "with many difficulties and obstructions. But the weak point in the system "no doubt is that its maintenance depends entirely on the control exercised "by the Superintendent, and any relaxation of vigilance on his part would "inevitably lead to laxity of rule. Moreover, neither the Raja nor any of "the members of his family have any aptitude for business, and although "the native officials whom I have associated with myself in the administration of affairs are invaluable as coadjutors, none of them command sufficient weight or influence to keep in subjection the numerous factions "that abound in this as in every other Native State.

"Interesting as such a charge is, I feel that it would be scarcely "possible for any British officer to hold the situation of Superintendent "unless he carried with him the good will of the Raja and of the majority "of the people. That the administration on the original native system "(*i. e.*, without the introduction of English law or procedure, but controlled "by a British officer possessing the powerful support of his own Government) "is thoroughly appreciated by the Raja, and willingly acquiesced in by the "population generally, is I think satisfactorily proved by the cordial assistance received by the Superintendent from the Raja's own followers, and "by the absence of that factious opposition to existing authority which "would inevitably be apparent if the presence of an European Superintendent generally were regarded with dislike or fear."

33. PATOUDI.—On the death of Muhammad Nakki Ali Khan, Nawab of Patoudi, (a small State of 41 villages adjoining the district of Gurgaon,) the management of the State, during the minority of the son of the deceased, was vested in Asgar Ali Khan, uncle of the present Nawab. But the latter having been convicted of harsh and arbitrary conduct and wasteful extravagance, the Lieutenant Governor deemed it desirable to dispense with his services in May 1867, and to place the new administration in the hands of Safdar Hosein Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Gurgaon, under the general superintendence of the Commissioner of Dehli, Lieutenant Colonel McNeile, C. S. I., The measure has proved highly beneficial, and satisfactory to the inhabitants of the State. A summary settlement of land revenue has been economically effected, and the peasantry protected against arbitrary enhancement of taxation; transit duties have been abolished; the State debts reduced from Rs. 58,582 to Rs. 23,472; and while the wasteful extravagance of former days has ceased, measures

have been taken for the encouragement of education by the establishment of five vernacular schools.

II. FEUDATORY STATES NOT UNDER BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

34. These are 31 in number, viz.:—

Kashmír.	Sukét.	Dhámi.
Patiala.	Sarmúr (Náhan).	Baghát.
Jínd.	Kahlúr (Bilaspore.)	Balsan.
Nábha.	Hindúr (Nálagurh.)	Mailog.
Kalsia.	Bussáhir.	Bija.
Máler Kotla.	Keonthal.	Taroch.
Faríd Kot.	Bághal.	Kunhiar.
Dojána.	Jubbal.	Mangal.
Loháru.	Bhajji.	Darkuti.
Kapúrthala.	Kumhársain.	
Mandi.	Kuthár.	

The only States in which events occurred deserving of notice in this report were those of Kashmir, Patiala, Kapurthala and Bilászpur.

35. KASHMIR.—In consequence of the representations of Dr. Cayley, whose deputation to *Ladakh* to guard the interests of traders between Eastern Turkistan and British India was announced in the Report for 1866-67; and at the repeated and urgent request of this Government, His Highness the Maharajah consented—(1) to reduce the transit duties on goods passing between British territory and Eastern Turkistan, *viâ* Ladakh, to a uniform rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, calculated on the price entered in the invoice; (2) to abolish other petty and vexatious cesses formerly exacted from traders; and (3) to remove the prohibition against the transmission of the fine *Turfani* shawl wool (of which an abundance is produced in the countries north of Leh) through Ladakh to British territory. As might have been expected, these liberal measures were not adopted without reluctance. Asiatic States are eminently conservative, and the principles of free trade are foreign to their ideas of administration; while in the case of Kashmir, the State officials, being all more or less engaged in trade, were personally interested in excluding competition in the field of commerce.

36. But His Highness has since evinced a creditable change of policy, and a marked desire to co-operate with the British Government in the development of trade; he has now put an entire stop to the system of obstruction and espionage of which Dr. Cayley complained last year; he has made considerable reductions in the inland transit duties of his own territory; and has arranged for the establishment of annual fairs, to be held at Ladakh and Jammu, whither he has invited merchants of all countries to assemble, and he has further promised to bestow marks of honour upon those deserving of distinction for the excellence of the wares exhibited by them.

37. The practical results of these important reforms in developing trade between India and Yarkund are matters appertaining to the history of the current year; but it may here be briefly stated that a large increase

of trade has already taken place, and that there appears to be a favorable opening for the remunerative export of piece goods, broad cloth, and Himalayan teas, in the direction of Yarkund; while investigations made by Dr. Cayley, and Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, have established the fact of the existence of a route from Lahoul (in British territory) to Yarkund, *viâ* the Pangong lake and the Chang Chenmoo pass, considerably shorter than that by Ladakh, while it has the great advantage of avoiding the *Karakorum*, and thus vastly reducing the physical difficulty of mercantile communication with Eastern Turkistan.

38. The present Ruler of Yarkund, Kashgar and Khoten, Yakúb Kush Begi, has evinced great anxiety to cultivate friendly relations with the British Government, and at the close of 1867 despatched an *Elchi* to the Maharajah; the *Elchi* subsequently proceeded to Lahore, and had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor; he has returned to his country by the new route, and promises to use his best endeavours to promote the growth of trade between his master's territories and British India.

39. Lastly, with a view of securing some protection to British traders in Yarkund, who complain that they suffer from jealousy and intrigues on the part of influential competitors, it is proposed to appoint a resident of Yarkund to act as *Aksakal*, or agent, for guarding the interests of British traders at that place. His appointment it is believed will be of great benefit to trade from British territory, while his position can be so regulated as to prevent the possibility of political complications.

40. Patiala.—The administration of this State has been conducted since the death of the late Ruler and the minority of the present Chief, by a Council of Regency consisting of four of the State officials. The arrangement has upon the whole proved satisfactory; but during the past year dissensions arose among the members of the council, and as one of them, by name Kulwunt Rai, was convicted of intriguing against the interests of the State, and of other grave misconduct, it was deemed necessary to remove him from his post, and require him to retire from the territories of Patiala.

41. The young Chief possesses great intelligence, courtly manners, and an amiable disposition; and great hopes are entertained that he will eventually prove a good and enlightened Ruler.

42. Kapurthala.—The history of this State has, during the last two years, been marked by unhappy dissensions between the Raja and his two brothers Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh. The late Raja, Nihal Singh, shortly before his decease in 1852, executed a testamentary document, in which he empowered the Raja's brothers to claim, if necessary, a partition of the fief. The Raja protested against the recognition of the late Raja's will, but it was accepted by Lord Dalhousie, and a few years since was partially acted upon in the case of the younger of the two brothers Kour Suchet Singh; the elder brother until lately elected to remain with his brother the Raja, receiving from him a cash allowance in lieu of his portion of the estate, and in consequence of the course he adopted was permitted by the Raja to accompany him, when in 1857 he led an auxiliary force to aid the British Government in crushing the rebellion in Oude; Bikrama Singh was thus enabled to earn distinction, and received

as a reward from the British Government the gift of a valuable estate in Oude; latterly, however, differences have arisen between Bikrama Singh and the Raja, in consequence of which the former has claimed execution of the will and the separation of his portion of the estate. The Raja repeated his protest against the recognition of the provisions of the will, as opposed to Hindu law and custom, under which a *raj* or chiefship is unpartable, and further urged that his brother had in fact waived the execution of the will, and had in consequence been enabled to obtain from Government the gift of a valuable estate.

The Supreme Government, to whom the dispute was referred, decided that the provisions of the will are to be adhered to, and that unless the parties could come to terms, the separation of the brother's share should be carried into effect.

Against this decision the Raja has appealed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

43. Bilaspur.—This is a small Hill State with lands on both sides of the river Sutlej; between the Trans-Sutlej and Cis-Sutlej portions of the State is a strip of territory known as the pergunnahs of Bassai and Bacherto, with an area of about 47,000 square miles; the tract once formed portion of the domains of Bilaspur, but was wrested from its Chief by the Sikhs, and on annexation came into the possession of the British Government.

44. The Rulers of Bilaspur have long desired the restoration of this piece of territory, but political considerations prevented compliance with their request.

These difficulties having been remedied by time, Her Majesty's Government have now been pleased, in consideration of the tried loyalty of the State, the excellence of its administration, and the circumstances under which the territory came into British possession, to consent to the restoration of the pergunnahs to the Raja, on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 8,000, the amount of the land tax at present realizable therefrom. The pergunnahs of Bassai and Bacherto were accordingly made over to the Chief of Bilaspur with effect from the 1st October 1867.

III.—INDEPENDENT STATES AND FRONTIER TRIBES.

45. Afghanistan.—At the conclusion of last year's report a battle was imminent between the forces of Sher Ali Khan and Faiz Mahomed Khan on the one hand, and of Afzul Khan, commanded by his son Abdul Rahman Khan, on the other. On the 18th September the engagement took place at Kila Kinah, and ended in the discomfiture of Sher Ali Khan and the death of Faiz Mahomed Khan. This event was followed on the 1st October by the death of Afzul Khan (whose health had been declining for some time) and the succession of his brother Sardar Mahomed Azim Khan. His succession was recognized by the British Government, and in December the agent of the British Government, who had been hitherto detained in Peshawar pending the civil wars following on the death of Dost Mahomed Khan, again took up his residence in Cabul. Meanwhile Sher Ali Khan fled to Herat; but, undisheartened by

his continued ill success, was at the close of 1867-68 making active preparations for a renewed attempt to recover his lost throne.

His efforts have been since crowned with success. On the 26th August 1868 he attacked the troops of Azim Khan at Panj Shahr, and after a brief encounter completely dispersed them. Azim Khan fled to the north, and Sher Ali Khan entered Cabul in triumph on the 8th September 1868.

46. FRONTIER TRIBES.—Without attempting to enumerate the various tribes and sub-divisions of tribes, which occupy the hilly boundary of the Punjab, from Hazara on the north to Sindh on the south-west, it may be here briefly stated that they belong to two distinct races; from Hazara to Dera Ismail Khan the hill tribes are the Pathan or Pashtú-speaking race; southward of Dera Ismail Khan they are *Biloch*. Both are warlike, revengeful and predatory, but in some important respects they differ widely. While the Pathan is essentially a republican, having little reverence for the person of his Chief, the Biloch respects and obeys the head of his clan; while the Pathan is bigoted and priest-ridden, the Biloch pays scant respect to the Syad or the Maulvi. Under these circumstances it may be readily understood that the conduct of political relations with Pathan tribes is a far less easy task than of those with our Biloch neighbours. Conciliate a Biloch Chief, and you, in most cases, conciliate the whole clan; the Pathan Chief, on the other hand, is, in most cases, the head of a dominant faction only, and friendship with his faction is enmity with the rest, while priestly influence is at work to thwart, it may be in a few hours, the conciliatory policy of years.

47. During the past year the *Biloch* portion of the frontier was peaceful, and a great step was made towards the establishment of friendly relations with the *Murree* and *Bugti* tribes of the south-west, by placing at the disposal of their chiefs a few native horsemen; their presence, while it adds dignity to the chieftain, enables the local authorities of Dera Ghazi Khan to exercise a beneficial influence at the head quarters of the tribe. The measure—which would be futile in the case of Pathan tribes—has in this case proved eminently successful; it has already enabled the local authorities to anticipate and prevent a projected raid, and extirpate a band of freebooters; and has so far encouraged the chiefs of those wild clans, that on arrival of the Lieutenant Governor at Bhawalpur, during the marching season, they left their native hills, and even crossed the Indus, to pay His Honor a visit of respect, an unprecedented indication of their friendly disposition.

48. The state of the Pathan portion of the border was less satisfactory. The *Jaduns*, north of the Indus, near Torbela, in violation of treaty engagenents, erected a tower just outside our border, and levied tolls on passengers to the Othmanzai country, but desisted on threat of a blockade; the *Salarzais*, a branch of the Bonair tribe, bordering on Yusufzai, in prosecution of a private feud, entered British territory and burned a village of the Sadum clan: they were called on to send representatives to Mardan to apologize for their violation of British territory, and to pay indemnity for the outrage; and, acting under the direction of the Akhund of Swat, they have hitherto declined compliance with the above

demand, and are accordingly under strict blockade. The *Bazotis*, an insignificant clan, living in rocky fastnesses on the border of Kohat, espousing the cause of a British subject against whom a Civil Court decree had been passed 10 years ago, by Colonel Edwardes, made a raid in force, which necessitated calling out a detachment of the Kohat garrison. The *Bazotis* were driven into their hills, but the affair cost the life of a gallant officer, Captain Ruxton, Commanding the 3rd Punjab Infantry. This tribe is also under strict blockade. A similar measure has been found necessary in the case of the *Mahsúd Waziris* on the Bannu frontier, and is still in force.

49. *Outrage upon Lieutenant Grey.* In July 1867, Lieutenant Grey, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, proceeded in person to *Tibbí*, at the extreme south of the Dera Ismail Khan district, to arrest Kowra Khan, Chief of the *Kusranis* (a Biloch tribe, domiciled in British territory), on the charge of abetment of a murder, said to have been committed 5 years previously. The boat containing Lieutenant Grey's escort having missed the proper channel, he found himself at his destination almost without a follower. After waiting in vain for the missing escort, Lieutenant Grey imprudently determined to effect the arrest single handed. The chief and his son were summoned, and made over to Lieutenant Grey's orderlies, and were being marched to the river side; seeing this, the chief's tribesmen assembled in large numbers, flocked to the rescue, and forcibly released the prisoners; whereupon Kowra Khan, placing himself at the head of his followers, hastened back to Tibbi, seized Lieutenant Grey, (who had remained behind) and marched him into the hills beyond the border.

50. A hot pursuit was set on foot by the people of the vicinity, led by Sultan Muhammad Khan, Chief of Vehoa, and Lieutenant Grey was rescued after a few hours detention in the hills; but the offending chief for the time escaped. Endeavours had now to be made to secure the person and punishment of the offenders. This was admirably effected by Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Commissioner of the Derajat Division, who, without moving a soldier beyond the border, or even imposing a blockade, by his influence with border tribes caused Kowra Khan to be hunted down from hiding place to hiding place, and finally captured and delivered up to justice.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

51. The information required will be found in Appendix I. C., so far as such information is at present available.

The province of the Punjab was constituted a Lieutenant Governorship in 1859; it is divided for administrative purposes into ten Commissionerships or Divisions, of an average area of 9,567 square miles. The Divisions are sub-divided into an aggregate of 32 districts, with an average area of 2,992 square miles; and the districts are sub-divided into 122 tahsils or revenue sub-collectorates, and 298 thanahs or police stations. There are 417 Magistrates, who nearly all exercise the powers of Civil and Revenue Judges, and 15,644 Police, to a population of 17,593,946 souls.

D.—Population.

52. A census of the population of the Punjab province was taken on the night of the 10th January 1868; the general results are given in Appendix I. D., but a detailed report is under preparation by the Financial Commissioner. It will be perceived that the population of the Punjab, as ascertained by the present census, amounts to 17½ millions; this is upwards of 2½ millions in excess of the estimate of population based on the returns of the last census of 1854; the number of persons to the square mile averages 184; but in 2 districts the number exceeds 500, in 4 districts it is between 400 and 500, and in 3 districts it is between 300 and 400. The number of Europeans is returned as 17,938, Eurasians as 1,032, Native Christians 2,949, Sikhs 1,129,319, Hindus 6,134,243, Mahomedans 9,335,652, others 972,833. Of the above, 9,403,819 are returned as agriculturists, and 8,190,127 as non-agriculturists. Further remarks are reserved for a separate report.

E.—Fiscal Statistics.

Survey and Settlement.

53. *Survey.*—The survey establishments under Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone were employed during the year in making a trigonometrical and revenue survey, in Upper Hazara and Khagan. The maps are on the scale of two inches to the mile, and the village boundaries and all details of cultivation are shewn.

54. During the year the area triangulated was 2,000 square miles, and that surveyed 502 square miles; the cost per square mile was for the triangulated area Rs. 18, and for the surveyed area Rs. 76; the cost of the latter is high, owing to the exceedingly difficult nature of the country. Further details will be found in Appendix I E.—1.

55. *Settlement.*—The following districts were under Settlement during the year:—

Gujerat.
Gujeranwála.
Lahore.
Kangra.
Montgomery.
Hazara.

The Settlements of the two districts first named were concluded during the year; the Settlements of the Lahore and Kangra districts will probably be concluded before the close of 1868; at the conclusion of Settlement operations in Gujerat and Gujeranwála the establishments were transferred to Montgomery and Hazara, in which districts Settlement operations were commenced.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioner of Settlements has furnished no progress report of operations during the past year.

56. In the following districts the Settlements have expired, and are being continued from year to year until new Settlements are effected: Peshawar, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kohat, Multan,

Muzaffargarh, and part of Ludianah. In the following districts revised Settlements have been made, but have not been as yet reported or formally sanctioned: Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Syalkot, Gujerat and Gujeranwala.

57. The following abstract statement shows the dates on which the remaining Settlements now in force will expire, and the term of years for which the Settlement was made:—

Year.	Settlements expiring in the year.	Term of years for which the Settlement was made.
1869,	A small part of the Dehli district, ...	Less than 10 years.
"	Part of Rohtak district, ...	The greater portion for 30 years. Some for less than 10 years.
1870,	Hissar, ...	30 years.
	Part of Rohtak, ...	30 "
	" of Dehli, ...	30 "
1871,	A small part of Syalkot, ...	10 "
	Jhang, ...	10 "
	Part of Dera Ismail Khan, ...	10 "
	Part of Dehli, ...	30 "
	Do., ...	10 "
1872,	Gurgaon, ...	30 "
	Part of Karnaul, ...	30 "
	Do., ...	10 "
1873,	Jhelum, ...	10 "
1874,	Rawalpindi, ...	10 "
1876,	Greater part of Sirsa, ...	Under 30 "
1880,	Amballa, ...	30 "
1881,	Jalandhar, ...	10 "
	Part of Karnaul, ...	10 "
	Greater part of Ludianah, ...	30 "
1882,	Simla, ...	Under 30 "
	Hushyarpur, ...	For 30 "
	Kangra, ...	" 30 "
1883,	Firozepur, ...	" 30 "
1885,	Amritsar, ...	For 20 "
	Syalkot, ...	" 20 "
1888,	A small part of Sirsa, ...	For 30 "
1893,	Part of Sissar, ...	" 30 "

58. *Surveyed and assessed area.*—Valuable information upon this subject will be found in Appendix I. E.—2. It will be perceived that the total assessed area in the Punjab and its Dependencies aggregates upwards of sixty-one millions of acres, of which not more than 21 millions are cultivated; of the cultivated area a little less than one-fourth is irrigated by wells and other private irrigation works, and little more than one-twentieth by Government irrigation canals; the rest is entirely dependent upon rain. Of the uncultivated area nearly four millions of acres are composed of grazing lands; nearly thirteen millions of acres (inclusive of the grazing lands) are culturable, and nearly 24 millions of acres unculturable.

The total assessment, amounting to Rs. 21,706,357, falls at the rate of Rs. 1-0-9 per acre of cultivated area, of 0-10-4 per acre of culturable lands, and 0-5-8 in total area assessed.

59. Varieties of Tenures.—These statements are under preparation in the office of the Financial Commissioner, but have not yet been furnished.

60. Transfers.—This statement has not been furnished by the Financial Commissioner; the information in regard to columns 5, 6 and 7 is not procurable without minute enquiry, which it would be unfair to impose upon our already overworked revenue establishments.

61. Land Revenue—The form prescribed by the Statistical Committee being found unsuitable, a statement showing the demand, collections and balances has been substituted, and will be found in Appendix I. E.—6.

62. The total demand on account of land revenue in 1867-68 was Rs. 1,95,68,669; sub-divisible into the following main heads:—

Regular land revenue, ...	Rs. 1,81,85,969
Tribute and commutation for feudal service, ..	5,23,621
Miscellaneous revenue, of which the principal items were (1) grazing dues, (2) sale proceeds of wood from Government wood preserves, and (3) income from summarily settled lands not brought on the regular rent-roll, ...	8,59,019

63. Compared with 1866-67 the demand for regular revenue increased by Rs. 55,231, owing principally to the lapse of revenue-free estates, and the assessment of waste lands brought under cultivation, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
By lapses of revenue-free estates, ...	47,319	...
By grant of do., ...	...	16,784
By revision of assessment, ...	3,027	7,391
By loss or gain of land by action of rivers, ...	56,671	50,129
By lands released or taken up for public purposes, ...	13	1,228
Assessment of waste, ...	15,110	...
Progressive increase of revenue demand, ...	7,683	...
Miscellaneous, ...	979	...
Redemption of land revenue, ...	...	39
	1,30,802	75,571
Net increase, ...	55,231	

64. Under the heading *Tribute* there was a decrease of Rs. 5,000, owing to the remission of that amount from the tribute of the Raja of Chumba, in consideration of lands made over for the new cantonments of Balún and Bakloh.

65. Under the heading *Miscellaneous* there was a net decrease of Rs. 88,800, chiefly owing to diminished sales of wood from Government wood preserves.

66. *Collections.*—Of the total demand of Rs. 1,95,68,609, all was collected during the year but Rs. 1,18,814 or a little more than ½ per cent. Of this amount, Rs. 37,960 are returned as "in train of liquidation," Rs. 30,202 "doubtful," Rs. 42,868 "nominal" and Rs. 7,784 "irrecoverable;" the "nominal" balance is the result chiefly of revision of assessment; the remainder the result of suspension or remission of demand owing to inundations in the eastern districts and want of rains in the south-west. Upon the whole, the state of the land revenue during the year under revision must be considered very satisfactory.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A. Legislative.

67. Forms II. A—1 and 2 (*Statements of Acts and Bills*) prescribed by the Statistical Committee are not applicable to the Punjab, which province has no Legislature of its own. The Statement of Draft Bills will be found in Appendix II. A—3.

68. *Acts passed with special reference to the Punjab.*—The following Acts were passed during 1867-68, with special reference to the Punjab:—

(1). Act XXXV of 1867—*to provide temporary assistance to the Financial Commissioner.*

This was a temporary Act empowering the Lieutenant Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint an additional Financial Commissioner, for the purpose of clearing off the arrears of Revenue appeals, which had accumulated during more incumbencies than one in the office of the Financial Commissioner. These arrears have now been cleared off, and the Act has ceased to have effect.

(2). Act III of 1868—*to authorize the Local Government of the Punjab to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar.*

Several Native gentlemen of rank and substance in the Punjab had from time to time been invested by the Local Government with power to hear and dispose of Civil suits within the local limits of their estates; and certain tribunals had been established in the Kangra district for the decision of suits relating to marriages and betrothals. But as no mention had been made of these in the Punjab Courts' Act, (XIX of 1865,) doubts had been entertained of their legality. This Act was accordingly passed to remove such doubts, and to enable the Lieutenant Governor to invest any person with the powers of a Civil Court, in the same way as he can, by the Code of Criminal Procedure, invest any person with all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

(3). Act VII of 1868—*the Punjab Appeals' Act.*

When the Code of Civil Procedure was extended to the Punjab in 1866, the Chapters and Sections relating to regular and special appeals were excepted, and the local rules on these subjects previously in force

were retained, under which a license of appeal on matters of fact, as well of law, was permitted, unknown to the procedure of the Regulation Provinces. It was considered, however, after a year's experience, that the time had come for bringing the appellate system of the Punjab somewhat more into uniformity with that obtaining in other parts of India. With this view, the present Act was passed. The result is that, whereas, under the old rules, a suitor could appeal on a matter of *fact* from the Court of a Táhsildar to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, from the Court of the Deputy Commissioner to the Court of the Commissioner, and from the Court of the Commissioner to the Chief Court—and in addition could move for a review of judgment in each of these four tribunals—it is now ruled that, where two Courts concur in regard to an *issue of fact* raised in a Civil suit, there shall be no further appeal in regard to such issue. On points of law, or on points regarding the construction of documents affecting the merits of a case, an appeal will lie, as before, up to the Chief Court, notwithstanding the concurrence of two subordinate Courts.

69. *Acts extended to the Punjab.*—The following Acts were *extended* to the Punjab during the year under report:—

(1). Act XXVIII of 1867—*to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals called Petty Sessions Courts.*

Boards of Honorary Magistrates had been appointed from time to time in some of the principal cities of the Punjab, for the trial of petty offences. To remove doubt as to the legality of sentences passed by such Boards acting collectively, this Act, which was originally passed for the North-West Provinces only, was, under a power reserved in the Act, extended *mutatis mutandis* to the Punjab.

(2). Act XI of 1863—*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil Process.*

The fees for the service and execution of Civil process in the Punjab had heretofore, (except in Courts of Small Causes) been levied in a lump sum on the institution of a suit, reckoned *ad valorem* on the value of the suit; and the surplus collections, after defraying the cost of service and execution, were credited annually to the Imperial revenues. It was considered by the Judges of the Chief Court that the system above described of levying process fees was inconsistent with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which contemplates a fee *per process;* further, that the system was objectionable in principle, for it had the effect of taxing suitors who required but few witnesses, for the benefit of those who required a large number; while the "compounding" for the service of processes, which was another feature in the old system in force in the Punjab, led to great abuse, in the reckless summoning of large numbers of witnesses and in encouraging unnecessarily protracted enquiries. Lastly, it was considered desirable that the surplus collections, instead of being, as heretofore, merged into the general revenues of the Empire, should be set apart and made available to the Local Government for the improvement of the administration of Civil Justice, as provided in Section 7 of Act XI of 1863. That Act, which was originally passed for the North-West Provinces, was

accordingly extended to the Punjab, under the authority given in Section 11, with effect from 1st November, 1867.

(3). Act XX of 1866—*to provide for the Registration of Assurances.*

The Registration system of the Punjab had heretofore been regulated by local rules, which acquired the force of law under Section 25 of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861. It was considered however that the time had arrived for a more perfect system than was provided in those rules. With this view, and to bring the Punjab Registration system into uniformity with that prevailing in other provinces, the Indian Registration Act of 1866 was, with the approval of the Government of India, extended to the Punjab, with effect from 1st January 1868.

B.—Judicial.

70. Courts of Justice.—From Statement II. B—1, it will be perceived that there were at the close of the year 1867, 531 tribunals for the disposal of Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases; or about one tribunal to 33,000 persons. Of the Judges, 488 were stipendiary and 43 non-stipendiary; 234 were Europeans, and 330 Natives.

71. Of the above Courts, 43 exercised appellate as well as original powers; 10 were Courts of Sessions; while the Chief Court, composed of two Judges, one of them a barrister, was the final appellate authority in Civil and Criminal cases, and acted as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects were charged with serious offences; and the Financial Commissioner exercised final appellate jurisdiction in Civil suits regarding land in districts where a Settlement was in progress.

72. Administration of Criminal Justice.—*Number of cases, and by whom decided.*—The number of Criminal cases coming under judicial cognizance was 49,403, of which 13,698 were non-bailable and 35,705 bailable; of these, six were heard and decided by the Chief Court, 680 by Courts of Sessions; 683 by Magistrates invested with enhanced powers under Act XV of 1862; 21,474 or 45 per cent by single Magistrates exercising full powers, paid and unpaid; 16,983 or 36 per cent by Subordinate Magistrates of first class; 8,243 cases or 17 per cent by Subordinate Magistrates of the second class; 41,740 or 88 per cent were decided by *paid* Magistrates, and 5,643 or 12 per cent by *unpaid* Magistrates; 16,823 or 35 per cent by European, and 30,560 or 65 per cent by Native Magistrates.

73. *Number of persons and witnesses.*—The total number of persons brought to trial was 1,13,931, or 10,253 more than in 1866; the number of witnesses 1,19,201.

74. *Disposal of cases.*—Of the cases under trial during the year, all were disposed of within the year but 467 cases, affecting 971 persons, (or less than one per cent).

The average duration of trials was seven days, (counting from the date of the formal charge to the date of decision), and of preliminary enquiries (in cases where preliminary enquiries were held,) 15 days.

This is an increase of one day over the average duration of such cases in 1866. Of the witnesses, 1,19,201 or 89 per cent were discharged after one day's attendance, 9,905 or 7 per cent were detained two days, 2,690 or 2 per cent three days. On the whole, there is an improvement in the matter of detention of witnesses in nearly all districts as compared with the returns of last year.

Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, numbering 21,586, 3·2 per cent were committed to the Sessions, 58·6 per cent punished by Magistrates, and 38 per cent acquitted or discharged.

Of persons tried for bailable offences, amounting to 91,106, 10 per cent were committed, 61·9 per cent convicted, and 37·9 acquitted.

75. *Punishments.*—The following table shows the nature of the sentences passed :—

DESCRIPTION OF PUNISHMENT.	1867.	
	Number of persons punished.	Per-centage of the whole number.
Transportation, ...	157	0·2
Imprisonment with fine, ...	8,025	11·6
Do. with whipping.	173	0·2
Do. with fine and whipping, ...	252	0·3
Do. without fine or whipping, ...	3,614	5·2
Whipping and fine, ...	24	0·04
Whipping alone, ...	1,552	2·2
Fine alone, ...	50,975	74·0
Security for good behaviour, ...	1,852	2·7
Security to keep the peace, ...	488	0·7
Recognizance to keep the peace, ...	2,157	3·1
Total, ...	69,136	100

76. *Imprisonment.*—The following table shows the terms of imprisonment to which persons were sentenced :—

PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT.	1867. Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.	1867. Per-centage to whole number imprisoned.
For 15 days and under, ...	914	7·7
Above 15 days and not exceeding 6 months, ...	6,602	55·5
" 6 months " 1 year, ...	2,079	17·5
" 1 year " 2 years, ...	1,994	16·7
" 2 years " 5 do., ...	241	2·0
" 5 do. " 7 do., ...	8	0·5
For seven years, ...	31	
Transportation for seven years, ...	20	

Of the above, 3,976 persons were sentenced to solitary imprisonment.

77. *Fines.*—The following table shows the detail of fines imposed :—

DETAIL OF FINE.	1867. Number of persons sentenced to fine.	1867. Per-centage to total number of persons fined.
Rupees 5 and under, ...	40,651	68·6
Above 5 Rs. and under 50 Rs.	17,450	29·4
" 50 " 200 "	1,052	1·8
" 200 " 500 "	97	0·2
" 500 " 1,000 "	23	
Above Rs. 1,000, ...	2	

In all, Rs. 5,25,112 were imposed as fines, or on an average Rs. 8-0-9 per person, of which 75 per cent was realized; out of the above, Rs. 25,242 were paid to complainants as compensation, under Section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This is a great improvement compared with past years, viz., in 1862, Rs. 4,75,930 were imposed as fines on 31,976 persons, being an average of 14-9-0 per head, of which 53 per cent only was realized, and Rs. 14,992 paid to complainants as compensation. Thus it may be asserted that fines are now imposed with greater judgment, more fully realized, and the power of awarding amends to complainants suffering wrongful loss more freely exercised. Still His Honor thinks it would be well if Section 44 of the Code were even more frequently enforced.

The Judges of the Chief Court strongly advocate an amendment of the law, under which fines are only leviable from the moveable property of offender which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Court which sentences him, and recommend that they be recoverable from the moveable property of the person wherever it may be found.

78. *Whipping.*—The number of persons punished with whipping has steadily decreased during the last four years; indicating that whipping, as a sole punishment, is not ordinarily deemed sufficient for the crimes for which its infliction is sanctioned.

79. *Claims to maintenance.*—The number of claims for maintenance of wives and children, under Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, still continues to increase, notwithstanding that a stamp duty was imposed on these claims during the year. From the fact that out of 1,278 claims all but 337 were dismissed, it may be inferred that the great majority are false and vexatious, and fit subjects for taxation.

80. *Land disputes.*—The number of cases in which the assistance of the Criminal Courts was required in disputes relating to the possession of land, or the right or use of land or water, was only 48, a satisfactory proof of the promptness with which redress is obtainable through the Civil Courts.

81. *European British Subjects; Security.*—During the year 1,853 European British subjects were convicted before Justices of the Peace under 53 George III. Chapter 155; 488 persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, a decrease of 86 as compared with the previous year; and 1,852 persons were called on to furnish security for good behaviour, being 139 more than during 1866.

82. *Sessions Cases.*—During the year under report, 352 cases, involving 711 persons, were committed to the Sessions. The proportion of convictions was 63·5 per cent of persons committed; this is not satisfactory, but it appears that the statistics are materially affected by the very large number of acquittals in the Mooltan Division,—a fact indicative of want of judgment, either in the committing magistrates or in the Sessions Judge. The average duration of trials before the Courts of Session (counting from the date of committal to date of sentence) was 60 days; in 1866 the average duration was 77 days.

The following statement shows the punishments awarded by Sessions Courts:—

	Number.	Per-centage.
Sentenced to death subject to confirmation of Chief Court,	76	17
" to transportation for life, ...	113	26
" " for more than 10 and not exceeding 14 years,	3	0·7
" " " 7 " 10 "	11	2·5
" " 7 years, ...	10	2·3
" to imprisonment for 7 years, ...	16	3·7
" " " more than 5 and less than 7 years,	5	1·1
" " " " 2 and " 5 "	67	15·4
" " " not more than 2 years, ...	96	22·0
" " fine alone, ...	38	8·7

83. *Appeals.*—Of 41,263 persons who were convicted by Subordinate Magistrates, 6·2 per cent appealed; in appealed cases 13 per cent of the orders were modified, in 20 per cent reversed, in 2 per cent re-trials were ordered, in 60 per cent of the cases the original orders were not interfered with. The average duration of appeals to Magistrates (from date of lodging appeal to date of order on appeal) was 10 days; 22 cases, involving 84 persons, were pending at close of the year.

There were 3,853 appeals to Sessions Courts; in 75 per cent of these cases the orders were not interfered with, in 6 per cent the orders were modified, in 12 per cent reversed, in 1 per cent new trials were ordered. The average duration was 28 days; and 177 cases, involving 219 persons, were pending at the close of the year. The statistics of duration of appeals in Sessions Courts are not as satisfactory as could be wished.

84. *Chief Court.*—The Chief Court held five Criminal Sessions, in which 6 European British subjects were committed for trial. In all cases but one convictions were obtained. The case, in which an acquittal was recorded was a charge of criminal misappropriation of Government money. In this case the accused refunded the amount, and was severely punished departmentally; under these circumstances, and as there were extenuating circumstances in the case, the Government decided to offer no evidence for the prosecution.

85. Including 2 cases pending on 1st January, 44 cases involving 53 persons were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence

of death; in 58 per cent of the cases referred sentence of death was confirmed, in 41 per cent the sentences were reduced, in 2 cases the persons were acquitted, and in one case a re-trial was ordered.

86. During the year there were 445 Criminal appeals, involving 612 persons, before the Chief Court; of these, all but 25 were disposed of. In the case of 9 persons the orders were modified, in the case of 23 persons orders were reversed, in the case of 547 persons the orders were not interfered with.

87. As a Court of Revision the Chief Court called for 148 cases, involving 264 persons. In 26 per cent of the cases the original orders were upheld, in 24 per cent modified, 34 per cent reversed, and in 9 per cent re-trials were ordered. Upon the whole, the Chief Court disposed of, on the Criminal side, 604 cases, leaving 40 cases pending at the close of the year.

88. Upon the whole, the general results of the administration of Criminal Justice may be thus summed up. The number of Judicial tribunals has been increased; native agency has been employed to a greater extent in the administration of Criminal Justice, and valuable assistance is beginning to be rendered by the burghers and gentry of the province, who, in the capacity of Honorary Magistrates, disposed of 12 per cent of the judicial business; work has largely increased, but justice upon the whole has been promptly administered, and, judging from the statistics of appeal, well administered; fines have been more judiciously imposed, and witnesses less frequently detained than heretofore. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the despatch of business by Appellate Courts, and the percentage of acquittals in cases committed to the Sessions was unsatisfactorily large.

89. During the year 1867, the following Circular orders on matters relating to Criminal Justice, were issued by the Chief Court:—

No. V dated 19th February, laying down rules for the guidance of Magistrates in regard to the custody of property sent in by the police.

No. VIII dated 29th March, prescribing revised statistical returns for annual reports on Criminal Justice.

No. X dated 8th April, mode of dealing with Criminal lunatics.

No. XI dated 9th April, laying down rules to prevent the illegal detention in jail of prisoners whose terms of inprisonment have expired.

No. XVII dated 25th June, rules for the disposal of cases by Magistrates which they are not competent to try, but which are triable by Deputy Commissioners invested with powers under Act XV of 1862.

No. XXII dated 12th July, scale of expenses to complainants and witnesses attending Criminal trials at the Chief Court on the original side.

No. XXIV dated 20th July, rules for regulating the commitment and order of trial of European British subjects, committed for trial to the Chief Court.

No. XXX dated 6th November, directing that District Superintendents of Police be allowed to inspect the register of convictions kept up in district offices.

No. XXXIII dated 14th December, scale of expenses of complainants and witnesses in Criminal trials before Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

90. ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.—The statistics of Civil Justice will be found in Appendices II. B—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, which are drawn up in the form prescribed by the Statistical Committee.

91. *Number of suits.*—There has been at length a *decrease* in the amount of litigation in this province, which for the previous few years had been increasing at the rate of about 10,000 suits per annum. The number fell from 165,970 in 1866 to 144,628 during the year under report, but the number is still greater than the aggregate number of Civil suits in Bengal, Oude and the Central Provinces put together, and more than twice the number in the North-West Provinces.

The decrease is general, and is most marked in the case of suits for land, or the rent, revenue and produce of land, which decreased by 22 per cent, while other suits decreased in the ratio of 10 per cent.

92. *Cause of decrease.*—The general causes cited for this decrease are—

(1.) The increased rate of stamp duty leviable from petitions of plaint under the new Stamp Act.

(2.) The absence of a large portion of the community at the Hurdwar fair.

(3.) The sickliness of the last months of the year.

(4.) Growing caution on the part of bankers and traders to take written obligations for payment of money.

It would be natural, at first sight, to attribute the decrease principally, if not solely, to the enhanced stamp duties; but on examination of the returns it appears that in some districts the decrease is referable to periods antecedent to the introduction of the new Stamp Act, and in some again the number of suits instituted *after* the introduction of the new Stamp Act increased instead of diminished.

93. *Value and nature of suits.*—The average value of suits was Rs. 56, and the bulk of litigation was for sums of Rs. 20 and under, and only 13,013 suits out of 1,50,683 were for sums exceeding Rs. 100. As usual, parole debts, debts on written obligations and account were the staple of litigation. The total amount under litigation was Rs. 83,84,621.

94. *Disposal of suits.*—Of the total number of suits for disposal, amounting to 1,50,683, 96 per cent were decided during the year, at an average duration of 18 days, "as short a period," remark the Judges of the Chief Court, "as is desirable or consistent with complete investigation."

95. *By what Courts.*—Of the cases disposed of, 52 per cent were disposed of by Tahsildars (Native officials in charge of sub-divisions) or Naib Tahsildars (Assistants to above), 23 per cent by English and Native Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners, 15 per cent by Small Cause Court Judges (vested with powers of final decision)

and 2·4 per cent by Honorary Civil Judges. In all, 35·8 per cent were decided by European and 64·2 per cent by Native agency.

96. *Nature of decisions.*—Of the suits decided, 36 per cent were decided on the merits; and of these, 13·8 per cent were decided wholly in favor of plaintiffs, 10·5 per cent partly so, and 13·1 in favor of defendants. Of the whole number of cases, 4·5 were decided *ex parte*, 22·3 per cent on confession of judgment, 4·9 per cent by arbitration, 13 per cent were dismissed in default, and 18 per cent adjusted or withdrawn. Compared with previous years, the number of cases disposed of *ex parte* has nearly doubled, and the number of cases dismissed in default of the appearance of the plaintiff has increased from 9·7 per cent to 13 per cent; on the other hand, the number of cases decided by arbitration has decreased from 6·7 per cent to 4·9 per cent. This is attributed to the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure, which enacts greater punctuality in the attendance of parties than the Punjab Code, and disallows arbitration except on application of parties, whereas formerly arbitration was frequently resorted to under direction of the Court.

97. *Costs.*—The aggregate cost of suits increased from Rs. 7,33,947 to Rs. 8,13,855; and the per-centage of cost of suit to value from Rs. 8-10-8 to Rs. 9-0-0. The increase is attributed to increased stamp duty on plaints, to the more regular payment of witnesses' expenses, and to the more frequent employment of pleaders.

The income from process fees amounted to Rs. 2,01,014, of which Rs. 1,08,987 were expended, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of Rs. 92,026.

98. *Execution of decrees.*—Of 85,676 decrees passed during the year, 33,136 or 38 per cent were put in execution during the year, and 31,295 applications were made for execution of decrees passed in previous years. The aggregate value of decrees put in execution amounted to Rs. 49,66,394. Of these, 30,325 or 42·9 per cent were completely executed—15,882 or 22·0 in part, 17,342 or 24 per cent struck off in default.

In the North-West Provinces in 1866 the per-centages were 29, 21, and 48.

Of the total amount realized by execution, (*viz.* Rs. 14,39,850) Rs. 4,23,026 or 29 per cent were paid voluntarily into Court; Rs. 8,01,907 or 55 per cent were paid after attachment, but before sale of goods; Rs. 2,14,907 or 15 per cent was realized by sale of goods after attachment. The above seems to indicate that non-payment was as a rule the result of neglect or unwillingness rather than inability to pay. 700 persons were imprisoned for debt during the year.

99. *Appeals.*—During the year, 7,548 appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners, which with 569 pending appeals gave a file of 8,117 cases. Of these, all but 349 cases were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 21 days, a period which, in the opinion of the Chief Court, cannot be much reduced. Of the appeals disposed of, 8 per cent were rejected; in 59 per cent the orders were confirmed; in 11·3 per cent the orders were reversed; and in 16·7 per cent the cases were returned for re-investigation. These results were much the same as last year.

Appeals to the Courts of Commissioners fell from 7,041 in 1866 to 5,832 cases in 1867. Including 1,358 cases pending, there were altogether 7,190 appeals for disposal; of these, 5,880 were disposed of, leaving 1,310 undisposed of at the close of the year.

The average duration of appeals to Commissioners' Courts was 72 days; this is not satisfactory.

Of 5,880 appeals decided by Commissioners, 70 per cent were rejected or confirmed, 14 per cent reversed or modified, and 15 per cent remanded for further investigation.

The number of appeals to the Chief Court fell from 1,543 in 1866 to 1,201 in 1867. Including 277 cases pending at the close of 1866, there were in all 1,478 appeals for disposal, of which 1,311 were disposed of, leaving 167 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals decided, 37 per cent were withdrawn, transferred or struck off in default; 10·3 per cent were decided wholly, 23·5 per cent in part, in favor of appellant; 39 per cent were decided in favor of respondent; and 9 per cent were returned for reinvestigation.

100. *Miscellaneous cases.*—Besides the Civil suits, the District Courts disposed of 105 applications for the collection of debts on succession, under Act XXVII of 1860; 175 cases connected with the custody and disposal of intestate property, and 538 petitions for review of judgment.

101. *Working of Act VIII of* 1859 (Code of Civil Procedure). This was extended to the Punjab (after much local opposition) at the close of the year 1866. Of its working during 1867, the Judges of the Chief Court remark as follows:—

" The working of Act VIII of 1859 has been on the whole satisfactory. " Certain irregularities in regard to the dismissal of suits on default and " the appointment of commissions, are due, as stated in the earlier part of " this report, more to the Courts themselves and their officials than to any " defect in the Act. As the provisions of the Code become better known " these irregular practices will, it is hoped, become less frequent. All that " is required is that the Act should be carefully studied and constantly re- " ferred to, and that no order be passed under it without the Court satisfying " itself that it is in accordance with the spirit as well as the letter of the law. " If the Courts and their officials would comply with the procedure as " strictly as they enforce a compliance with it on the part of suitors, no " difficulty would be experienced in carrying out the provisions of the Act. " Its success entirely depends upon the judgment and discretion with which " it is worked by individual Judges, and neither the one nor the other can " be exercised to any purpose without a perfect familiarity with its provi- " sions."

102. *Process fees.*—Act XI of 1863 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of peons for the service and execution of Civil process,*) was extended to the Punjab at the close of 1867; and under its provisions a system of charging a small *ad valorem* fee for each process issued was introduced in lieu of the system of charging a lump sum at the commencement of the suit for defraying the cost of all processes served. "It is generally admitted," remark the Judges of the Chief Court,

"that the new method of levying process fees is a great improvement on "the old system."

103. *Registration.*—The number of deeds registered during the year was 75,107, against 61,202 in 1866. As in preceding years, obligations for the payment of money form the largest portion of deeds registered in 1867. The number of *Wills* registered increased from 60 in 1866 to 277 in 1867.

From the first of January 1868 the Registration Act, (XX of 1866) was introduced, and the result has, up to the present time, been most satisfactory, in regard to the number of documents registered and the income realized.

104. The following is an abstract of the principal Circular Orders of the Chief Court, relating to Civil Justice, issued during 1867:—

No. VI dated 22nd February, laying down rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Chief Court in regard to the admission of appeals to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

No. IX dated 3rd April, prescribing revised statistical returns for annual reports on Civil Justice.

No. XII dated 10th April, explaining how far the provisions of Section I of the Punjab Civil Code, as to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts of the Punjab, have been altered by recent enactments, in regard to the *subject matter* of suits.

No. XVI dated 4th June, reminding judicial officers of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and of the Punjab Chief Court Act, in regard to the transfer and withdrawal of suits and appeals; and suggesting that this course would be appropriately followed in certain cases where the Secretary of State for India is a party.

No. XVIII dated 2nd July, prescribing additional rules for the admission of Pleaders in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

No. XIX dated 9th July, regarding the Bankruptcy procedure of the Punjab Courts.

No. XXI dated 9th July, regarding the grant of probate and letters of administration under the Succession Act.

No. XXIII dated 12th July, regarding reference to arbitration.

No. XXVI dated 14th October, regarding mode of serving processes upon persons in the service of Government or connected with public departments.

No. XXVII dated 22nd October, prescribing rules for the employment and remuneration of peons for the service and execution of process, under Act XI of 1863.

No. XXVIII dated 25th October, regarding the extension of the Registration Act (XX of 1866) to the Punjab.

No. XXIX dated 25th October, relating to the award of interest in decrees.

No. XXXI dated 10th December, regarding execution of decrees beyond the jurisdiction of the Court by which they were passed.

No. XXXII dated 11th December, regarding service of process of Punjab Courts in the Bombay Presidency.

C.—Prisons.

105. Statistics.—An attempt has been made to furnish the statistics for the year 1867, in the form prescribed by the Calcutta Committee, but the subjoined abstract statement will give the principal statistics of jail administration for the past five years.

Statement shewing the principal statistics of Jail Administration in the Punjab for the last five years, referred to in paragraph 105.

Year.	Number of Jails.	Total number of prisoners.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Conduct and Discipline.		Number of escapes.	Health.			Cost per prisoner per annum.	Earning per prisoner per annum.
				Per-centage of reconvicted prisoners to total number on 31st December.	Per-centage of punishments for breach of Jail rules to total number of prisoners during the year.		Daily average per-centage of sick to strength.	Mortality for the year, calculated on total prison population.	Mortality for the year, calculated on daily average number of prisoners.		
1863	26	28,741	9,834	10·4	6·3	17	4·34	2·29	6·71	37-11-6	14-2-9
1864	26	30,213	9,302	10·6	6·4	8	4·76	2·7	8·67	48-9-6	15-10-0
1865	26*	31,424	10,308	11·6	8·9	10	2·89	1·39	3·56	51-13-10	16-10-0
1866	26*	31,578	10,292	13·3	8·7	4	2·51	0·74	1·78	50-6-2	17-5-0
1867	26	32,696	9,989	14·1	8·2	15	2·86	0·77	2·53	54-8-3	17-4-0

* And a temporary jail.

106. Accommodation.—There are 26 prisons in the Punjab; of these, *two*, viz., the *Lahore Central Jail* and the *Lahore Female Penitentiary*, are primarily *Provincial* jails for receiving long termed prisoners from all parts of the province, but they are used also as district jails for short termed prisoners convicted in the Lahore district; *three* jails, viz. those of *Ambala*, *Rawalpindi* and *Multan*, are *Divisional* jails for receipt of long termed prisoners convicted in the districts forming the Divisions of Ambala, Rawalpindi and Multan, provided such prisoners' sentence does not exceed ten years' imprisonment; they are also used as district jails for the districts in which they are situated, and for relieving district jails which may be crowded; the rest are district jails.

107. Of the above jails, those of Lahore, Multan and Rawalpindi are large jails, built on the radiating principle; *eighteen* are smaller jails, *not* on the radiating principle but originally constructed for prisons; *five* are *sarais*, or old buildings *not* originally intended for prisons.

108. The total prison accommodation for the Punjab, allowing 648 cubic feet of sleeping space for each prisoner, is *at present* sufficient for 9,387 prisoners, while the average number of prisoners for the year was 9,989. To relieve this deficiency of accommodation, two new jails,—one at Dera Ghazi Khan, and one at Montgomery—are *being* built; another at Bannu has been sanctioned, but has not been commenced for want of funds; the jail at *Jalandhar* is to be enlarged; and a new jail is to be built at the same station for the reception of European prisoners, and cells are to be provided in the jail at the hill station of *Dharmsala*, for the reception of European convicts whose health demands a change to a temperate climate; lastly, the jail at Amritsar and the Lahore Female Penitentiary are to be entirely rebuilt on an enlarged scale and approved principles. Meanwhile, in all jails where accommodation is insufficient temporary arrangements have been made, by the erection of sheds &c. in the jail enclosures, for meeting present requirements, and further relief has been afforded by hutting prisoners—(1) on the banks of the *Gaggar* in the Ambala district, and (2) on the banks of the *Sohan* in the Rawalpindi district, and employing them on the important public works going on at those places.

109. Jail population.—As above stated, the daily average number of prisoners during the year 1867 was 9,989, a decrease of 363 on the daily average of 1866. The total prison population passing through the jails was 32,696; so that the unit of the *daily average* jail population represents upwards of *three* individuals,—a fact to be borne in mind in considering statistics of mortality or disease calculated with reference to the daily average number of prisoners.

Of the total number of prisoners—

6,805 were released or acquitted on appeal,			
1,227	ditto	ditto	on payment of fine,
186	ditto	ditto	on account of good conduct,
49	ditto	ditto	on account of sickness,
12,215	ditto	ditto	on expiry of sentence,

89 were transported, 28 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, 253 died, 5 escaped, 23 were executed, leaving 10,335 prisoners in jail at the close of the year.

110. HEALTH.—From Appendix No. II. C—2 it will be seen that the average per-centage of mortality to daily strength for the *last* 10 *years* ending with the year 1867, was 3·98; during the year 1867, the per-centage was 2·53; this is an increase compared with the mortality of 1866, when it was as low as 1·78; but, considering that the year 1867 was an unusually unhealthy year, that epidemic cholera was prevalent throughout the province for several months, and that more than half the prisoners who died were in a bad or indifferent state of health when admitted into jail, the per-centage of mortality cannot be considered high. The mortality amongst the free population during the same period is returned as 2·02 per cent; but as the mortuary returns of the free population doubtless *under-state* the real mortality, while the system of calculating mortality in jails on the daily average number of prisoners *exaggerates* the mortality—it is probable that the mortality in the jails was if any thing *less* than the mortality amongst the free population. In *seven* jails the mortality was below 1 per cent; in *sixteen* below 2 per cent. In the following 4 jails the mortality was especially high:—

PER-CENTAGE OF MORTALITY.

Peshawar, ...	12·64
Dharmsala, ...	12·59
Female Penitentiary, ...	10·26
Amritsur, ...	5·63

The high mortality in the *Peshawar* jail resulted partly from cholera, but chiefly from an out-break of *relapsing fever* introduced into the jail from the district; recent enquiries tend to establish the fact that this form of fever is *endemic* in the Peshawar valley and its vicinity, and the Sanitary Commissioner is, at present, engaged upon a searching enquiry into the history, origin and *habitat* of the disease in the Punjab, with a view of suggesting practical measures for mitigating its effects and arresting its progress when in an epidemic form. Meanwhile, additions and improvements have been and are being effected in the jails, which will prevent crowding and render a more effective quarantine for newly admitted prisoners possible.

In the *Dharmsala* jail 50 per cent of the mortality resulted from epidemic cholera. A policeman, who had just returned from leave and had travelled by the same route as the returning Hardwar pilgrims, was the first person attacked; shortly after, the disease appeared in the police lines adjacent to the jail; and almostly simultaneously cases occurred in the jail. The healthy prisoners were promptly removed into camp, and the result was, that out of upwards of 100 prisoners only 7 deaths occurred. The prisoners who died from diseases other than cholera were all in a bad state of health when received into jail.

In the *Lahore Female Penitentiary* more than 50 per cent of the mortality resulted from epidemic cholera, and the rest chiefly from diseases of the stomach and bowels. On the 10th July the first case of cholera occurred; on the 11th the prisoners were moved into camp; from the 11th to the 20th July, five more cases occurred; and on the 21st the camp was broken up and a move made to a fresh ground;

no fresh cases having occurred the prisoners were brought back to jail, which had been meanwhile thoroughly cleansed, after which one more case occurred and the disease stopped.

In the *Amritsar* jail 4 out of the 32 deaths were from cholera, 9 from diseases of the stomach and bowels, 9 from fever; all those who died were admitted into jail in a bad state of health. The per-centage of mortality in this jail, 5·63 per cent on the daily average, was *less* than the per-centage of mortality in the city of Amritsar, which suffered severely from cholera and fever.

111. The system of subjecting newly admitted prisoners to fifteen days' quaratine and medical examination before allowing them to mix with other prisoners, referred to in the Administration Reports of 1865-66 and 1866-67, has been generally enforced, as well as circumstances permit; but, the Supreme Government having disallowed expenditure in the construction of new buildings for this object, the system can, at present, be only imperfectly carried out: but the fact that the relapsing fever, which was in times past a frequent visitant of our jails, appeared only in a single jail where quarantine was *not* enforced, and the fact that epidemic cholera though prevalent throughout the province for many months, only appeared in four jails, bear testimony to the beneficial effects of quarantine, even in the imperfect form in which it is at present enforced.

112. Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct and discipline of the prisoners are reported as generally good, except in one jail; no emeutes occurred; the per-centage of prisoners punished for breaches of jail discipline was nearly the same as last year, and is undoubtedly high. The Inspector General of Prisons attributes this circumstance partly to the indifferent character of the ill-paid subordinate native jail officials, who connive freely at breaches of the regulations. He has been accordingly desired to submit proposals for improving the pay and position of these officials. Another circumstance tending to interfere with discipline is the natural desire of officers in charge of jails to show a good out-turn from prison manufactures; accordingly officers in charge of jails have been enjoined to consider the realization of manufactory profits as quite secondary to the enforcement of systematic jail discipline, and to carry out strictly the rules prescribed for dividing the sentences of prisoners condemned to rigorous imprisonment into fixed periods of "hard, medium and light labor," referred to in the last Administration Report. The system of estimating the good conduct of prisoners by a regulated system of marks has been for some years in force in the Central Jail, and has been recently introduced into the jails of Ambala, Multan and Rawalpindi. The system is excellent *when it can be properly supervised by English officers*, but its introduction into jails where there is no adequate European supervision is strongly deprecated by the Inspector General of Prisons.

113. The number of *re-convicted* prisoners in jail on the 31st December 1867 is returned as 14·14 per cent. This is a very low per-centage as compared with the number of reconvicted prisoners in English jails, and is some proof that our jail discipline, although less severe than that in force in English jails, is nevertheless deterrent.

114. JUVENILE PRISONERS.—The returns show that at the close of the year there were in jail 11 prisoners under 12 years, and 100 prisoners above 12 and under 16 years; of these, about 40, whose sentences were of a sufficiently long period, are confined in the Gurdaspur jail, where particular attention is paid to this class of prisoners, who are instructed in a variety of trades. In the case of other jails, it has been a standing order for the last 18 years to keep juvenile prisoners as far as possible apart from other prisoners, and to devote special attention to their instruction. During the past year special attention has been called to the subject, and detailed rules issued regarding the custody and education of juvenile prisoners, their transfer from one jail to another, and their release and delivery to friends; and the attention of Magistrates has been specially drawn to the provisions of the *Apprentice Act*, under which power is given to apprentice children convicted of minor offences to parties willing to take charge of them and teach them useful occupations. These measures, though steps in the right direction, are in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion inadequate, and he hopes that the Supreme Government will see fit, ere long, to sanction the establishment of a juvenile reformatory at Lahore.

115. FEMALE PRISONERS.—All female prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are confined in the Lahore Female Penitentiary, which is superintended by a Eurasian matron with a staff of female warders. In the case of other jails, it has been heretofore the practice to place the key of the female ward in charge of an aged official of respectability. During the present year sanction has been given to the entertainment of Native matrons for the female wards of all jails, provided respectable persons can be found for the office.

116. EDUCATION.—At the close of the year, 43·24 per cent of the prisoners were under instruction; and out of 2,955 prisoners who were returned as being able to read, 1,949 are stated to have been taught to read in jail. The above facts show that attention is paid to the subject, and with some degree of success; but no great progress can be made unless the pay and prospects of jail teachers are placed on a better footing than at present; with this view the Inspector General of Prisons has, at the request of the Lieutenant Governor, submitted, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, a schedule of establishments required for the efficient working of the educational department of Jail management, which it is hoped will receive the sanction of the Supreme Government.

117. ESCAPES.—There were 15 escapes; but of these only 3 took place within the jail walls. The rest were escapes from extra-mural working parties.

118. MANUFACTURES, &c.—The following statement exhibits the *earnings* of the prisoners, whether direct or indirect:—

(1.) Net cash profits of manufactures sold (exclusive of debts due and value of raw and manufactured material in store,) .. .. .. Rs. 71,815 9 8

(2.) Value of labor on articles manufactured for prison use, ... „ 30,838 14 9

(3.) Value of labor employed in public buildings, ..	Rs.	32,810	6	8
(4.) Value of labor employed in jail duties, ..	"	36,924	9	3
Total, ..	"	1,72,389	8	4

The amount is less by Rs. 5,944-8-8 than the amount realized last year; but, considering that the daily average number of prisoners was less, and the year unhealthy, and trade depressed, the decrease is not surprising. The average cash earning of each prisoner sentenced to labor during the year was Rs. 7-11-7, and the average cash earning of each prisoner employed in manufactures was Rs. 11-8-9, and the average earning per prisoner in cash or otherwise, calculated on the total daily average, whether sentenced to labor or not, was Rs. 17-4-1.

119. EXPENDITURE.—The following is an abstract of the charges:—

	Total cost.		Cost per prisoner.			
Rations, ...	Rs.	2,25,201	Rs.	22	8	0
Fixed Establishment, ...	"	1,61,926	"	16	3	0
Contingent do., ...	"	50,263	"	5	0	6
Hospital charges, ...	"	12,563	"	1	4	1
Clothing and bedding, ...	"	38,373	"	3	13	6
Contingencies, ...	"	22,231	"	2	3	7
Additions, alterations and repairs, ...	"	34,034	"	3	6	6

With a view of reducing the cost of *guarding* the prisoners, a sytem has been introduced experimentally into a few jails of relieving the police guard of the duty of furnishing night sentries, and entrusting the duty to the less costly agency of watchmen. If this system prove successful, it will effect a saving of about Rs. 10,000 per annum.

120. SUPERINTENDENCE.—During the year 1867, the large jails of Rawalpindi and Multan were placed in the executive charge of the Civil Surgeon, and since the commencement of the present calendar year, the jail at Peshawar has been placed in charge of the Civil Surgeon of that station; so that at the end of 1867-68 there were, including the Lahore Central Jail, and the jails at Ambala and Amritsur, *six* jails in the Punjab under the executive charge of Medical officers. Recently, authority has been received from the Supreme Government to place eight more jails under similar superintendence.

121. LAHORE THUGGEE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—At the commencement of the year 1867, there were 134 inmates of this institution, *viz.*, 42 approvers, 39 wives of ditto, and 53 children. Of these, 8 men, 5 women, and 9 children died during the year, leaving 112 inmates at its close. Most of the men and women who died were very advanced in years. The mortality amongst the children was chiefly confined to those under 2 years of age. The cause was generally fever or dysentery, which diseases were unusually prevalent last year; but the unhealthiness is in part attributed

to the unsuitableness of the buildings at present occupied. A new set of buildings is in course of erection near the Central Jail, and, it is hoped, will be ready for occupation before the commencement of the rains.

The institution was financially prosperous, there having been a net profit of Rs. 4,084 on the sale of tents; while the cost of feeding, guarding, and looking after the inmates amounted to Rs. 4,697; so that the net cost of each approver was but Rs. 14-11-1 for the year.

The education of the children prospers fairly; all the boys above 12 years of age can read, and most of them can write.

D.—Police.

122. The statements prescribed by the Statistical Committee have not been fully adopted, pending a reply to a reference made to the Government of India in November 1867, but statements of a somewhat similar character will be found in Appendices II. D—1, 3 and 4.

123. Strength and Cost of Police.—The police force of the province is divided into two distinct bodies, the police of the Peshawar and Derajat Divisions, commonly called the Trans Indus Police, (including the six districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan,) and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the province. The Trans Indus Police is constituted on the old system, and is under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts, subject to the *inspection*, but not the control, of the Inspector General of Police. The Police Cis-Indus is organized under Act V of 1861; the whole force is under the direction of an Inspector General of Police, who is also under Secretary to Government, assisted by four Deputy Inspectors General; the force in each district is under the control of a European officer, generally a military officer, with an Assistant, whose entire time is devoted to police duties, which he carries on under the *general* control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The following table shows the strength and cost of the police:—

I. *Imperial police* (cost defrayed from Imperial funds.)	Trans-Indus.	Inspectors, ...	7	Total cost, Rs. 4,12,744
		Deputy Inspectors,	84	
		Sergeants, ...	276	
		Men, ...	2,868	
	Cis-Indus.	Inspector General,	1	Total cost, Rs. 22,08,708
		Depy. Insprs. Genl.,	4	
		District Supdts.,	25	
		Asst. Distt. Supdts.,	29	
		Inspectors, ...	39	
		Deputy Inspectors,	397	
		Sergeants, ...	1,656	
		Constables, ...	10,311	

II. *Municipal* (cost defrayed from municipal funds.)	Trans-Indus.	Deputy Inspectors, 6 Sergeants, ... 41 Men, ... 734	Total cost, Rs. 52,052
	Cis-Indus.	Inspectors,... ... 9 Deputy Inspectors, 14 Sergeants, ... 356 Constables, ... 4,180	Total cost, Rs. 4,24,094
			Total, Rs. 30,97,598

It thus appears that the police force of the province (including municipal police) consists of 21,037 men and officers, or 1 policeman to 831 persons.

The total cost was Rs. 30,97,598, of which Rs. 26,21,452 was defrayed from imperial, and Rs. 4,76,145 from municipal funds.

The average cost per head of population was Rs. 0-2-10; this may at first sight appear somewhat high. It is to be observed, however, that the regular police are now employed on many duties the cost of which is not ordinarily chargeable to police estimates, such as escorting treasure, (a very heavy duty in the Punjab, where in consequence of the presence of a large army, cash remittances are frequent), in guarding jails, and furnishing personal guards for officials &c., and in the Peshawur Division the police perform duties similar to those performed by the *Militia* of the South-Western Frontier.

During the year under report, no less than 8,958 men of all ranks were employed in escorting treasure, and on an average 1,214 men were daily employed in guarding jails and prisoners removed into camp on account of epidemics. After making allowance for all the extra duties imposed on the police, the strength and cost of the police employed on purely police duties in the province will be reduced to a very moderate figure.

124. *State of crime as compared with the year* 1866.—The number of offences reported during 1867, was 61,062, or 4,906 in excess of the previous year.

The increase occurred chiefly in the following classes of crime:—

	1866.	1867.
Murder and attempts to murder,	314	320
Culpable homicide,	94	108
Causing greivous hurt,	326	342
Rape,	147	159
House-trespass with violence,	42	48
House-breaking,	7,183	7,983
Dishonestly receiving stolen property,	1,147	1,367
Poisoning cattle,	265	289
Serious mischief by fire,	67	164

Cattle thefts,	3,685	3,978
Forgery,	40	69
Enticing away married women,	1,175	2,032
Nuisances,	676	1,664

On the other hand, in the following classes of crime a decrease took place :—

	1866.	1867.
Public servants receiving bribes, ...	206	195
Offences against the public peace, ...	1,376	1,312
Adultery, ...	214	165
Dacoitee, ...	22	14
Robbery, ...	172	164
Ordinary thefts, ...	9,419	9,121
Criminal misappropriation, ...	813	670
"Assault," "use of criminal force," and "causing hurt,"	12,847	12,621

The increase in the number of cattle thefts is confined to a few districts, and is attributed to a great rise in the value of cattle, consequent on a considerable mortality among cattle in the beginning of the year from dearth of grass. This, of course, stimulated the activity of cattle stealers.

On the other hand, the decrease of ordinary thefts is attributed to the excellent spring harvest, which lowered the price of food, and diminished the temptation to casual theft.

The steady decrease in organized violent crime is fairly attributable to the success of the police of late years, in apprehending and convicting gangs of robbers and dacoits.

The increase in the number of prosecutions for receiving stolen property, combined, as it is, with a decrease in cases of theft, is an indication of police activity rather than of an increase of crime.

The increased number of cases of "nuisance" is the result of a more active enforcement of sanitary laws.

The decrease in the number of complaints of "assault," "using criminal force," and "causing hurt," is probably the result chiefly of the imposition, during the year, of a stamp duty on such complaints. These complaints, the majority of which, it will be seen, are groundless and vexatious, have been of late years (since the abolition of the stamp duty formerly in force) increasing so rapidly as to be not only a great tax upon the valuable time of judicial officers, but a serious inconvenience to the large number of persons unnecessarily summoned to answer or give evidence in such cases. Some idea of the extent to which resort to legal procedure in this class of cases is abused, may be formed from the fact that, out of 27,958 persons summoned in 1867, to answer petty charges of "assault," "using criminal force," and "causing hurt," no less than 17,830 were acquitted or discharged. Objections have been urged to the

imposition of stamp duty in these cases, as being a "tax on justice," but such an argument is hardly applicable in a province where two-thirds of the cases are found in practice to be false or frivolous; under such circumstances, the imposition of a moderate stamp duty appears at once a legitimate and desirable measure, provided magistrates have a discretion (which they have under the present law) to remit the stamp duty whenever satisfied that the complainant is too poor to advance it.

125. *State of crime as compared with other provinces and with England.* Compared with other provinces of India and with England, the number of murders in the Punjab is great in proportion to the population, but the excess is confined to frontier districts, where the people are armed, blood feuds rife, and evasion of justice by flight beyond the border a matter of the greatest facility.

Organized and professional heinous crime, such as robbery and dacoitee, is remarkably rare; house-breaking is less common than in most provinces of India, and ordinary thefts far rarer in proportion to the population than in England or other parts of British India.

It would be interesting to compare the state of crime in British territory with the state of crime in adjacent Native States; hitherto, however, the absence of reliable statistics of crime in Native States has rendered this impossible; but during the year under report, reliable statistics of the number of thefts and burglaries have, for the first time, been obtained from the Native State of Bhawulpur; from these it appears that during 1867 thefts and burglaries were nearly *three times* as numerous in proportion to the population as in British territory, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Population.	Cases of theft and burglary in 1867.	Ratio to population.
British territory (Punjab,) ...	17,000,000	21,100	1 to 800
Bhawulpur, ...	3,66,500	1,250	1 to 293

126. *Police administration.*—The working of the police, as tested by the per-centage of cases brought to trial, and of persons discharged and acquitted in non-bailable cases cognizable by the police—(1) in Cis-Indus districts, where the new police system is in force, and (2) in Trans-Indus districts, where the old police system continues, is exhibited in the following table:—

Division.	Year.	Cases.			Persons.						Value of property.		
		No. of offences.	Brought to trial.		No. apprehended.	Discharged.		Acquitted		Total discharged and acquitted.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent recovered.
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				
Cis-Indus, ...	1866	17,920	9,262	51·6	14,959	3,192	21·3	1,901	12·7	34	6,20,640	2,49,673	40
	1867	19,651	9,251	47·7	16,040	3,834	23·9	1,621	10·1	34	6,10,419	2,37,490	39
Trans Indus,	1866	4,839	2,832	50·5	4,057	1.041	25·6	986	24·3	50	1,87,952	42,572	22
	1867	4,388	2,249	51·2	4,245	1,145	26·9	910	21·4	48	2,00,607	56,613	28

As might have been expected, the police were far more successful as a rule in large cities than elsewhere, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Population.	Non-bailable offences.	Per-centage brought to trial.	Per-centage of persons arrested acquitted and discharged.
Lahore, ...	98,566	342	48	19
Amritsar, ...	1,35,813	330	59	27
Delhi, ...	1,54,417	552	51	34
Cis-Indus Provinces, ...	...	19,651	47·7	34

The following table shews the success of the police in regard to some of the principal non-bailable offences :—

Crime.	No. of cases.	Per-centage brought to trial.	Per-centage of persons arrested acquitted and discharged.
Murder, ...	288	72	53
Dacoitee and robbery, ...	176	51	39
House-trespass, ...	8,087	29	39
Theft, ...	13,099	56	35

127. In addition to purely police duties, the police furnished guards to 26 jails, containing an average of 9,989 prisoners, of whom only 15 escaped; furnished treasure escorts aggregating 8,959 men; collected the mortuary returns of the province; and were of the greatest service in maintaining quarantine cordons during the prevalence of cholera.

128. The police of this province further supplied 383 men to assist in preserving order at the Hurdwar fair, to the entire satisfaction of the local authorities.

129. The *conduct* of the force during the year was generally satisfactory. Out of a force of 20,899 men of all ranks, 271 or 1·2 per cent were punished judicially, and 4,056 or 20 per cent departmentally, during the year; the conduct of the force during the prevalence of cholera epidemic was most exemplary.

Resignations during the year amounted to 6 per cent, and occurred chiefly among 2nd class constables, who receive only Rs. 6 per mensem.

130. Police accommodation is still considerably deficient, but as the Supreme Government has been pleased to sanction a more liberal budget for police buildings during the current year, it is to be hoped that a better state of things will be shewn in next year's report.

131. *Conclusion.*—The Lieutenant Governor having now for upwards of three years watched the working of the two police systems, the old system and that set on foot under Act V of 1861, side by side, has no hesitation in bearing testimony to the superior efficiency of the *new*. Under the new system organized crime is far better kept in check, offences are more accurately recorded, the people are less oppressed, illegal and unauthorized arrests are rarer, while reliable information of what is going on is promptly furnished to the Government. There is doubtless much to improve in the *new* police, and it is unfortunately saddled with a large number of the old military police, whose previous training and habits rendered them anything but fit material for the detective duties of an organized constabulary; but with all these drawbacks, the new system has been, His Honor considers, a success, and he would strongly deprecate any change in the law, which would render the disintegration of the police force, or any recurrence to the old system, feasible in Cis-Indus tracts.

E.—Military.

132. Army in the Punjab under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The portion of the Indian Army quartered in the Punjab under the immediate orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, irrespectively of the Frontier Force, amounted during the year to 28,611 men; of whom 13,347 were British, and 15,264 Native soldiers, with 130 guns, distributed as follows.

Where stationed.	British.	Native.	Total.	Guns.
Dehli, ...	246	864	1,110	6
Ambala, ...	461	1,180	1,641	8
Kussowli, ...	40	...	40	...
Dagshai, ...	829	...	829	...
Simla, ...	...	156	156	1
Sabathoo, ...	678	...	678	...
Ludiannah, ...	...	130	130	...
Phillor, ...	60	...	60	...
Jallandhur, ...	598	703	1,301	7
Mian Mir, ...	803	1,245	2,048	13
Fort Lahore, ...	191	...	191	7
Multan, ...	770	1,284	2,054	6
Syalkot, ...	1,202	35	1,237	6
Firozpur, ...	676	658	1,334	6
Amritsar, ...	83	150	233	...
Kangra, ...	90	37	127	5
Bhagsu, ...	18	...	18	...
Dharmsala, ...	...	727	727	...
Bakloh, ...	...	633	633	...
Peshawar, ...	1,741	4,923	6,664	25
Shabqadr, ...	...	140	140	2
Michni, ...	...	137	137	2
Abozai, ...	...	128	128	...
Mackeson, ...	...	58	58	...
Naushera, ...	748	...	748	...
Attock, ...	174	188	362	18
Campbellpore, ...	299	...	299	...
Saidan Boali, ...	94	...	94	...
Rawal Pindi, ...	1,674	1,829	3,503	6
Murree, ...	145	59	204	6
Moving, ...	1,727	...	1.727	6
Total, 1867-8, ...	13,347	15.264	28.611	130
Total, 1866-7, ...	15,035*	15,121	30,156	92
Difference, ...	−1,688	+143	−1,545	+38

133. PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—*Strength and Cost.*—Appendices II. E—1, 2 and 3 give the statistics required in regard to the Frontier Force under the orders of the Punjab Government. From the first of these it will be seen that the force mustered on the 1st May 1868, 12,828 men of all arms, the total cost being Rs. 35,65,412, as follows:—

Arm.	Strength.	Cost.
Artillery, ...	718	2,90,826
Cavalry, ...	2,827	12,34,244
Infantry, ...	9,281	20,03,119
Staff, ...	2	37,223
Total, 1867-8, ...	12,828	35,65,412
Total, 1866-7, ...	11,667	34,68,113

134. *Out-posts.*—The various out-posts held by troops of the Punjab Frontier Force in conjunction with the Frontier Militia are detailed in Appendix II. E—4. The force employed in defence of the border numbers 1,611 men, of whom 945 are Cavalry and 666 Infantry. Some changes have been proposed in the position of posts on the Dera Ismail Khan border, and Major General Wilde has selected new sites for posts opposite the mouth of the Girnee and Zam passes.

135. *Raids.*—There have been no raids during the past year of any prominent interest. Indeed, it may be said that raids on any large scale are now very seldom attempted, and that in this respect the conciliatory policy steadily pursued of the Government in the administration of the frontier has been eminently successful. There have been as usual a number of cases of cattle-lifting by small parties of marauders, attended with a few cases of murders and wounding; but the only cases that seem to be worthy of separate notice are the following.

136. On the 25th February 1868, a party of Haihat Kheyl Wazíris, variously estimated from 20 to 60, made a dash into the plains near the *Girnee* Pass; they fell on a party of Bittanis, carried off 10 bullocks; were pursued by a guard of 1st Punjab Cavalry, who rescued the bullocks and wounded one of the marauders.

137. Again, in April 1868, a body of Shingi Kheyl Wazíris attacked the village of Dubbra on the Dera Ismail Khan border. Taking advantage of a dark and stormy night they succeeded in reaching the gate-way of the village without being observed. They killed one man and wounded three others.

138. On the 10th March, an attack was made on the Ooblun towers on the Kohat border by a party of Bazoti Afrídís. They were repulsed and dispersed about 1 P. M. During the following night information was received that a further gathering had taken place, and that a raid

was intended. The troops were called upon to act, and a wing from each of the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry, a troop of 3rd Punjab Cavalry and 2 mountain guns moved to the threatened spot. The marauders were easily driven back to the higher range of hills, up which it was not intended to follow them; but these intentions were not thoroughly understood by Captain Ruxton, Commandant 3rd Punjab Infantry, who gallantly but unfortunately led his men to the attack of a position which was impregnable. In this assault Captain Ruxton fell, with 9 of his men. Lieutenant Mackinnon was severely wounded. Some loss was inflicted on the Bazotis, and they have not since shown any hostile demonstration. In Captain Ruxton the Government has lost a gallant and promising officer.

139. *Thefts and cattle-lifting on border.*—The following is an abstract of cases of cattle-lifting on the Bannu and Derajat borders, some of which were attended by murders or wounding:—

	Murders.	Wounding.	Cattle-lifting.
Bannu, ...	...	...	17
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	5	4	64
Rajanpur, ...	5	1	4
Total, 1867-68, ...	10	5	85
Total, 1866-67, ..	8	6	72

140. *Horse-breeding.—Stallions.*—The usual annual fairs have been held during the year at Rawalpindi, Multan and Amritsar. The following statement exhibits the number of stallions distributed over this province:—

Description.	1st May 1867.	Received.	Disposed of.	Made over to Native Chiefs.	Remaining on 1st April 1868.
English, ...	2	...	1	...	1
Colonial, ...	2	1	...	1	2
Arab, ...	28	6	1	...	33
Stud-bred, ...	21	8	3	...	26
Country-bred, ...	1	...	...	1	...
Total, ...	54	15	5	2	62

141. Some attention has been given to Mule breeding. Two Donkey stallions have been received from Turkish Arabia, and eight others from Bokhara.

142. *Volunteer Corps.*—The two Volunteer Corps have maintained their efficiency and numbers.

The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps (Lahore) had during the year an average strength of 109 members, were inspected on 4th January 1868 by Major General Rainier, Commanding Lahore Division, and have gone through the annual course of musketry.

The 2nd Volunteer Corps (Simla) had during the year an average of 140 members, were inspected by Major General Becher, c. b., Commanding Sirhind Division, on 28th October 1867, and have gone through the usual course of musketry.

F.—Marine.

143. Appendices II. F—1 and 2 give the statistics prescribed by the Calcutta Committee.

144. *Vessels.* The Punjab Government Flotilla during 1867-68 consisted of—

The *Napier*, 90 horse-power, (out of commission,)
The *Jhelum*, 60 horse-power,
The *Chenab*, 60 horse-power,
The *Byas*, 35 horse-power, (stern-wheel,)
Three Flats, and
Two Barges.

The *Napier*, being much worn, was put up for sale in September 1867, but there were no bidders; and she is now being patched up and repaired so as to answer as a reserve vessel in the event of an accident happening to any of the others. The cabin accommodation of the *Jhelum* has been improved, and she has been supplied with a new boiler. A slip is in course of constuction at the head quarters of the Flotilla at Sukkur, to enable vessels to be hauled up for the purpose of repair or examination.

145. *Voyages.* During the year, the *Jhelum* made four trips up and down river, the *Chenab* 6 trips up and 5 down, and the *Byas* 5 trips up and down. The stern-wheel steamer *Byas* continues to work satisfactorily.

146. The arrangements for fuel supply have been defective, but measures have been taken for placing them on a better footing by appointing officers for the special duty of seeing that good fuel is economically supplied to the Flotilla.

147. *Earnings.* The following is a statement of the earnings of the vessels for the last six years:—

1862-63	..	..	Rs. 9,219
1863-64	..	..	„ 18,469
1864-65	..	..	„ 46,044
1865-66	..	..	„ 50,231
1866-67	(11 months)		„ 45,949
1867-68	..	..	„ 85,953

From the above it will be apparent that the earnings of the Flotilla have been steadily increasing year by year, and that the earnings of

1867-68 have been considerably in excess of those of former years. Of the total earnings of 1867-68, *viz.* Rs. 85,953, Rs. 75,488 were *pro formâ*, being the nominal freight of Government stores conveyed up and down the Indus.

148. The down freight had somewhat diminished, owing to the depressed state of trade, but there was a great and increasing demand—often larger than could be met—for tonnage for the up trips. The Flotilla is, as might be expected, at present worked at a loss; but, as shown above, the earnings are steadily increasing, and if *regular* steam communication is kept up, and continued efforts be made to supply steamers suitable to the navigation of shallow waters, there can be little doubt that in a few years a considerable trade will be developed—sufficient more than to cover the cost of navigation.

149. *Income and Expenditure.* Annexed is a statement of the income and expenditure of 1867-68, as compared with those of the 11 months of 1866-67 :—

Income.	1866-67. (11 months.)			1867-68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Cash Receipts.												
Earnings of vessels,	11,104	3	6	10,461	11	11	...	...	...	639	7	7
Factory Out-door earnings, ...	1,149	10	5	1,328	1	3	178	6	10	...	...	...
Sale of old stores &c.,	793	12	...	516	11	4	...	...	...	277	...	8
Fines, ...	39	...	...	84	2	...	45	2	...	...	...	...
Pro formâ Receipts.												
Earnings of vessels,	34,845	1	6	75,488	11	2	40,643	9	8	...	...	...
Factory Out-door work, ...	189	...	...	417	3	1	228	3	1	...	...	...
Total, ...	48,120	11	5	88,299	8	9	41,095	5	7	916	8	3

Expenditure.	1866-67. (11 months.)			1867-68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Establishments of vessels &c., ...	1,06,242	5	2	1,15,906	12	7	9,664	7	5	...	...	...
Iron and Wood Departments, ...	14,382	7	11	17,230	4	1	2,847	12	2	...	...	...
Fuel, ...	27,646	9	6	42,921	4	4	15,274	10	10	...	...	...
Stores and contingencies,	20,301	14	...	17,833	10	8	...	...	...	2,468	3	4
Travelling and deputation allowances, ...	959	13	...	561	...	...	...	...	...	398	13	...
Putting together, refitting and repairing vessels, ...	17,069	15	4	20,003	12	4	2,933	13	...	...	...	...
Construction of slip at Sukkur, ...	...	...	...	4,990	15	2	4,990	15	2	...	...	...
Repairs and alterations to Flotilla buildings,	630	...	...	820	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...
River Conservancy, ...	13,787	6	4	13,012	10	8	...	...	...	774	11	8
Pro formâ charges.												
Stores received on indent from Bombay, ...	...	...	...	* 9,649	...	...	9,649	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,01,020	7	3	2,42,929	5	10	45,550	10	7	3,641	12	...

* Exclusive of several heavy items, of which valuation statements had not been received up to time of report.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

150. The Accountant General has expressed his inability to furnish the statements prescribed by the Statistical Committee, but he has furnished the usual financial statement showing the receipts and disbursements of 1867-68 (exclusive of those of the Military and Public Works Departments) as compared with the receipts and disbursements of the previous twelve months, which is given in Appendix III. A.

The general result is as follows :—

Period.	Civil Receipts.	Civil Disbursements, exclusive of Public Works expenditure.	Surplus.
1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867, ...	3,25,39,520	1,18,44,437	2,06,95,083
1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868, ...	3,28,31,070	1,23,06,551	2,05,24,519
Difference, ...	+2,91,550	+4,62,114	—1,70,564

It will be seen from the above that while the revenues of the province have increased by nearly 3 lakhs, the expenditure has increased by more than 4½ lakhs. The causes of these increases will now be noticed in detail.

151. *Receipts.*—The following heads of receipt exhibit increase :—

Land revenue, ...	Rs. 1,47,630
Abkaree, ...	„ 13,766
License Tax, ...	„ 4,61,216
Customs, ...	„ 18,657
Opium, .. .	„ 12,014
Stamps, ...	„ 2,96,422
Law and Justice, ...	„ 37,466
Police, ...	„ 26,853
Education, ...	„ 15,122
Total,	Rs. 10,29,146

Of the increase under *Land Revenue*, Rs. 80,000 is due to increased collections of the fixed demand, resulting partly from lapses of rent-fre

estates, and partly from river accretions, and the assessment of waste lands; the remainder is chiefly nominal, and is due to the sale proceeds of rukhs being credited to this head during 1867-68, while in the previous year they were taken to credit of *Forests.* The realizations of the *License Tax*, collected under Act XXI of 1867 have amounted to upwards of 4½ lakhs. The increase under *Stamp* revenue is partly due to an increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps, but chiefly to the operation of Act XXVI of 1867, whereby the *ad valorem* charge for institution fees for plaints was re-adjusted so as to fall more heavily on suits of large value, and suits for real property. Of the increase under *Law and Justice*, about Rs. 26,000 are due to Registration Fees collected under Act XX of 1866, from 1st January 1868, from which date the Act was extended to this province. The increase under *Police* is on account of increased contributions from Municipalities towards the cost of Municipal police. Of the increase shown under *Education*, about Rs. 8,000 are due to extended operations of the Government Central Book Depôt; the remainder is due to increased collections of school fees, &c.

152. The heads of decrease are:—

Tributes,	Rs.	3,064
Forest Revenue,	,,	2,07,003
Salt,	,,	4,64,391
Marine,	,,	2,473
Interest,	,,	3,059
Miscellaneous,	,,	57,606
Total,	Rs.	7,37,596

The decrease in *Forest* revenue is nominal, and is accounted for—1st, by the receipts for March 1868 (estimated at half a lakh) not being shown, as the accounts for that month had not been received by the Accountant General when his statement was prepared; and, 2ndly, by the revenue derived from sale of rukh produce having, as before explained, been shown in 1867-68 under *Land Revenue.* The great falling off in the *Salt* revenue is attributable to three causes—1st, to the fact that the income of the twelve months preceding 1867-68 was exceptionally high; 2ndly, to scarcity of carriage, on which the Salt revenue so much depends; and, 3rdly, to the excessive rain of last winter. From the two latter causes, the collections during December, January and February last, were less by 6 lakhs than those of the corresponding months in the previous year. The income under the head *Miscellaneous* is necessarily fluctuating. That of 1866-67 contained an exceptional item of more than half a lakh on account of money realized by sale of the Holta Tea Plantation.

153. *Disbursements.*—There has been an increase of expenditure under the following heads:—

Refunds,	Rs.	48,164
Land Revenue,	,,	72,870
Assessed Taxes,	,,	7,791
Customs,	,,	16,649
Salt,	,,	3,330

Stamps,	.. Rs.	18,326
Allowances to village officers,	.. „	9,640
Law and Justice,	.. „	1,27,736
Police,	.. „	50,257
Marine,	.. „	8,690
Education,	.. „	23,719
Ecclesiastical,	.. „	849
Medical Services,	.. „	50,086
Miscellaneous,	.. „	1,31,076
Pensions,	.. „	10,243
Total,	.. Rs.	5,79,426

Under *Refunds*, Rs. 22,200 of the increase is due to the License Tax. Of the increase under *Land Revenue*, Rs. 36,000 are due to salaries of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, (of which Rs. 12,000 on account of salaries of Commissioners has been improperly charged to this head), Rs. 20,000 to the Settlement Department, and Rs. 19,000 to the Revenue Survey. Of the increase under *Customs* and *Salt*, Rs. 3,000 are due to increase of salaries of officers, and Rs. 14,000 to petty constructions and repairs, including the purchase of houses for Patrols. The increased expenditure under *Stamps* results from an increased income, which necessitates the payment of a larger amount of commission to vendors. Of the increase under *Law and Justice*, Rs. 30,000 are due to salaries of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, (including Rs. 12,000 on account of Commissioners improperly charged under this head, as in the case of *Land Revenue*: these errors will be rectified hereafter), Rs. 25,000 to the expenses of the newly formed Registration Department; Rs. 35,000 to Jail charges, especially under the head of additions and repairs; Rs. 6,000 to enhanced salaries of Cantonment Magistrates on promotion; Rs. 7,000 to the salary of the Government Advocate (whose salary was charged in the previous year for some three months only); Rs. 13,000 to petty constructions and repairs. The increase of *Police* expenditure is chiefly due to Municipal police, the cost of which is met by a corresponding credit. The increase under *Education* is almost entirely due to increased grants-in-aid. The recent enhancement of the salaries of Medical officers generally, explains the increase under *Medical Services*. Under *Miscellaneous*, there is an expectional item of over a lakh of rupees, being the amount paid to the representatives of the late Narain Dass, under a decree of the Privy Council.

154. The following heads of expenditure show a *decrease* :—

Interest on service funds,	.. Rs.	6,876
Forest charges,	... „	32,934
Abkaree,	... „	5,026
Public Departments,	.. „	15,950
Stationery and printing,	.. „	5,333
Political charges,	.. „	12,022
Allowances under Treaty, &c.,	.. „	39,171
Total,	... „	1,17,312

The decrease under *Forest* is nominal; the charges for March 1868, (estimated at Rs. 44,000) not being included, as already explained. The decrease under *Public Departments* is nominal, Rs. 24,000 on account of salaries of Commissioners having, as before said, been erroneously charged in moieties to *Land Revenue* and *Law and Justice*; so that there is in fact an *increase* of about Rs. 8,000 under this head, due partly to an increase of salary sanctioned for the Accountant General, and partly to the salary of the Honorable Mr. Strachey having for one month been charged to this province. The decrease of *Political* charges is owing to those of the previous year having been unduly swelled by the expenses of the Bokhara embassy. The decrease under *Allowances under Treaty, &c.*, is the result of ordinary lapses.

155. *Local Funds.*—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursments from the principal Local Funds :—

Funds.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	11 months.	*12 months.*	*11 months.*	*12 months.*
Ferries, Imperial, ...	2,55,149	2,14,881	2,68,473	2,35,352
" Minor, ...	4,57,526	4,10,778	3,09,278	4,49,544
Road Fund, ...	2,31,321	2,27,850	2,05,309	2,22,622
Educational Cess, ...	2,58,629	2,29,384	2,73,438	2,23,302
Local Agency, ...	1,43,989	1,16,925	80,990	1,16,886
Municipal, ...	10,97,499	13,22,324	11,71,558	14,68,273
Tulubana, ...	2,22,322	3,13,833	2,22,823	2,72,893
Staging Bungalow, ...	27,387	28,276	31,365	39,235

The steady increase in the income from Municipal funds is one among many proofs of the increasing wealth of the population.

B.—Public Works.

156. Statistics.—In Appendices III. B—1 to 4 will be found statistical statements furnishing the information prescribed in the returns framed by the Statistical Committee, as far as it is obtainable. Appendix III. B—1 corresponds with the Committee's return No. 1; the other three have been substituted for the Committee's return No. 2.

157. MILITARY WORKS.—The Military Works of the province still form the most important class of those now being carried out by the officers of the Public Works Department.

158. *Dehli.*—Some further progress has been made towards the completion of the glacis around the Palace at *Dehli*; the southern wall of the out-work of Selimgurh has been demolished, and the whole of the ground to the north of the Railway platforms is being filled up to their level; the foundations of a new bridge between Selimgurh and the Palace have been laid, and the superstructure is in progress; and three new batteries are being erected in the former.

159. Three new barracks, reported to be in progress last year, have been completed, with the exception of fixing the iron pipes. Out-offices for these barracks have also been erected. A fourth barrack has been commenced, and carried up to the first floor. Upper storeys have been added to the Artillery barracks, and to the married men's quarters. The hospital quarter-guard and cells, with other minor works, have been commenced.

160. The Normandy Condenser, the trial of which was reported last year, has not been considered on the whole successful in supplying water of unexceptionable quality. The cost of working also was great, and its use has been discontinued. Canal water, filtered, will be used.

161. *Ambala.*—The re-roofing and remodelling of the barracks at *Ambala* is still in progress. Two Cavalry barracks have been completed during the year; two more Cavalry barracks and one Artillery barrack are well advanced. The whole of this work is now about three-fourths completed, and it is expected that all will be finished by the close of the current official year.

Four blocks of married quarters have been completed in the European Infantry, and two in the Artillery lines; two blocks are nearly complete in the Cavalry lines. There are four more blocks in progress in the Infantry, four in the Cavalry, and two in the Artillery lines, and it is expected that the whole of these will be completed during the current official year.

162. Armourers' shops, slaughter-yards, wash-houses and ablution rooms have either been completed or are well advanced.

163. Wells Nos. 1 2, and 3, in the bed of the Kangra river, have been sunk to the same depth as No. 4, in which the supply of water has never failed. Persian wheel gear is being fitted to these wells.

In connection with the question of water-supply for Ambala, report was called for on the Mornee lakes, in the hills, about twenty miles from Ambala, as a source of supply. Some small dams were built before last rains, that the whole quantity of water might be properly measured. This has been done, and report on the project is being prepared.

164. *Dugshai.*—The three blocks of quarters for 22 families at *Dugshai* reported to have been well advanced last year, are now near completion. Out-offices for these barracks are also being constructed, and will soon be finished.

A slaughter-house and cattle-yard have also been commenced; the cattle-yard and sheep-shed are nearly completed, and the slaughter-house is in progress.

165. *Sabathu.*—The works at *Sabathu* have been to a certain extent suspended during the year, while the question of sites for the several new buildings has been under consideration. Suitable building space is limited, and the arrangement of the buildings has been a matter of some difficulty. The block of quarters for 20 families, which was well advanced last year, has been completed. The site for a second block for 32 families is now ready; estimate for the building has been submitted, and the work will at once be put in hand. Other minor buildings have been erected.

166. *Kussowlie.*—At *Kussowlie*, the superstructure of the lower storey of one of the new barracks is about half done, and the foundation of a second barrack is about half laid. Other minor works have been carried out during the year.

167. *Jalandhur.*—The six half-company barracks in the European Infantry lines at *Jalandhur*, which were reported to have been commenced last year, have been well advanced. The superstructures of the lower storeys of five of these barracks have been completed, the upper storey of one has been raised 14 feet, and of two others 10 feet high. The superstructure of the sixth barrack is 8 feet high, and the main walls of one company barrack have been built to a height of 6 feet. A plunge-bath is also in progress, with other works of minor importance.

168. *Kangra.*—Additional quarters and verandah to married barrack in the Fort of *Kangra*, have been completed, with some trifling exceptions.

169. *Dalhousie.*—The preparation of sites for the barracks of the new Depot on the lower Balún plateau at *Dalhousie* is nearly completed. Four of the barracks are in progress; the most advanced have the walls built up to level of the doorway relieving arches. The works were stopped for four months in winter.

The hospital site on the upper plateau has been levelled.

Sites have been prepared for the buildings required for the Native Regiment at Bukloh, and materials for them are being collected. A large level parade ground has been formed.

170. *Govindgurh.*—The addition of an upper storey to the Artillery barrack in the Fort of *Govindgurh*, of which the lower storey was to be converted into married mens' quarters, has been discontinued, it having been agreed that the plan of the old building was objectionable; the building has been dismantled and cleared away. Quarters have been erected for the Barrack Sergeant, and additions have been made to the main guard-room.

171. *Lahore fort.*—The additions and alterations to the Dewan-i-Am barrack in the Fort of *Lahore* have been completed.

172. *Meean Meer.*—Improvements have been effected to some of the existing buildings at *Meean Meer*, and a few new buildings have been erected. A Sergeants' mess and library has been commenced in the European Infantry lines, and the building is more than half finished.

A large number of trees have been planted in the lines, and along the cantonment roads.

137. *Syalkot.*—A few works of minor importance have been carried out at *Syalkot.*

174. *Firozepore.*—At *Firozepore*, three barracks for the single men of the Royal Artillery have their lower storeys finished. The masonry of the two blocks of married quarters for the Artillery is nearly completed up to roof level. Of married quarters in the Infantry lines, three barracks are nearly completed, and the superstructures of six more are half finished. The plinth of one wing of the Infantry hospital is finished, and the foundation of the other wing about half done. The block of nine married quarters for the Artillery in the Arsenal is well advanced, and will be completed during the hot season.

The whole of the wash-houses in the Infantry lines have been completed.

A new barrack has been commenced for the Garrison Company of Artillery in the Arsenal; the lower storey is nearly up to full height. Sergeant Major's and Staff Sergeants' quarters were commenced in the Infantry lines; the former are finished, and the latter are well advanced.

A portion of the gun-shed at each gateway in the Arsenal is being converted into guard-room. Other minor buildings have been in progress during the year.

175. *Multan.*—The general project for the new Fort at *Multan* has now been approved by the Government of India, and a detailed plan of barracks has been prepared; a large amount of material has been collected.

Six half-company barracks for British Infantry in the cantonments are in progress; two nearly completed to the top of the lower storeys.

Water-courses have been constructed along the principal lines of road in the cantonment for watering the roads and trees, an arrangement much needed at Multan, where the rain-fall is very small. Plantations have also been extended in the cantonment.

176. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—The superstructure of the half-company barrack for the European Infantry Detachment in the Fort of *Akalgurh* has been raised to within 3 feet of the roof level; plastering and flooring of the lower rooms are in progress, and roof timber has been collected. A wash-house for the Detachment has been completed, with exception of the cess-pool, and the well for supply of water.

The lines for Native Infantry in the cantonment have been completed, and a quarter-guard has been built. A magazine has been erected for the Native Artillery.

177. *Dera Ghazi Khan.*—The lines for the two Regiments of Native Infantry at *Dera Ghazi Khan* have been completed.

178. *Rajanpore.*—Quarters have been erected for the European Officer Commanding the Detachment at *Rajanpore*, and a guard-room for the Detachment has been completed. Quarters for European officers have also been provided at the out-post at Mangrota.

179. *Rawalpindi.* A full-company barrack, and two half-company barracks, in part of the work for completing the accommodation for two regiments of European Infantry at Rawalpindi, are near completion. The foundation and plinth of a second full-company barrack have been completed.

Of the two barracks in the Fortified Magazine enclosure, the superstructure of one is up to a height of 10 feet, and of the other up to about 3 feet. A few other minor works have been carried out.

180. *Murree.*—For the additional accommodation required for the Convalesent Depot at *Murree*, the half-company barrack, for which a site was prepared last year, is being covered in.

The bath-rooms to married quarters have been completed, and a canteen has been commenced. Lightning conductors have been fixed to the Magazine, and are being put up on the barracks; three are completed.

In the buildings at Cliffden for soldiers' families from Peshawar, 96 quarters have been completed. Also barracks for 50 single men: quarters for 4 officers; and canteen and quarter-guard. Library and reading-room school-room, and two separate hospitals for men, and for women and children, are in progress.

181. *Abbottabad; Sydun Baoli; Campbellpore.*—A few works of minor importance have been carried out in *Abbottabad, Sydun Baoli, and Campbellpore.*

182. *Peshawar.*—The masonry in the barracks forming No. 1 side of the new Fortified Enclosure at *Peshawar* is nearly complete up to roof level, and on the second side is complete throughout the lower storey, and to the level of the verandah roofs on the upper storey.

The whole of the works connected with the drainage of the jheel have been completed, and the jheel is now perfectly dry, except after rain-fall, when water lodges for a time. Planting at the jheel is also done, and the trees are being attended to.

Improvements have been necessary to some of the old barracks to afford accommodation for the present garrison. Seven barracks have been floored with bricks in the Right Infantry lines, and one in the Artillery lines; the work is in progress in the Left Infantry and Artillery lines. The walls of the married barracks in the Right Infantry lines have been raised, and the buildings re-roofed and properly ventilated. The main walls of No. 15 barrack in the Artillery lines have also been raised, and the building thoroughly repaired and fitted for court-martial and orderly-rooms, sergeants' mess, and workshops. No. 14 barrack, Left Infantry lines, has been repaired and re-roofed, to afford accommodation for school, sergeants' mess, canteen, and library.

Two barracks in the Left Infantry lines, left unfinished since work was suspended in 1857, have been completed and occupied.

A few out-offices and other auxiliary buildings have been provided.

183. *Naushera.*—Four out of the six blocks of married mens' quarters at *Naushera*, commenced last year, are completed, and made over to the Military Authorities; the remaining two are well advanced.

Boarded ceilings have been put up in the second wing of the hospital, and in four more barracks, with two different systems of ventilation.

The second double fives-courts has been completed.

184. *Kohat.*—The refuge for ladies and civil residents in the Fort of *Kohat* has been nearly finished.

185. *Bannu.*—The lower storeys of officers' quarters in the Fort of *Dalipgurh* are completed.

The Native Infantry barracks and the walls of the horn-work sustained serious damage during the rains of the past year, which is being repaired. A new out-post has been commenced at *Buran near Bannu.*

186. CIVIL BUILDINGS. *Revenue.*—The new district kucherry at *Lahore*, commenced last year, is well advanced; the superstructure of the lower storey of the centre block of building is nearly finished: the left wing is drawing to completion, and about one-third of the work in the right wing has been done.

A combined tahsil and thana, with quarters for Tahsildar and Thanadar and office establishment, has been erected at *Montgomery*. A similar building has been completed at *Bannu*, and a tahsil has been erected at *Dera Ismail Khan.*

The aqueduct for the supply of sweet water to *Khewra* (Salt Mines), commenced last year, has been completed.

187. *Post Offices.*—The Post Office at *Dalhousie* is about half done. A new Post Office has been erected at *Dera Ismail Khan.* Out-offices for the Post Office at *Murree* are in progress.

188. *General.*—An enclosure wall has been built around the Institute compound at *Dehli*, and out-offices have been erected.

Separate quarters for female patients were made in the *Gurgaon* dispensary.

In the *Ambala* district, materials were collected for a new dispensary at *Rupar.*

A ward for lunatics was added to the dispensary at *Hoshiarpore.*

A new dispensary was nearly completed at *Palampore*, in the Kangra district.

The whole of the proposed extension of the dispensary accommodation at *Amritsar* has been completed, and an enclosure wall added.

The main portion of the new block of city buildings, *Amritsar*, is ready for roofing, and the trusses are being fixed; the central archway has been completed and opened for traffic. The two wings are almost ready for occupation.

The new approach to the city buildings from the Santoksar tank is about half finished.

Some of the old roofs of Government House, *Lahore*, have been renewed.

A portion of the Lunatic Asylum at *Lahore* has been converted into a quarantine ward.

The unfinished portion of the *Lahore* Central Museum was completed and fitted up.

Additions have been made to the dispensaries at Lahore, Firozpore, Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Abbottabad, and Kohat. A new dispensary has been commenced at Wazirabad, three have been built in the Gujerat district, and one at Kolachi, Dera Ismail Khan district.

A museum and a poor-house were built at *Montgomery*.

Additions were being made to the *Syalkot* Leper Asylum, which was built early in the year.

189. *Ecclesiastical.*—A few alterations have been made in St. James' Church, *Dehli*.

An enclosure wall and gate have been built for the Roman Catholic Chapel at the same place.

A verandah is being added to the south side of St. Paul's Church at *Amritsar*, and is nearly finished; a new porch has been built, which is now being roofed in. A turret and spirelet have been added, and are nearly completed.

A wooden addition has been made to the part of the galleries in St. James' Church, *Anarkullee*, to give additional accommodation.

The improvements to the Monumental Church at *Firozpore* have been carried out, and the building has been completed.

A wall has been erected around the Church compound at *Dera Ismail Khan*.

190. *Educational.*—Improvements and additions have been made to a few district school houses.

A bungalow for passed students of the Lawrence Military Asylum at *Sanawar* has been completed, with necessary out-offices. The out-offices of the boys' hospital have been nearly completed. Three new cook-houses have been commenced, and a new range of 14 servants' houses.

The hospital for the Medical School, *Lahore*, has been commenced; the foundation is about one-third done. A large quantity of material has been collected. Some improvements have been made in the Principal's quarters in the present temporary Medical School building.

A new school was in progress at *Khemkarn*, in Lahore district.

191. *Judicial and Police.*—An enclosure wall has been built around the Jail at *Dehli*. Several buildings have been erected for City and Municipal police.

The Small Cause Court at *Ludiannah* has been finished, except white-washing and clearing the grounds.

The Small Cause Court at *Jalandhur* has been completed and handed over.

The similar building at *Hoshiarpore* is drawing near completion.

For the proposed new Jail at *Hoshiarpore*, some materials had been collected and wood-work prepared at *Jallandhur*. It has now been determined not to erect a Jail at *Hoshiarpore*.

New barracks are in course of erection for the Imperial and Municipal Police at *Amritsar*.

Sheds and workshops for Thugs are being erected near the *Lahore* Central Jail. The iron-gratings in the Jail are being strengthened. Twenty additional solitary cells have been built.

A Sheriff's store-room has been added to the Small Cause Court, *Lahore*.

A Police office was completed at *Kasur*, in the Lahore district.

A new Jail for 500 prisoners has been commenced at *Montgomery;* the foundations and plinths of five wards have been completed, and the superstructure of one ward is up to a height of 8 feet.

The renewal of the roofs of the Jail barracks at *Multan* has been completed.

A new Jail for 300 prisoners is in progress at *Dera Ghazi Khan*. The outer enclosure wall is completed. Barrack for guard has been roofed; the masonry of the outer and inner circle walls is in progress; the masonry of four work-sheds has been commenced, and wells have been sunk.

At *Syalkot*, quarters for zaildars and other head-men of the district, who are often required to attend public meetings, and who had no suitable place of accommodation, were provided in the old Fort, part of the cost being defrayed by the persons themselves.

A circuit-house and out-offices were constructed for Civil and Police officers at *Tangrot*, on the road from *Jhílam* to *Kohala*.

The new Police thana at *Nara*, in the Hazara district, has been completed,

Improvements are being effected in the Jail buildings at *Peshawar*.

A sessions or circuit-house is being erected at *Kohat*; the work is approaching completion. A Police rest-house has been built at *Gandiaur*, in the Hungoo valley, and a Police thana at *Rukha Talao*, near *Shadipore*, in the Kohat district.

192. AGRICULTURAL. *Bari Doab Canal*, 1*st Division*.—Materials for the remodelling project were manufactured and collected on the several sites on which they are to be used.

The little work remaining on the *Faridnagar* rajbuhas was completed early in the year, and water was admitted by the end of April 1867, early enough to admit of irrigation to the autumn crop.

The *Shahpore* water-course for supplying motive power to the workshops at *Madhopore* is being executed in this Division. A revised estimate was sanctioned, and work was vigorously commenced at the close of the year. It is expected the work will be completed by 1st August, 1868.

193. *2nd Division*.—Some expenditure was incurred in finishing off the *Shalimar* rajbuha, which was reported completed last year. The *Nassir*

feeder was in progress during the year; but the work was retarded in consequence of a failure in the brick return. The *Raniwala* rajbuha was well in hand, and would have been completed by the end of the year but for heavy rain, which kept back the work considerably; very little, however, requires to be done to it.

A set of flour mills at *Dhing Nangul* was completed, and working by the end of the year.

194. *4th Division.*—Materials were being manufactured and collected for the remodelling project; but work was stopped pending final orders of Government on the project. About 15 lakhs of bricks have been landed at the several sites, and some stone lime.

195. *Kanowan Swamp.*—The main drain was worked back from the *Tibbi* and *Naushera* ghat road towards *Talpura* and *Lahri*. A cut, 3000 feet in length, was also made from another part of the swamp to meet the main drain, and has been working satisfactorily. Owing to the non-completion of the lower portion of the drain, the upper parts have silted and become choked with weeds. Notwithstanding this, a very considerable area of land has been reclaimed, a portion of which has already yielded three autumn crops.

196. *Katora Canal.*—The excavation of the entire channel, about 24 miles in length, was completed during the year. Two chowkees have also been finished, and materials have been collected for a bridge at *Ganda Singh*, where the Lahore and Firozpore road crosses the canal. The surplus channel has not yet been commenced on, as it is not certain whether there will be sufficient water to spare.

197. On the *Upper Sohag* Canal, a straight cut, 1600 feet in length, was completed during the year; it connects two portions between which the channel was very tortuous, the length of the portion cut off being about 5000 feet. The bed of this canal has been staked across at the level of the bed at intervals of 1000 feet along three-fourths of its entire length.

The object of this is to obviate the necessity for levelling over the whole length whenever silt clearance is necessary.

198. The bed of the *Khanwah* canal has also been staked in the same manner for a length of 36 miles.

Nineteen large and twenty-nine small masonry outlets have been built on the *Khanwah*, and twenty-three large and eleven small on the *Upper Sohag* Canal. These are paid for entirely by the cultivators.

199. *Lower Sutlej Canals.*—A new head, 4 miles in length, for the *Khadal*, and another, one mile in length, for the *Dhundi* canal, were completed during the year.

The *Mattithal* canal was extended for about 4½ miles, and considerably improved.

Of three bridges on the *Kuhror* and *Duniapur* road, two were completed last year; the foundations of the third have been put down.

Of five bridges on the *Shujabad* and *Kuluwala* road, one is completed, with exception of the approaches and metalling. Materials are in course of preparation for the others.

200. *Indus Canals.*—The *Hajipur* bridge, over the *Dhundi* canal, was commenced in September. The foundations and superstructure are finished up to springing of arch; the work was greatly hindered owing to the difficulty of getting laborers for the work. The heavy rain in the cold season retarded the preparation of bricks, &c.

The aqueduct over the *Sahiba* canal was completed early in the year.

201. *Western Jumma Canal—Northern Division.*—A channel for diverting the water of the *Pandhoi* nullah into the *Rakshi*, so as to prevent it passing into the canal, was in progress during the year. The channel is 10,000 feet in length, with a bottom width of 20 feet, and side slopes of one to one. The total quantity of excavation is 23,96,395 cubic feet, of which 19,44,407 cubic feet were finished during the year. The excavation was commenced in January 1867, and would have been completed but for the heavy winter rains, which appear to have been general; it will be ready, however, for use before the rainy season. A small bridge of 20 feet span is being built to carry the *Jagadri and Bilaspur* road over the channel. The foundations are masonry blocks undersunk to a depth of 7 feet below the bed of the channel. The work is about half finished.

202. *Rohtak Division.*—The estimate for an Escape from *Rer* to the *Jumna* was sanctioned during the year; but as some of the details had to be modified, work was not commenced until the close of the year. The excavation has been started, and materials for the masonry work are in course of preparation.

203. *Dehli Division.*—The *Kandrah* drainage project was commenced late in the year. The channel is nearly excavated as far as the main outfall at *Hassangurh*, and it is expected that the remainder will be executed before the commencement of the rains.

A new bridge over the *Bowana* Escape is nearly finished; the work was much interrupted owing to the high supply maintained in the Escape, consequently little progress could be made.

The abutments of the *Badana* bridge have been raised two feet to allow of the passage of rafts.

204. *Hansi Division.*—There were no original works in progress during the year. Surveys for the construction of rajbuhas were carried on in the *Jhind* territory and in the upper part of the Hansi district.

205. *Dehli and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.*—An outlet to the *Gwalpahari* bund was completed. An Escape channel for the same was commenced in March, and is well in hand.

206. *Madhopore Workshops.*—The left wing of the office west range is in an advanced state. One room in the upper storey is occupied by the office, and the remainder is being roofed. The right wing is finished to the upper floor, and the upper storey walls commenced on one side.

The well for the large turbine is ready for the reception of the machinery, which will be erected as soon as the tunnel from the bottom of well to

canal is ready. The tunnel is progressing from both ends; the entire length is 300 feet, of which 100 feet at the end next the well has been excavated and lined with masonry. On the canal end, about 80 feet have been excavated, and the lining is finished up to a length of 20 feet.

The well for the small turbine for the foundry is also finished, as well as the tunnel from the bottom of well to the tail race. The tail race is also finished, with the exception of a little slope-dressing.

The foundations of Foundry F. are all in, and the superstructure up to an average height of 12 feet. The vault for the drop bottom to the new cupola is also made, and nearly arched in.

The foundations of Foundry C. are in, and the superstructure up to a height of 2½ feet.

The foundations of the smiths' shops are in, and the superstructure is up to a height of 6 feet.

The outer walls of the turning room are 2½ feet above ground, and the pits for the main shafting nearly ready. The foundation of the inner walls have been brought up to full height.

The general progress is not so rapid as could be wished; the delay is mainly owing to the want of bricks. The kilns suffered severely from the heavy rains, and the out-turn of bricks was very small. Arrangements have been made for ensuring a larger and more constant supply in future.

The following machinery arrived during the year:—

1 Reaction water wheel.
1 Screw-cutting machine.
1 Set hand-screwing apparatus.
1 Self-acting vertical drilling and boring machine.
1 Self-acting lathe.
1 Plate-bending machine.
1 Shaping machine.
1 Slotting machine.
1 Double tool apparatus for slotting machine.

207. *Repairs.—Bari Doab Canal*, 1*st Division.*—The repairs in this Division were very heavy, owing to the prevalence of floods at the most unexpected seasons. A very heavy flood came down on the 14th May, which damaged the head bund, destroyed the bund at the dam, and silted the canal head. Towards the end of the same month a small flood came down which did less damage. In July again, the bunds were carried away, and, while under repair, another flood came down and swept away the new work. In August, repairs were continued during the whole month; seven floods occurred, the highest being that of the 25th, when the river rose three feet above the floors of the rooms on both sides of the dam. The head was so silted that the canal had to be closed and the deposit removed. Serious damage was sustained by the various masonry works, *Kaler* bridge being the worst case. In September, on account of the unhealthiness of the season, it was found necessary to raise the pay of the laborers from 2½ to 4 annas each;—all these causes combined to raise the cost of the yearly repairs. Repairs to the Madhopore dam have also been very expensive. On an average, since January, floods have come down once every ten days. These have silted the head, washed out much of the new work in the dam, and raised the working rates.

In the 2nd Sub-division, the bed and banks are in fair order, and are not likely to want much repair during the next year.

The hill torrent works were, as usual, damaged by the floods from the *Chakki*. An attempt has been made to divert the flood waters from the weakest points, and it is hoped that this work will be a success.

208. *2nd Division.*—The usual repairs to bed, banks, and masonry works of the main canal, were effected. The minor channels or rajbuhas were cleared from silt, and the bed and banks kept in thorough repair.

209. *4th Division.*—The expenditure on repairs is still high in this Division. The banks and bed of the main canal have required considerable repairs, but are now in thorough order. The minor channels have been cleared of silt, and bed and banks kept water-tight. The expenditure on these two items continues to be heavy. The cost of repairing buildings and masonry works has been moderate.

210. *Khanwah Canal.*—About 15 miles of the main channel were cleared from silt; the banks were repaired and cleared of jungle, and slight repairs executed to the buildings and masonry works; 35 miles of rajbuhas were cleared of silt, and the banks kept in repair and freed from jungle.

211. *Upper Sohag Canal.*—Seven miles of the main canal were cleared of silt, and 12 miles of rajbuhas; the banks of both main and minor channels were repaired and cleared of jungle, and the buildings and masonry works kept in order.

212. *Lower Sohag nullah.*—This channel was also cleared out during the year in the hope of affording irrigation to land along its banks.

213. *Katora Canal.*—Slight repairs to banks and buildings were executed.

214. *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.*—About 5¼ miles of the *Durana Langana* Canal was cleared of silt, from Imperial funds. One mile of the *Mattithal*, and half mile of the *Gajuhatta*, were cleared of silt, the cost being defrayed from the zurnagha fund; the rest of the canals were cleared out by statute labor.

A small establishment was maintained during the rainy months to watch the Chenab embankment, destroy vermin burrowing into the bund, and fill up their holes, &c.

215. *Indus Canals.*—The banks of the following canals were levelled and reduced to the standard height of 5 feet above the ground:—

Manka Canal	8,000 feet.
Shoria Canal	41,000 "
Dhangana Canal	55,000 "
Bunuha Branch of the Sahiba Canal	10,000 "

About 37,600 running feet of breaches, in the banks of the *Manka* canal, caused by hill floods, were repaired, and 8,200 feet of banks of the *Dhundi* Canal, which had been injured by the *Shah Jamal* inundation in the previous year, were put into thorough order before the rains set in. Petty repairs to banks of sundry other canals were also executed.

The *Nur* canal regulator, which was considerably injured by the last flood, was repaired.

The annual clearance of the canals was approaching completion at the close of the year. Most of the smaller canals were thoroughly cleared, and but little work remained on the larger.

An addition of 6,400 feet was made to the tail end of the *Shah Jamal* bund, and the old portion repaired. Petty repairs were executed to the *Kuluwali*, city, and cantonment bunds, and a small establishment maintained for watching the Great Inundation, *Shah Jamal*, and *Kaim-ki-Basti* embankments.

216. *Western Jumna Canal. Head works and bunds.*—The *Tajawala* bund was raised and strengthened before the rains set in to enable it to force a larger supply into the canal. The quantity of water being greater than full supply, the Jumna and second head bunds were broken on the 7th June 1867, and the water in the canal reduced; the remaining portions were carried away by the floods.

A bund at *Bhalpore*, 520 feet in length, constructed of gabions filled with stones, was placed across the old channel to prevent the water cutting away the right bank.

The works on the *Sombe* river were put into thorough repair.

At *Chuharpur*, a cut, 340 feet in length, and a bund, 7,160 feet long, were made to turn the water into the canal. The flood of 29th August carried away the principal bund, filled up the canal, and drove all the water into the escape channel, leaving none in the canal. The above works were necessary to bring back the supply; they were commenced on the 7th September, and completed by the end of November.

Channels for silting up jheels were made at *Mangalpur*, *Tappras*, *Kamalpur*, *Singoah*, and *Selanpur*.

217. *Rohtuck Division.*—The expenditure on repairs in this Division is small in comparison with previous years. Extensive silt clearances were provided for, but were found not to be necessary. The banks were repaired and cleared of jungle, and masonry works and buildings were put into efficient repair.

The bed and banks of the *Kabri*, *Kachraoli* and *Wasar* rajbuhas, were repaired, and the banks raised wherever necessary. Silt was cleared from the *Gagsina*, *Sitaudi*, *Kachraoli*, *Mahomedpore*, *Kabri*, *Wysar*, *Gangesar*, and *Kamu* rajbuhas. Heads were also built to some of the minor watercourses, which were also cleared from silt, and had their banks repaired.

218. *Dehli Division.*—The banks of the canal were maintained in good order, and cleared of jungle. Two large breaches occurred at *Chota Khera* and *Gangataoli*. That at *Chota Khera* occurred on the 22nd July, during heavy rain, when a large body of drainage water was passing down the canal. The breach at *Gangataoli* occurred on the 13th August, at the site of a former break, and was only finally closed on the 8th September, the water being meantime passed down the *Bowana* Escape. The usual repairs to buildings and masonry works were executed. The channel, both inside and outside of *Dehli*, was cleared of silt; also from the tail to

Shekupur. Deposits at bends in sundry places along the canal were also removed.

The *Chota Thàna* cut was cleared out to a depth of 2 feet; and the *Chota Khera* cut to an average depth of 1¾ feet, for a length of 8100 feet.

Two old flour-mills at *Dehli*, which had been altered for rice-husking machines, have been restored, and were rented during the year.

The mill-room and godown at *Anguri*, which fell in during the rains of 1865-66, were repaired, and are now in working order.

The banks and roadways of *Soneput*, *Khanpur*, *Selana*, *Lakku*, *Bowana*, and *Kassendi* rajbunas, and *Ghoona* water-courses, were repaired and cleared of jungle. Minor water-courses, above 2½ miles in length, were cleared of silt, and their banks kept in order. Silt clearance was also effected in the *Takri*, *Mogulpur* and *Keraoli* rajbuhas.

219. *Hansi Division.*—The canal bridges have been repaired wherever necessary. The repairs were slight, and the cost trifling. The chowkees have also been kept in efficient repair.

The bed and banks have been repaired, and the latter cleared of jungle; the right or driving bank has also been rolled. The banks between *Narnaund* and *Hissar*, about 20 miles, which were very low, have been raised. Silt heaps, which had collected in several places, and interfered with the free flow of water, were removed.

Silt has been removed from 35 rajbuhas and water-courses, and their banks repaired, and jungle cleared from 15; the masonry heads to these water-courses have also been repaired wherever necessary.

220. *Dehli and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.*—The *Kotillah* and *Chandani* embankments were repaired after the rains, as well as the banks of the *Najafgurh* jheel and *Chandani* drains.

A waste weir, 100 feet in length, to the *Dahina* bund, was completed.

The other bunds were repaired and holes filled, &c.

221. *Arboriculture, &c.*—Avenues and groves were constructed along the roads in *Karnal* district, leading to *Ambala*, *Indri*, *Meerut*, and *Kythal*. Experimental sowings of keekur seed, to form hedge-rows along sides of roads in this and other districts, were partially successful.

The plantations in alluvial land on the *Sutlej*, in Jalandhur district, were continued. There are now 39 plots, covering 457 acres, planted, and the trees appear flourishing, but ultimate success is not yet quite certain.

Tanks were made at 9 places in the hilly tracts in the *Hoshiarpore* district, party by means of grants-in-aid to the villagers.

Tanks and store-houses were constructed in *Syalkot* district, for extending flax operations.

An extensive nursery of trees, with a tank in the midst, was being constructed near the dispensary at *Hurripur*, in Hazara.

Masonry water-courses were made from hill streams to the *Bazadi* and *Merozai* villages, in Kohat district, half the cost being defrayed by the villagers.

A masonry well was constructed at *Borikheyl*, in Bannu district, for irrigation in the *Kachi* tract; water was found at 140 feet from the surface of ground.

A well at *Pachad Gurchani*, for the *Gurchani* villages, situate in a barren and waterless tract, in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, was nearly complete.

The usual operations were carried on for extending arboriculture along district roads and at encamping grounds in the *Dehli*, *Gurgaon*, *Hissar*, *Sirsa*, *Ambala*, *Ludiannah*, *Kangra*, *Amritsar*, *Syalkot*, *Firozpore*, *Gujeranwala*, *Multan*, *Jhung*, *Gujerat*, *Jhelum*, *Shahpore*, and *Dera Ghazi Khan* districts. About 15¾ lakhs of trees were planted out. In the *Jhelum* district, an avenue of trees is being planted along each face of the encamping grounds.

222. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Metalled Roads.*—Of the Grand Trunk Road from *Dehli* to *Ambala* (120 miles), about 47 miles have received a new coat of metal, and a large quantity of metal has been collected for further repairs. The slopes of embankment and surface of metal have also undergone repairs along the entire line.

The whole of the earthen embankment of the road from *Ambala* to *Jagadri* has been completed; a layer of metal has been consolidated over a distance of 7 miles, and sufficient kunkur for 20 miles more has been collected. All the new wooden bridges have been completed, and the old ones widened; the foundations of the masonry bridge over the Western Jumna Canal have been finished; two road bungalows have been built.

The metalled road from *Ambala* to *Kalka* has been maintained in good order throughout the year.

223. In the next Division of the Trunk Road, from *Ambala* to *Lahore* (190 miles), about 49¾ miles have received a new coat of metal, and necessary repairs have been effected along the whole line.

Owing to the great outlay necessarily incurred in maintaining a metalled road of 16 feet wide, the width of metal along the Trunk Road is being gradually reduced to 12 feet, except in the vicinity of the large stations.

Metalled crossings have been maintained on the beds of the unbridged rivers in this Division.

The Trunk Road from *Ludiannah* to *Firozpore* and *Lahore* has been maintained during the year in good order.

224. The small amount of work remaining last year to complete the metalling of the road from *Lahore* to *Jhelum* has now been done, and the road is metalled throughout the entire distance of 100 miles.

Three of the metalled gaps left in the road embankment for the free passage of the cross drainage, have been enlarged, in addition to those completed last year. And four new gaps have been formed and metalled. About 39 miles of the road have received a new layer of metal; extensive repairs to the rest of the road surface have been carried out, and a large amount of metal has been collected.

The metalled crossings on the beds of unbridged rivers have been maintained. A large amount of tree seed has been sown in the road-side nurseries.

The branch road from *Gujeranwala* to *Syalkot* has been raised, and will be completed as a metalled road.

225. In the next Division of the Grand Trunk Road, from *Jhelum* to *Rawal Pindi* (67 miles), about 35 miles have received a fresh coat of metal, and a large amount of metal has been collected; necessary repairs have been made on the other portions of the road; the west approach to the Sohan river has been completed, and railings have been put up at all parts of the high embankments that had not before been provided with them.

226. The last Division of the Road, from *Rawal Pindi* to *Peshawar* (98 miles), has been maintained in good order. The work on the drift tunnel, under the Indus at *Attock*, has been continued during the year, and at its close was approaching completion. (The galleries from either side have since been joined, and the passage under the river is open). A large quantity of water enters the tunnel. It is continually pumped, and measures will be taken to keep the passage clear.

227. *Unmetalled Roads.*—On the road from *Kalka* to *Simla*, 47 miles of cutting have been completed, of which 32½ miles are fully completed, with their masonry works, &c.

The *Kotha* and *Terai* bridges, of 25 feet span each, have been finished; two 8 feet drains have been constructed. Four masonry bridges are now in hand, and two with iron girder roadways.

The whole of the cutting will be finished next year. The work on the *Tara Devi* cliffs has been much retarded, owing to the necessity for keeping the temporary road open to traffic.

228. On the *Hindostan* and *Tibet* Road, about 2 miles of road across the *Koshung* cliffs were opened with solid roadways. The small galleries, left unfinished in the previous year, have all been completed.

229. The whole of the earthwork of the road from *Nurpur* to *Bunderghat*, a distance of 30½ miles, has been completed, except about 1500 feet near the proposed *Guj* bridge, the formation level of which has not yet been fixed, and a considerable number of drains and culverts, 6 to 16 feet span, have been constructed. Two minor bridges, the *Triloknath* nullah and the *Bhali*, are in progress; the former well advanced.

Of the continuation of the road from *Bunderghat* to *Baijnath*, a distance of about 35½ miles, the earthwork of 27 miles is nearly completed; the remaining 8 miles of road, *Rajpura* to *Baijnath*, has not yet been commenced. Through the *Negrota* morass, a portion of road, three-fourths of a mile in length, founded on fascines, has been successfully completed. Of minor bridges, 12 to 30 feet span, ten have been built during the year, all of masonry except one, a skew timber bridge. Four of the masonry bridges are skew, one, 25 feet span, built in ribs. In this section also a large number of masonry drains, culverts, and irrigation syphons, have been constructed; and a masonry aqueduct, 22 feet in length, with a span

of 18 feet, has been erected to carry the Bunér canal over the road. A second aqueduct has been commenced, and is about one-fourth complete, for carrying the Nigul canal over the road.

The improvement of the road from *Palampore* to *Baijnath*, a distance of 9 miles, to fit it for camel traffic, is well advanced; temporary bridges have been constructed over the small nullahs.

The heavy piece of road work on the line of the *Hoshiarpore* and *Dharmsala* road, forming the approach to the *Kangra* bridge, is nearly completed.

230. The road from *Pathankot* to *Dalhousie* has been repaired, cleared of land-slips, and drained, and has had railings fixed in dangerous places.

A new road is being lined out to be a cart road to *Dalhousie* by the *Balun* plateau, at an elevation that will render it practicable at all seasons of the year as far as Balun.

231. The road from *Amritsur* to *Syalkot* is to be raised and improved. The embankment from *Amritsur* to *Ajnala*, 16th mile, is finished, completing about one-fourth of the earthwork.

232. The whole of the earthwork on the road from *Lahore* to *Shekopura* has been completed, and dressed. Five masonry drain bridges and four metalled gaps have been constructed; the foundations of abutment of timber bridges are well advanced, and the wood-work of piers and trusses is being prepared.

The continuation of this road to the left bank of the Chenab is in progress. It has been raised and dressed, and materials for bridges and gaps have been collected.

233. The road from *Rawal Pindi* to *Murree* has been maintained in good order; the metalling of portions of the road between *Rawal Pindi* and *Barakao* in the plains has been completed. Parapet walls are being erected in dangerous parts below Trét, and the work is about three-fourths done. The renewal of several of the bridges has been effected, and others are in progress.

234. Some further progress has been made in the *Haripur* and *Darband* road; about 1½ miles remain to complete.

The road connecting the *Abbottabad* and *Murree* road with the road to *Kashmir*, has been widened and improved.

The widening and improving of the *Abbottabad* and *Murree* Road by the European soldier working parties has been separately reported on. The entire length of road in the hills upon which Europeans could be employed is 32 miles. Of these, 21¾ miles have been completed, and about one mile more is half done, leaving 9¼ miles still to be done.

235. A patrolling road from *Mohumedzai* post to *Fort Garnett*, at the mouth of the *Kohat* Pass, is being constructed, and the work is about three-fourths done.

Some improvements have been effected to the *Kohat* and *Kushalgurh* road, and portions of it, in heavy sandy places, have been metalled.

Further progress has been made in the tunnel at *Bahadur Kheyl*, on the road from *Kohat* to *Bannu*. The work is drawing to completion.

236. *District Roads.*—Some progress was made towards completing the new road from *Noh* to *Firozpur* in Gurgaon district.

237. A few miles of the road from *Hansi* to *Bhewani* and *Dehli* to *Sirsa*, were metalled, in Hissar district, and a portion of the road between *Futteabad* and *Gehlakhyra* was altered. Two bridges were constructed at *Dharsul* and *Channu* on the *Rungoe* nullah, for the convenience chiefly of the agriculturists.

238. A new road was opened out from *Sirsa* to *Futteabad*; and the road from *Sirsa* to *Fazilke* viâ *Abdhar* was widened, to keep light and heavy traffic separate. Progress was made in metalling part of the main *Dehli* and *Sirsa* road; and a new metalled road, and bridge thereon, were constructed from *Fazilke* to the *Mouzzum* ferry on the Sutlej.

239. Unmetalled roads were completed in Karnal district, from *Paniput* to *Nugloghat* on the *Jumna*, from *Pundri* to *Futtehpur*, and from *Kachwa* to *Bahlalpur*. A road was in progress from *Deobund* to *Rajound* for communication between the police station of *Rajound* and *Kythul*. A masonry bridge over the *Puran* nullah, at *Mogalmajra*, on the road to *Saharunpur*, was nearly complete, and nine bridges were constructed on the roads to *Hansi* and *Indri*.

240. The metalling of the *Ludiannah* and *Kalka* road, as far as to the *Samrala* tahsil, was nearly finished; 22 miles are now complete. Half of the work in the Ludiannah district of the *Dehlon* road leading to the Native States of *Kotla*, *Nabha*, and *Patiala*, was completed; this is expected to be a road of considerable traffic when the railway is opened. A new metalled road has been made at the *Ludiannah* encamping ground, connecting the road to *Firozepore* with the Trunk Road to *Jalandhur*, to save traffic from crossing the railway line twice in the same locality.

241. Three bridges were built on the road from *Jalandhur* town to *Tanda* and *Dasuah* in Hoshiarpore district, and materials were collected for further improvement of the road.

242. The roads from *Mirthal* to *Tanda*, and *Naoshera* to *Mokerian*, in Hoshiarpore district, were raised; and bridges and culverts were made on several district roads.

243. In Kangra district, improvements were made to about 45 miles of the *Kullu* and *Lahoul* road, boulders that obstructed the road were cleared, and new lines laid out to avoid abrupt ascents and descents. The work on the more elevated parts over the *Bara Lacha Pass*, which is free from snow for little more than two months of the year, was finished. In connection with this work, a good mule road was made from the *Babbu Pass* to *Sultanpur*, in continuation of the road from *Baijnath* through *Mandi*; and two rest-houses were constructed along it. A considerable outlay was incurred in making a cart-road from the barracks to the police office at *Dharmsala*.

244. Two small district roads were improved in the Gurdaspur district.

245. Thirteen unmetalled railway feeders from towns and villages in the Montgomery district were completed.

246. In the Multan district, the *Ghota Sharifa* road was completed; and the bridging of roads from *Basti Maluk* to *Mian-ki-pakki*, and from *Serai Siddu* to *Shorkot* (in *Jhung*), was about half finished.

247. The improvements of the important road from *Multan* to *Dera Ghazi Khan* progressed under the Mozaffargurh district authorities. Several sand-hills were cut through and the sand was removed; the road, where liable to inundation, was raised, and culverts were made, and the grassing of portions was renewed and extended. The road is now nearly level throughout, and practicable for wheeled conveyances. Several small bridges were made on the road from *Mozaffargurh* to *Dera Ismail Khan*, which is much used by the *Khorasani* merchants, and on the road from *Alipur* to *Shahr Sultan*.

248. Bridges and syphon drains on the road from *Dera Ghazi Khan* to *Mithankot* were completed; and also bridges over the *Manka*, *Shoria*, and *Sikandra* canals, on the road from *Dera Ghazi Khan* to *Yaru* out-post, and over the *Kasturi* and *Sahiba* canals on the road to the *Sheru* out-post.

249. The raising and bridging of the road from *Jhung* towards *Wazirabad* was continued, and the work is now nearly complete. The road from *Shorkot* to *Serai Siddu* was raised considerably; and a bridge was constructed on the road from *Maghiana* to the *Chenab*.

250. The roads in Syalkot district leading to *Wazirabad* and *Lahore*, and the old road to *Gurdaspur*, were partially raised and bridged, and small improvements of other roads in the district were effected, metalled gaps being used instead of bridges where expedient.

251. New roads were constructed in the *Salt Range* and in other parts of the Shahpore district for police purposes and for general traffic; and the direction of the road from *Khund* to *Katwai*, one of the roads formerly made in the *Salt Range*, was partially altered, to shorten the distance, while at the same time improving the gradient.

252. In the Rawal Pindi district a road, 21 miles long, was constructed from *Kahuta* to the *Lachman* ferry on the *Jhelum*.

The road from *Jhelum* to *Dewal*, along the right bank of the river, was continued in this district, and 40 miles were nearly completed.

253. The communication from *Jand* in *Rawal Pindi* district to *Musa Kheyl* in *Bannu* district, viâ *Kotri*, *Pachnand* and the *Nimmal Pass*, was nearly completed in the *Jhelum* and *Bannu* districts, to provide direct communication between *Rawal Pindi* and *Mianwali*, and to facilitate traffic between *Peshawar* and *Multan*.

254. In the Bannu district, new village cross roads were constructed; and bridges were built over the *Narri* and *Shibdeo* nullahs crossing the *Hawaid* frontier road, and at other places.

255. The under roadway of the railway girder bridge over the Jumna at *Dehli* being open for general traffic, the *Dehli* boat bridge has been abolished.

256. *Bridges.*—The parapets of the *Markanda* bridge were finished during the year, completing the main structure. The new apron and curtain wall have been completed.

The slope of the approaches to the *Gaggar* bridge on the Trunk Road north of *Ambala*, which was completed last year, has been reduced to a more moderate incline.

The west *Beyn* river between *Jalandhur* and the *Bias* is at present crossed by a bridge of boats maintained by the Rajah of Kapurthala, but which is ill suited for the passage of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road. A permanent masonry bridge has been commenced.

On the line of the new *Kangra* valley road from *Nurpur* to *Baijnath*, the large bridge over the *Dehri* nullah, between *Nurpur* and *Bunderghat*, has been commenced. The concrete foundations have been laid. This was a difficult work, owing to the large influx of water, and occupied 2½ months of constant labor.

The left abutment and wing-walls of the bridge over the *Bunér*, between *Bunderghat* and *Baijnath*, are up to the springing of the arch.

The bridge over the *Nigul*, a single span of 140 feet, with a rise of 28 feet, has been almost completed. The work was commenced in January 1867.

The bridge over the *Bagh Batcha* nullah, between *Lahore and Gujeranwala*, is completed.

The bridge over the *Bhimber*, near *Gujerat*, was near completion at the close of the year; a small amount of masonry still remaining to be done.

A bridge (the cost defrayed from local funds) is being built over the *Bagh Batcha*, on the road from *Gujeranwala* to *Amritsar*.

The masonry bridge over the *Dina* nullah, between *Jhelum* and *Rawal Pindi* about 11 miles from *Jhelum*, has been completed, with temporary parapets.

The foundations of the large masonry bridge over the *Sohan* river, near *Rawal Pindi*, are almost completed; the superstructure of one abutment and ten piers is finished. The other abutment and four piers are in progress; five of the fifteen arches, 63 feet span, have been finished.

The bridge over the *Leh* nullah, where it flows into the *Sohan*, (adjoining the *Sohan* bridge) has just been commenced.

A bridge is being constructed over the *Leh* nullah, on the road from the cantonment to the city of *Rawal Pindi*, the cost of which will be defrayed from local funds. The work is about three-fourths done.

Four new bridges have been constructed on the *Hazara* Trunk Road.

Drop wall and flooring are being given to the *Tut-ki-Garhi* bridge, in the Kohat Division, and the work is about three-fourths done. Drain bridges are being erected on the *Bannu* and *Dera Ismail Khan* Road.

257. *Boat Bridges and Ferries.*—New superstructure was made for the boat-bridge at *Philor* in Ludiannah district, and 31 new boats for the bridge were under construction at *Firozpore*.

For the *Firozpore* bridge, 23 new bridge boats were completed; and new superstructure was constructed in accordance with a design by the Superintending Engineer 1st Circle, whereby the boats are placed further apart, and much saving in the number of boats will be effected.

At *Wazirabad*, in Gujerat district, 5 ferry boats and 10 new bridge boats were made. An unusually large number of boats of both descriptions is required at this place, where the passage of the *Chenab* is wide and difficult.

258. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—A new staging bungalow was in progress at *Ambala*, near the Civil lines, on the Grand Trunk Road, to

relieve the staging bungalow in the Military cantonment, and to save travellers at times from an unnecessary detour.

New serais and supply-houses have been built at several places in the districts of Hoshiarpore, Gurdaspore, Syalkot, Gujeranwala, Multan, Montgomery, Jhung, Mozaffargurh, Gujerat, Jhelum and Shahpore, and others are in progress; additions have been made to certain of these buildings to afford accommodation for European travellers.

A new staging bungalow and out-offices were constructed at *Dewal*, in the Rawal Pindi district, on the road to *Kashmir*; and a tank at *Labanawala*, on the Grand Trunk Road, between *Rewat* and *Mandra*, where water was much required, was deepened and improved.

In the Hazara district, a rest-house was built at *Kalapani*, midway between *Abbottabad* and the *Thandiani* sanitarium.

Rest-houses were constructed at *Shabaz Kheyl* and *Gumbela*, in Bannu district, on the high road from *Kohat* to *Dera Ismail Khan.*

Four tanks were constructed at different places on road-sides in the *Dera Ismail Khan* district.

259. *River Improvements.*—The Indus river conservancy establishment has been chiefly employed during the last working season, in removing the snags or stems of trees that obstruct the navigation. A large number of these have been removed by chain tackle, or by blasting where this is necessary, about 2500 pounds of gun-powder having been used, and nearly 300 maunds of fire-wood having been obtained from these snags. Many of the obstructions, between *Dera Ismail Khan* and *Lunwala*, were clusters of trees of various sizes locked together, and in some instances extending nearly 20 feet across the channel. In the *Singhi* passage,—the western channel below *Kalabagh*, navigated during freshes,—four large masses of sandstone were removed. These were the remains of an embankment or bund formed several years ago by the Mullick of Kalabagh; they were in the centre of the channel, and formed a serious obstacle to navigation during the freshes. A large mass of brick-work, supposed to be the remains of a kiln, was removed from the *Kalur* passage below *Musawali*, giving an increased depth to the channel, which became still further deepened by the force of the current. The wreck of a large boat, sunk a short distance below *Dera Ismail Khan* during the storms of the previous cold season, was also blown up. It had sunk in a narrow channel, and obstructed the navigation of the river.

260. FORESTS.—The Punjab Forest Department consists of a Conservator, 2 Deputy Conservators, 10 Assistant Conservators, and suitable establishments.

261. The forest area under the control of the department is divided into the following Divisions:—

Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Bias, Sutlej, and Canal (for superintending arboricultural operations on the banks of irrigation canals.)

In addition to the above a new Division was constituted for superintending the arrangements for fuel plantations in the plains, and named the Fuel Division.

262. The following is an abstract showing the operations, income and expenditure of the department:—

Abstract of results of operations of the Punjâb

	Direction.		Fuel Plantation Division.		Canal Division.		Jhelum Division.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Deodar trees felled, ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
P. excelsa trees felled, ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs launched or converted in forests, ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875
Unrecorded logs launched, ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windfall logs launched, ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deodar brought into Depot, c. f.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,279	15,577
Inferior pines do., ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deodar sold, ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,144	24,997
Average per rupee for do., „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·	2 5
Amount of sales, ... Rs.	...	...	*b* 1,416	2,472	9,860	18,974	7,440	10,986
Outstandings at end of year, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Estimated value of timber in Depot at end of the year, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,860	1,900
Estimated value of receipts in Depot during year, .. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,500
Total expenditure for the year, „	15,560	8,702	24,355	45,602	17,760	17,325	600	13,216
Holes planted with deodar, No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deodar nurseries formed, ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Formed.
Area sown for fuel &c., ... acres,	...	...	*b* 2,833	2,427	...	...	...	...
Regular Budget Estimate for 1867-68. Income Rs	...	...	...	2,000	...	14,900	...	16,800
Regular Budget Estimate for 1867-68. Expenditure. „	...	18,600	...	49,900	...	26,000	...	19,080

(*a*) Beams and sleepers. (*b*) From commencement in July 1865. (*c*) Includes seignorage Dalhousie and 2,362 for Bakloh (*d*) Includes Rs. 11,341 for *chil* and bamboos cut by purchasers in (*f*) Rs. 3,447 in hoondies in hand. (*g*) Sal poles. (*h*) Results from previous miscalculation, incorrect

Forest Department, for 1866-67 *and* 1867-68.

Chenab Division.		Ravi Division.		Bias Division.		Sutlej Division.		TOTAL.	
1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.
4,000	1,002	18	...	792	...	250	67	5,060	1,569
...	50	...	...	...	120	...	100	...	270
24,680	4,726	1,903	*a* 7,365	5,087	1,143	2,754	1,470	34,424	15,579
5,000	2,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	2,673
16,828	5,758	...	...	7,218	1,017	...	...	24,046	6,775
3,28,386	3,42,339	1,80,589	80,372	12,407	23,360	72,500	33,701	6,08,161	6,51,349
...	...	42,836	50,629	44,480	30,430	...	...	87,316	81,059
3,57,178	3,57,208	1,17,727	1,11,607	7,662	17,657	52,075	59,051	5,49,786	5,96,520
2·48	3·34	2·	2·3	1·54	1·49	1·53	1·74	1·9	2 2
1,46,210	1,10,064	53,557	*c* 55,311	16,860	*d* 27,070	35,000	*e* 37,488	2,70,343	3,15,865
1,05,700	*f* 65,352	1,06,291	71,655	591	2,529	...	3,697	2,12,582	1,43,[illegible]
26,156	27,259	64,537	8,252	14,323	21,334	11,750	*g* 13,450	1,21,626	72,195
1,42,640	1,00,688	66,994	*h* 5,248	31,183	34,080	46,750	39,238	2,94,567	2,44,758
98,370	93,655	52,409	36,442	25,761	25,483	31,600	33,848	2,66,415	3,14,273
10,800	13,480	5,000	7,448	5,549	3,796	1,360	...	22,709	24,724
...	...	...	...	...	Formed.	...	...	...	Formed.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,833	2,427
...	1,40,000	...	70,000	...	30,000	...	19,890	...	2,93,590
...	85,640	...	38,450	...	27,260	...	36,150	...	3,01,080

for 50 *deodar* felled by Executive Engineer Kangra Road and 50 *chil* by Executive Engineer
Hoshyarpur forests. (*e*) Includes Rs. 3,697 for *sal* poles cut by Department in Kalesar
definition of Depot, and bad system.

263. Throughout the Department the working may be considered as getting into a much more thorough and complete system, and to be attended with better results. Thus, owing to greater care, though only 1569 deodar were felled, as against 5060 in the preceding year, and notwithstanding the expenditure of Rs. 45,602 on the fuel plantations, with almost no immediate return, yet the aggregate money return of the department bears a respectable relation to the expenditure. Throughout also, the officers of the department are getting the deodar forests and the felling of trees by outsiders more thoroughly in hand; though owing to various difficulties, to be overcome by patience and tact, there is still room for improvement in these respects. Some technical obstacles have as yet prevented the Fuel Reserve Division for the care of certain *rukhs* in the plains to be transferred to the Department from being constituted. But it is to be hoped that before next period of annual report these will have been overcome, and the surplus income of the Fuel Reserve counter-balance the expenditure on the Fuel Plantation Division.

264. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The restoration of the Moti Masjid and Akab Hammam in the Palace at *Dehli* has been completed, and, the Dewan-i-Khas and Samman Burj have been taken in hand. In the latter building a handsome marble screen has been cleaned, fixed, and decorated. The cleaning of the marble is in progress in both buildings.

The Kutb Minar was struck by lightning last year, and much damaged in a few places. It has been repaired, and supplied with a lightning conductor.

Some work has been carried out for the preservation of various antiquities in the *Dehli* district.

New railings were erected round the Queen's garden at *Dehli*, and other improvements made.

265. Improvements were effected to the hot spring at *Sonah* in Gurgaon district. A road round *Riwari*, to save the through-traffic from entering the town, and also to facilitate police patrolling, was about half finished. The new Kanound gate of *Riwari* was completed, and the Dehli gate of the town of *Firozpur*. Necessaries for women were made at *Riwari*.

266. The *Nagaori* canal bridge, an old native structure, at *Hissar*, was widened and converted into a handsome bridge.

267. Gates and accommodation for municipal police at the four gateways of *Rori*, in Sirsa district, were in progress.

268. The embankment for protecting the town of *Shahabad* from the overflow of the *Markanda* is finished, and is about to be planted with keekur trees.

269. A town-hall for the Municipal Committee of *Hoshiarpore* was nearly completed. A public necessary was built at *Hoshiarpore*.

270. A vegetable market was built at *Dharmsala*, and improvements were made to the station of *Palampore*, in Kangra district.

271. The whole of the new sewage channel for the west side of the city of *Amritsur*, from the jail to within 250 feet of the intended junction of the other channel near the Hakiman gate, has been completed, with exception of a few short breaks (about 200 running feet in all).

The new city wall for the same length has been built simultaneously, and is completed. The Khazana gateway has been re-built.

The earth of the rampart at the back of the old wall has been used for part of the filling of the ditch. Material for the rest of the filling is to be brought in by a short railway, which is under construction for the purpose.

Further progress has been made in the metalling of the streets in the city of *Amritsur*, and improvement of the side drain.

The filling in of one of the large offensive hollows full of stagnant water and filth, in the city is about half done.

The restoration of the Rambagh was continued, and small improvements of sewerage, clearance, frontage of streets, were effected.

272. An old building at *Dinangar*, in Gurdaspur district, was converted into a town-hall.

273. The spurs thrown out from the bank of the *Ravi*, near Lahore, to resist the encroachment of the river, have been strengthened and maintained during the year; three thousand trees have been planted for future extension of these spurs if required. An additional spur has been constructed between the old spurs and the Emperor Jehangir's tomb. A large extent of new bank has been thus made, and is now nearly the full height of the permanent bank, effectually protecting the buildings which the river had begun to cut away.

274. Public necessaries were built at Syalkot. Improvements were effected in the old fort, comprising levelling, making roads, and a pucka tank.

275. Two new public necessaries were built at *Lahore*. Additions were made to the accommodation for the menagerie in the Lawrence Hall gardens, and the roads and drains of the station and city were improved.

276. Improvements were effected to the Firozpore station roads, trees, &c. A new gateway was built for the *Ludiannah* gate of the town, and gates were supplied to two other entrances.

277. Improvements were made to the drainage of *Gujeranwala*. Some streets of *Wazirabad* were widened to admit of the passage of camels and carts where practicable. A street of *Jalalpur* also was widened.

278. A masonry bridge was built to replace a wooden one on the *Teleanwala* or Civil lines road leading to the kucherry at *Jhelum*. Extensive new pavements were laid down in *Pind Dadun Khan* bazaar, and the appearance and condition of the town have been much improved. A canal to supply *Pind Dadun Khan* with sweet water was commenced. A bridge was built near the tomb of *Dadan Khan* over a nullah separating one part of the town from another. A bund was constructed to keep out rain and river water, in flood, from *Kot Sahib Khan*.

279. Extensive improvements were made at *Shahpur* and in all the towns of the district.

280. Expenditure was authorized to continue excavations for architectural remains in *Eusufzai*, in Peshawar district; and some excavations were made in ancient mounds in *Dera Ismail Khan.*

281. A town-hall was built in Dera Ismail Khan, for the Municipal Committee. Considerable outlay was incurred in improvements at *Shekh Buddin.*

282. A large tract of land, near the town and between the jail and public garden, of *Dera Ghazi Khan*, was, for sanitary and other reasons, partially levelled and cleared of sand-hills; and it is contemplated to use the space for fairs and public gatherings. New paving and drains were constructed at *Rajhan*; nearly 200 improved shop-fronts at *Dera Ghazi Khan*, *Dajal*, and *Jampur*; a pucka well at *Harrand*; and a bund at *Rajanpur.*

283. A large amount of work has been done in the paving and draining of towns, and in providing public necessaries.

284. EXPENDITURE.—The following in an abstract of expenditure on public works (exclusive of Railways, but inclusive of the expenditure of the Forest department,) during the year under report:—

			From Imperial revenues.	From Local Funds.
I.	Military works,	Rs.	36,08,975	...
II.	Civil buildings,—			
	1. Revenue,	„	92,586	...
	2. Post Office,	„	12,478	...
	3. General and Judicial,	„	2,50,086	1,15,967
	4. Ecclesiastical,	„	30,226	...
	5. Educational,	„	53,104	16,008
III.	Agricultural, (Canals &c.)	„	4,91,018	75,171
IV.	Communications,	„	17,70,184	10,81,575
V.	Forests,	„	3,14,273	...
VI.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements,		42,768	5,54,938
	Total,	...	66,65,698	18,43,659

C.—Railways.

285. *Statistics.*—The statement prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee will be found in Appendix III. C.

286. *Dehli Railway.*—It will be seen from the statement above alluded to that 53 miles of the Dehli Railway have been opened for public traffic during the year. The portion opened was in two sections, one at the south end of the line from Ghaziabad to Meerut, 27 miles, on the 18th April, and the other at the north end, from Amritsar to the river Byas, 26 miles, on 1st November. Towards the end of July, the former section was closed for traffic owing to breaches in the embankment caused by an unprecedentedly heavy local rain-fall; and as to guard against any similar accident in future, it was found necessary to give 114 feet additional waterway in about 12 miles length of railway, the line was not re-opened for traffic till 1st November. The earnings on both sections are as yet small, but are steadily increasing.

287. *Punjab Railway.*—During the year under review, the southern terminus of the Punjab Railway was at Rajghat, on the river Chenab, instead of at Sher Shah. The line to the latter was abandoned, as steamers were unable to lie along the bank at that point, and a branch, 5 miles in length, was made to Rajghat, which became the landing and departure place of the river steamers.

A branch was proposed at a cost of about Rs. 82,000 from the Multan station to the Heerun gate of the city of Multan, in the hope of attracting the entire local traffic between the city and Rajghat, which was said to be considerable; but the Government of India, being of opinion that the project was one to which the guarantee could not legitimately be given, the scheme was dropped.

288. *Management of the Railways.*—The conduct of the management of the Punjab and Dehli Railways during the incumbency of the late Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. Elphinstone, occupied a large share of attention. A Commission of Public Enquiry was appointed by the Government of India, and sat for 37 days, from 22nd July to 30th September 1867. The report of the Commission, generally condemnatory of Colonel Elphinstone's conduct, was received with the President's letter dated 23rd October, and forwarded on 28th idem to the Government of India, and intimation has been received that the Board of Directors of the Scinde Railway has dispensed with the services of Colonel Elphinstone, and appointed General Saunders Abbott as their Agent for the Punjab and Dehli Railways.

289. The Acting Store-keeper, Mr. W. B. Scott, was charged under section 403 of the Penal Code with dishonest misappropriation, under section 406 with criminal breach of trust, and under section 408 with criminal breach of trust as a servant, and was found guilty on all the charges, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. And Mr. J. J. Robinson, Chief Accountant Punjab and Dehli Railways, was charged under section 465 of the Penal Code with forgery, and under section 468 with forgery with intent to cheat, and was found guilty, and sentenced

to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Civil actions for account still lie against the latter, and the late Agent is without doubt liable to the same.

290. *Carriage of specie.*—The following rates for the carriage of specie by rail were approved :—

Gold, any weight	3	pie per maund	per mile.	
Silver, under 20 maunds...	3	do.	do.	do.
Do. over 20 maunds...	2	do.	do.	do.
Copper, under 20 maunds..	1½	do.	do.	do.
Do. over 20 maunds...	1	do.	do.	do.

The Company to be responsible if the value of the specie carried is insured at ¼ per cent, for amounts under Rs. 500, and at special rates for amounts above that value. And it was ruled that Government can claim no advantage over the public in the transport of treasure by rail.

291. *Police*—A complete scheme for providing Government police over the entire system of the Punjab and Dehli Railways from Multan to Dehli, at a cost of about Rs. 60 per mile, was approved, and referred for the consideration of the Government of India and the Board of Directors.

292. *Railway Extension.*—Instructions were received in April 1867, that no immediate steps were to be taken in furtherance of the scheme for a railway through the Indus valley and from Lahore to Peshawar, and in December a comprehensive review was called for of the requirements of this province as regards railway extension.

Accordingly, two Committees were appointed to collect information and to report on the two main lines considered most necessary for the welfare of the Punjab, viz., the Indus valley line from Multan to Kotri, and the line from Lahore to Peshawar.

293. *Branch Railways.*—It was also suggested to the Committees that they might consider branch railways from Raiwind to Firozpur from Amritsar to Pathankot, from Ambala or its vicinity to Pinjor or Kalka, and from Gujeranwala to Syalkot. Their reports are still awaited.

294. *Lahore and Peshawar Railway Survey.*—It has since been determined that a line of railway from Lahore towards Peshawar shall be undertaken without the intervention of a Guaranteed Railway Company, and as far as Gujeranwala, about 49 miles from Lahore, the direction of the line has been fixed, and arrangements are in progress for its prosecution during the financial year 1868-69. From Gujeranwala upwards, a survey was commenced by a staff of Engineers under the direction of Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, late Chief Engineer of the Jubbulpore Extension of the East Indian Railway, for an alternative line in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road viâ Jhelum to Rawalpindi.

295. *Maximum rates and fares.*—Her Majesty's Secretary of State having approved of a system of maximum fares and rates for Indian Railways, it was determined by the Governor General in Council that decision on the following matters should, for the present, be retained by the Government of India :—

1st.—The fares for the lowest class of passengers.
2nd.—The rate for food grains.
3rd.—The rate for coal.

The maximum fares and rates of all other classes of passengers and descriptions of goods to be fixed by Local Governments, reserving, however, the right of the Government of India to interpose should occasion seem to require it.

296. *Government audit and control of accounts.*—The new system of Government audit and control has been in force since 1st January 1867, and has worked well from the period of the arrival at Lahore of an Auditor appointed by the Board of Directors on behalf of the Company. Up to the time of the suspension of the late Agent in the beginning of August, every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of the Government audit of accounts.

Detailed rules were issued for the apportionment of general charges between Capital and Revenue.

297. *Carriage of Company's letters.*—During the past year it was decided that Railway Companies in India have the right to carry letters on their own business by their servants independent of the Post Office.

298. *Proposed amalgamation.*—The questions were raised of amalgamating the Punjab and Dehli Railway Companies into one, and of stopping the system of the latter at Ghaziabad. Both measures were approved by this Government.

299. *Carrying capacity of waggon stock.*—The important subject of the carrying capacity of the waggon stock in use on the Punjab Railway was investigated, and it was found that, while from 8 to 10 tons of ordinary merchandize can be loaded in a covered goods waggon, the springs and axles can only bear up to about 6 tons. The axles, therefore, were recommended to be renewed, and the springs to be strengthened.

300. *Treatment of Native travellers.*—The opinions of the chiefs and gentry of the Punjab were invited as to the treatment of Native travellers on the railways in this province, and the result was satisfactory and creditable to the management of the Punjab and Dehli Railway Companies.

301. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Railways in the Punjab during 1867-68, was Rs. 94,38,478; of which Rs. 1,04,262 were from imperial revenues, and Rs. 93,34,216 from guaranteed capital.

D.—Agricultural.

302. Statements III. D—1 and 2 will furnish information regarding crops and stock. This being the first occasion upon which the returns have been furnished, the statistics can be considered as approximate only. Statement 3 of the Statistical Committee's returns has not been adopted, as the information could not be procured without difficulty and expense.

303. From the former of the returns it will be perceived that, during 1867-68, 97,52,165 acres of land were under cultivation for spring crops, and 92,50,245 acres for autumn crops. Of the spring crops, upwards of 50 per cent was wheat, and 30 per cent other food grains; 4 per cent consisted of oil seeds, and less than 2 per cent vegetables; 76,666 acres were under tobacco, 16,872 under poppy cultivation for opium, and 5,187 under *tea*. Of the autumn crops, about 8 per cent was rice; about 7 per

cent other food grains; about 4 per cent was sugar-cane; between 8 and 9 per cent cotton; 67,546 acres were under *indigo*, and 188,671 acres under oil seeds.

304. *Cotton*, it will be perceived, is largely grown in almost every district; *sugar-cane* principally in the districts of the Amritsar and Jalandhur Divisions. *Indigo* is produced in large quantities only in the districts of Multan, Mozaffargurh and Dera Ismail Khan. *Tea* is confined to the Kangra district, where its cultivation is carried on chiefly by European settlers or managers of estates owned by joint stock companies. The number of estates managed by Europeans is now 26, and the out-turn of tea was, in 1866-67, 180,000 lbs; the Kangra teas are now finding a good local market, both among Natives and Europeans; they are supplied to the Commissariat, and some have found their way to the English markets; and there is a prospect of a new market for the teas in Yarkand, to which place consignments of tea were, for the first time, despatched this year. As the subject of the development of tea cultivation in the Kangra hills is one of special interest, a copy of a report furnished by the Commissioner of the Jalandhur Division upon the progress and prospects of tea planting in that locality is annexed to this report, *vide* Addendum A.

305. *Chinchona*. The experimental Chinchona plantation established by Major Nassau Lees at "New Quito" between Palampur and Dharmsala, in the Kangra valley, has been removed to *Bawarna* in the Palam valley, in which locality other plantations have been established; all of them give promise of success, and a detailed account of them will be found in the report of the Financial Commissioner for the year 1867-68.

306. *Flax*. It is to be regretted that no satisfactory progress can be reported in the matter of supplying prepared flax to the home market, although it has been long demonstrated that the fibre can be exported at a great profit. The Belfast Company being unwilling to advance further sums to carry on an undertaking so far removed from their personal control, disposed of their concern at Syalkot; but their successors do not appear to possess the requisite capital, and it is feared that unless some substantial capitalist appear, or a local company be formed, this promising undertaking must come to an end.

307. *Stock*. An attempt has been made to give the information required in the Statistical Committees' statement; but the statistics are incomplete, and can only be regarded in the light of a rough estimate. Reliable statistics of this nature have only been lately obtained for the first time from England and Wales, at an expenditure of £10,000 (*vide* the last number of the Statistical Society's Journal,) and it is hardly to be expected that such statements can be furnished in India without the entertainment of a special establishment for the purpose.

E.—Prices of Produce and Labor.

308. Tables showing the average price of produce and skilled and unskilled labor, and hire of carts &c., will be found in Appendix III. E—1 and 2.

309. It will be perceived that the rates for skilled labor vary from 4 to 12 annas (6*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.,) *per diem*, masons and carpenters being usually the best paid. The rates of unskilled labor range from 2 annas (3*d*) to 5 annas (7½*d*) *per diem*. There has been a considerable rise in rates in places affected by the railway and other public works, and labor in any shape commands higher remuneration than formerly; but as prices of the necessaries of life have risen in even a higher ratio, owing chiefly to the increased facilities for export, it may be doubted whether the position of the unskilled labouring classes has materially improved.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

310. The only mines at present extensively worked in the Punjab are the Government *Salt* mines of the Salt Range and Kalabagh, and those in the hills between Kohat and Bannu. The out-turn from the former mines amounted in 1867-68 to 4,76,237 maunds of 80lbs, which are sold at Rs. 3 a maund, and yielded an income to the Government of Rs. 35,89,897; the out-turn from the latter amounted to 390,671 maunds, which were sold for Rs. 83,135.

311. Extensive *Slate* quarries exist in the Kangra and Chamba hills, and are beginning to be systematically worked. Those at Kanyara, within 5 or 6 miles of Dharmsala, and those near Dalhousie, are being scientifically worked by European Companies. Slate quarries exist also in the Mewatti hills near Riwari in the Gurgaon district, and have been lately leased to the Kangra Valley Slate Company.

312. *Iron* of excellent quality is found in many parts of the Kangra hills in the vicinity of Mandi, and in the Gurgaon district; and *lead* is found in the hills of Simla and of Kangra; but the cost of smelting or carriage, or both, prevents the possibility of the lead mines being worked with success at present.

313. The *coal* or *lignite* of the Salt Range is believed to be but limited in quantity, and a large portion is too inaccessible to be of practical value; but the fuel is utilized to some extent by the steamers of the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla, for which it is employed in preference to wood fuel in the voyage between Kalabagh and Mukkud—where fuel with a maximum of heating power and a minimum of weight is desirable to enable the steamers to make way against the rapid steam.

G.—Manufactures.

314. The form prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee under this section, is not applicable to the Punjab, except as regards native towns; and has not been given on the present occasion.

315. The first volume of a valuable work by Mr. Baden Powell, C. S., Curator of the Lahore Central Museum, entitled "Hand-book of the Economic Products of the Punjab," comprising raw produce, has recently been prepared and published under the orders of this Government; the 2nd volume, containing a description of manufactures and fine arts, will, it is expected, be ready for publication early in 1869.

The following description of the manufactures of the Punjab is taken from the introduction of that work:—

"Of manufactured articles in use in the province, the great majority "are produced within the Punjab; a few are however brought in by the "North-Western Frontier trade. The demand for European piece goods, "and for various other articles of European manufacture, useful and orna-"mental, is daily increasing.

"Within the province, several cities and districts have become cele-"brated for particular manufactures; and native society, ever slow to "change, maintains the distinction, although many other places might, and "indeed to some extent do, produce equally well the very same articles.

"Cotton goods are of universal manufacture, but the Jalandhur Doab is "especially celebrated for its cotton fabrics, and among them the 'ghâti,' "or diaper cloth. The fine cotton 'lungis,' of Peshawar, and the carpets "of the Derajat, are also remarkable. Umbrellas are manufactured in the "Jalandhur Doab.

"Multan, Bahawulpur and Lahore, have long been celebrated for silks: "Bahawulpur especially for its figured and fancy silks, and Lahore "for striped and plain silk pieces. Patiala, Gurdaspur, Shahpur, "Peshawar, Ludiannah and Amritsar, also manufacture silks.

"Woollen fabrics are not much made in the plains, except coarse "blankets. The best come from Rohtak, but the produce of Sirsa and Leia "is by no means despicable.

"Pashmina fabrics, embroidered with silk, and plain pashmina "cloths, are produced extensively at Amritsar and Ludiannah, and a few at "Lahore. Shawl weaving, an art introduced by emigrated colonies of "Kashmiris, is practised at the same cities, as also at Nurpur and "Adinanagar, but with greatest success at Amritsar; none of these cities, "however, equal either in fineness of texture or beauty of colors and design, "the genuine fabrics of Kashmir. The shawl weaving of Gujerat and "Gurdaspur is quite inferior. In Lahore, shawls are made from 'Kabuli "pashm,' a wool which is inferior to the Thibetan shawl wool. These "shawls are plain, and not patterned like the others. They are called "'Lahori chaddar.'

"Lahore and Delhi are noted for their gold-woven fabrics, and light "silk fabrics interwoven with gold threads, as well as for all kinds of work "in tinsel or Kalabatun.

"The art of embroidery is one very consonant with the habits of the "people; their patience and delicate handling render success certain, and "there is scarcely a town or city where creditable embroidery cannot be "found. But Delhi is the great place for embroidered fabrics, both in silk "and gold threads. In Lahore and Amritsar the manufacture of 'Kala-"batun,' or gold thread, is extensively carried on.

"Most of the large cities manufacture vessels of brass and other "alloyed metals; for smaller work they prepare the alloy in their own "'Kuthalis,' or crucibles; for making the large sizes they prefer the fine "sheet metals imported from Europe.

"The manufacture of armour,—swords, guns, and the like,—once had "its grand centre at Lahore; but when the Sikh rule passed away, the "demand ceased. Of the cutlers, some are still in existence, and can work; "many of them have settled at Nizamabad in the Gujeranwala district "(their manufactures were well represented in the Exhibition), others have "gone to Gujerat, the cutlery of which place is noted; and the 'Koftgars,' "who used to inlay with gold the shields and armour of the Sikh chieftans, "by hammering with consummate skill gold wire in various patterns into "the steel surface, have mostly left Lahore for the Kotli Loharan in the "Syalkot district. They have recently also gone into the Gujerat and "Gujeranwala districts, where they develope their art in works of peace; "and now, instead of Sikh armour, inlay caskets, studs, vases, paper-cutters, "letter-weights, and other fancy articles. There are still persons at Lahore "who can work magnificently in inlaid armour, and do so occasionally at "the call of the collectors of articles of vertu; but in Lahore it is almost "impossible to get the articles above enumerated as made at Syalkot, "Gujerat or Nizamabad.

"Much encouragement has recently been given to this beautiful art; "and the subject is well worthy the attention of European merchants, as "these articles find a ready sale at home. Most of the native workmen are "however poor, and require the assistance of pecuniary advances to carry "on the work; and, as they have but little originality as to the form of "articles, it is desirable to furnish them with full size drawings, such as of "caskets, candlesticks, vases, inkstands, &c.; with the help of these the "most beautiful specimens of this art may be produced.

"Ivory painting is carried on with unequalled success at Delhi; as is "also the art of making jewellery in the European fashion. Enamelling of "great beauty is executed at Multan, and also in the Kangra district. Here, "as in all other countries, the localization of peculiar manufactures in "districts and even within the confines of a single village is observable."

H.—Trade.

316. An organized system of procuring trade statistics has been set on foot; returns of exports and imports are kept up in the chief commercial towns of the province, and statistics of external trade are obtained by registering the traffic passing the frontier on the principal lines of communication. The general results for the last nine months of the year 1867-68 are given in Appendices III. H—1 and 2. These results are not at present very reliable, especially in reference to the value of the articles, but every effort is being made to secure improved accuracy for the future.

The quantities given in appendices III. H—1 and 2 do not include the trade of the Upper Indus conveyed by the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla, which amounted during the year to 48,673 maunds of 80 lbs, nor the trade by the Punjab and Dehli Railways, which was as follows during the year:—

	Up.	Down.	Total.
	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Maunds of 80 lbs.
Punjab Railway, ...	7,93,612	8,54,438	15,48,050
Dehli do., ...	24,860	64,471	89,331
Total, ...	8,18,472	9,18,909	16,37,381

317. External trade.—The following is an abstract of the external trade of the province from 1st July 1867 to 31st March 1868 :—

	Weight.	Value.
	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Rs.
Imports, ...	25,20,744	1,72,91,131
Exports, ...	22,56,013	2,63,37,253
Total, ...	47,76,757	4,36,28,384

Thus it will be seen that the imports slightly exceed the exports in quantity, but are considerably less in value.

The principal articles of import into the province were :—

	Maunds of 80 lbs.
Salt, ...	10,24,127
Grains, ...	5,65,745
Sugars, ...	3,08,475
Rice, ...	95,260
Fruits, ...	67,182
Oil seeds, ...	60,496
Metals, ...	53,455
Cotton Cloths,..	25,893
Ghee, ...	20,525
Liquors, ...	17,290
Spices, ...	14,921
Tobacco, ...	14,544
Cotton, ...	10,614

The principal exports were :—

Sugars, ...	11,57,306
Salt, ...	3,42,523
Rice, ...	1,68,453
Grains, ...	1,59,247

Cotton Cloths, ...	87,303
Metals, ...	61,138
Oil seeds, ...	56,340
Cotton, ...	25,785
Oils, ...	18,264
Ghee, ...	18,237

318. The following table shows, in an abstract form, the trade of the Punjab with Foreign States and other Provinces :—

	IMPORTS. Rs.	EXPORTS. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Cis-Sutlej Independent States, ...	27,67,389	31,63,164	59,30,553
Kashmir territories (including Jammu) and countries on the N. E. frontier,	7,90,575	4,59,897	12,50,472
Cabul and countries on the North-West frontier, ...	15,92,203	14,29,677	30,21,880
Rajputana and Central India, ...	25,08,783	1,63,68,836	1,88,77,619
North-West Provinces, ...	40,11,220	17,96,748	58,07,968
Bengal, ...	12,55,315	1,50,421	14,05,736
Bombay and Sind, ...	38,45,434	28,57,940	67,03,374
Other places, ...	5,20,212	1,10,570	6,30,782
Total, ...	1,72,91,131	2,63,37,253	4,36,28,384

The imports from the Cis-Sutlej States were chiefly grains, oil-seeds, sugar and spices; and the exports, salt, rice and sugars. From Kashmir and the North-East frontier the imports were chiefly grains, ghee, fruits and pashmina goods; and the exports, sugars, salt, and cotton cloths. With Cabul and the North-West frontier, the imports were chiefly fruits and grains; and the exports salt, sugars, tea, and cotton cloths. Salt and grains were largely imported from Rajputana and Central India, the exports being grains, sugars, rice and metals. From the North-Western Provinces were received chiefly sugars, rice and grains; and grains, oil-seeds and salt were exported thither. To Bengal were sent pashmina goods and leather; rice, tobacco and metals forming the imports. The principal articles received from Bombay and Sind were liquors, metals and cotton cloths; the exports consisting chiefly of salt, cotton, and grains.

319. COMMERCE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.—The promotion of trade between the nations north and west of the Himalayas and British India is a subject which has long occupied attention. One of the first acts of the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab was the abolition of frontier customs duties formerly levied by the Sikh Government. This gave a great stimulus to trade, but nothing further of a special character was done, beyond the improvement of internal lines of communication from the frontier to Lahore, until 1860, when measures were taken for obtain-

ing reliable statistics of the existing trade between Yarkand, Kashgar and Bokhara on the one hand, and Russia and British territories on the other, and the routes by which that trade was conducted.

A mass of valuable information upon this subject was presented in Mr. Davies' Report on the Trade and Resources on the North-Western Boundary of British India, which established the fact that there was a great demand for goods of European and Indian manufacture in the regions of Central Asia, and that the wants of Central Asia were practically nearer the sources of supply *viâ* India than *viâ* Russia, so that the traders in European goods from the side of India ought to be able to compete successfully with traders from the Russian side.

Encouraged by the facts disclosed in the above report, the Government has made great efforts to improve, so far as lies in its power, the means of mercantile communication with Eastern and Western Turkistan.

320. As regards trade with *Western Turkistan* a Steam Flotilla has been established on the Upper Indus, plying between Mukhud and Sukkur, as a feeder to the Flotilla of the Lower Indus; thus affording safe, cheap and tolerably speedy mercantile communication between Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, the emporia of the trade between British territory and Afghanistan, and the sea-board.

Improvements have been effected and are being effected in the construction of the steamers, in the channel of the Indus, and in the training of the native pilots, which promise to enable us effectually to overcome the physical difficulties in opening out the navigation; and endeavours are now being made to remove a great *practical* obstacle to the development of trade by the Indus, by the establishment of *an agency* and a *through tariff* for the conveyance of goods from Peshawar to Karrachi.

The establishment of an annual fair at Peshawar has been long in contemplation, and arrangements have been made for carrying the measure into effect directly the political situation of Afghanistan will admit of it.

321. As regards trade with *Eastern Turkistan*, the reduction of the transit duties levied on goods passing between Yarkand and British territory *viâ* Ladakh, to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent, calculated on the invoice price, has been effected: an English agent has been appointed at Ladakh for guarding the interests of traders with or from British territory; a route has been discovered between the confines of British territory and Yarkand which avoids the difficulties of the Kara-Koram pass, and is suitable for camels. Great improvements have been and are being effected in the road between the confines of British territory nearest Yarkand and Palampore in the Kangra valley.

An annual fair has been started at Palampore for the interchange of the goods of Europe and India and Eastern Turkistan; a road is being constructed from Palampore to the plains, at a gradient suitable for carts.

Lastly, it has been proposed to appoint an *Aksakal*, or native agent, at Yarkand for the purpose of advocating the interests of British traders at that important emporium.

The results of these measures appertain to the future rather than to the present; but there is every hope of ultimate success, and in particular the latest reports from Ladakh indicate that there is a favorable opening for trade in that quarter, especially in broad cloth, piece goods and tea.

Copy of the official reports of the fair at Palampore will be found in Addendum B.

322. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following table shows the trade of the principal towns of the province :—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Dehli, ...	9,48,068	83,21,989	4,63,889	1,66,25,079	14,11,957	2,49,47,068
Amritsar, ...	9,31,466	40,46,067	3,54,778	56,92,140	12,86,244	97,38,207
Ambala, ...	68,323	43,08,865	44,954	50,89,283	1,13,277	93,98,148
Multan, ...	4,28,324	60,18,177	1,00,269	27,31,925	5,28,593	87,50,102
Bhiwani, ...	2,91,406	66,50,374	1,23,123	9,41,637	4,14,529	75,92,011
Peshawar, ...	1,79,098	45,68,691	1,20,189	10,64,626	2,99,287	56,33,317
Ludiannah, ...	1,06,241	35,17,468	42,911	2,55,860	1,49,152	37,73,328
Jalandhur, ...	1,00,525	16,65,858	44,044	6,34,258	1,44,569	23,00,116
Lahore, ...	6,29,599	18,52,327	42,604	1,60,821	6,72,203	20,13,148

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

323. The return of Religious Institutions prescribed by the Statistical Committee has not been adopted for the present.

Information in regard to the progress made in Ecclesiastical buildings during the year under report will be found in para 189, *ante*.

B.—Education.

324. STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.—The statistical forms prescribed by the Calcutta Committee have been filled in as far as practicable from the information available, and will be found in Appendices IV. B—1 and 2.

325. FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—The subjoined comparative statement shows the amount placed under the gĕneral control of the Director of Public Instruction for Educational purposes during the years 1866-67 and 1867-68:—

	1866-67. Rs.	1867-68. Rs.	Increase or decrease.
From Imperial revenues, ...	5,92,605	6,21,331	+28,726
From Local sources, viz:—			
(1) Educational Cess, ...	2,50,810	2,16,618	—34,192
(2) Endowment of Nawab Fazl Ali Khan,	6,690	7,286	+596
(3) Subscriptions and Donations, ...	1,779	6,415	+4,636
(4) Fees, ...	17,477	17,336	—141
(5) Private contributions and receipts in Grant-in-aid institutions, ...	1,01,562	1,38,959	+37,397
Total from Local sources, ...	3,78,318	3,86,614	+8,296
Grand Total, ...	9,70,923	10,07,945	+37,022

From the above it will be seen that the total income for Educational purposes increased from Rs. 9,70,923 to Rs. 10,07,945; of the total amount, Rs. 6,21,331 were provided from Imperial revenues, and Rs. 3,86,614 from local sources; of the latter, Rs. 1,38,959 were derived from private contributions to grant-in-aid institutions (an increase of Rs. 37,397 as compared with 1866-67), Rs. 17,336 from fees, and Rs. 6,415 from subscriptions and donations, an increase of Rs. 4,636 as compared with the previous year.

326. The following table shows the expenditure for the same two years:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Salaries of general-establishments, ...	90,934	89,588
Salaries in Government Colleges and Schools, ...	3,97,893	3,74,325
Scholarships, ...	31,407	33,638
Buildings, ...	46,602	14,833
Contingencies, ...	1,44,430	1,33,274
Govt. contributions to Grant-in-aid institutions,	1,36,254	1,59,343
Private do. do., ...	1,01,562	1,38,959
Total, ...	9,49,082	9,43,960

The above statistics, while they exhibit a slight decrease in expenditure on education through *direct* Government agency, show a satisfactory increase of such expenditure by private institutions assisted by grants-in-aid from the State.

327. General Statistics of Educational Progress.—There were in 1867-68 in the Punjab—

1,912 Government Educational Institutions.
801 Grant-in-aid Institutions.
4,888 Indigenous Schools.

The above institutions include—

3 Colleges—two Government, and one grant-in-aid—affording instruction to students who have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination;
25 Zillah or District Schools, teaching up to the Standard of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination;
8 Aided Schools of a corresponding grade;
49 Branch District Schools, teaching up to the Standard of the lower classes of Zillah Schools;
77 Government Town Schools;
88 Aided Schools of a similar grade;
93 Aided Schools of a lower grade;
1,555 Government Village Schools;
23 Jail Schools;
272 Government Female Schools;
507 Aided ditto;
9 Government Normal Schools;
4 Aided ditto (female).

The average attendance in the above institutions was as follows:—

Government Schools, ...	64,631
Aided Schools, ...	15,291
Indigenous Schools, ...	49,947

giving a total of 1,29,869 students, or 1 student to 135 persons. This is a falling off both of schools and scholars, as compared with last year; the decrease occurs chiefly in the case of female and village schools, whether Government or grant-in-aid, and is mainly attributable to the sickliness of the first half year of 1867-68.

328. University Examinations.—There was a great improvement in the success achieved by Punjab students in passing the Calcutta University Examinations. During the year, 4 out of 7 candidates from Punjab Colleges passed successfuly the examination for the B. A. degree, and 5 out of 11 the First Arts Examination; while 44 out of 73 succeeded in passing the Entrance Examination; of these, 20 were educated in private institutions.

329. Colleges.—*Lahore Government College.*—The number of students in this institution was small; but one of them succeeded in obtaining the degree of B. A.; while 9 students left their studies on obtaining lucrative appointments.

330. *Dehli College.*—The progress of this institution was very satisfactory. The number of students rose, during the year, from 19 to 26; one student passed successfully the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, and 4 out of 6 candidates passed the First Arts Examination; while 7 students were during the year appointed to offices of an average salary of Rs. 40 per mensem.

331. *Scholarships.*—In addition to the Government scholarships, three scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem in value were, during the year, founded by private individuals; and recently a new scholarship of Rs. 35 per mensem has been founded and attached to the Dehli College in memory of Mr. Charles Gubbins Bathoe, formerly Magistrate of Dehli, through the liberality of his widow.

332. ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY.—The movement in favor of the establishment of a University at Lahore has been noticed in former reports. The main object in view is to provide for the establishment of a system of education which shall give greater encouragement to the communication of knowledge through the medium of the vernacular, to the development of a vernacular literature, and to the study of the Oriental classics, than is afforded by the existing system, which is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University; another object is to secure for the native community some voice in the regulation of the educational system of the province. During the year under report, contributions of upwards of Rs. 80,000 have been received from Native Chiefs and others, towards an endowment fund for the University, and invested in Government securities; further donations to the amount of Rs. 82,311 have been promised, and annual subscriptions have been promised (chiefly by members of the native community) to the amount of Rs. 13,691.

Definite proposals for the establishment of a University at Lahore, to be regulated on the principles set forth above, were submitted to the Supreme Government in May last, and the Supreme Government was solicited to sanction a grant-in aid equivalent to the annual income derived from the above sources.

In reply, the Supreme Government, while approving generally of the principles of the movement, has expressed the opinion that the establishment of a University for the Punjab is premature; but it has indicated its willingness to found a University for Northern India, and also to accord a grant-in-aid equal to the annual value of the income derived from private sources for the purpose of founding a Collegiate institution at Lahore, to be conducted on the principles of the proposed Oriental University.

333. ZILLAH SCHOOLS.—These have during the year been divided into two classes, higher and middle—and at Dehli the branch schools (which teach up to the standard of the lower classes) have been placed on a grant-in-aid footing. The system promises to work well. It relieves the highly paid masters of the Government zillah school of the duty of superintending the elementary education of boys in the lower classes, and thus enables them to devote more time and attention to the higher classes; while it carries out the principles of the Educational Despatch of 1854, in assigning to private institutions so much of the business of education as can be satisfactorily conducted by their agency.

During the year, the number of scholars in the Government schools has decreased, partly in consequence of the introduction of the system above referred to, partly owing to the unhealthiness of the season, and partly in consequence of an increase in the rate of fees, which was considered by the Supreme Government to be unnecessarily low; but notwithstanding these drawbacks, the number of students in the first three classes increased from 259 to 277, and 23 students successfully passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

334. Town Schools.—The number of these institutions decreased during the year from 82 to 77; one having been raised to the rank of a zillah school, and the rest reduced to the grade of village schools. The number of scholars attending has decreased from 7,184 to 6,990, but the amount realized from fees increased from Rs. 1,511 to Rs. 1,933. The cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 5-5-1 to Rs. 4-6-10; and the cost to Government from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-11-7.

335. Village Schools.—The number of village schools has been reduced from 1,660 to 1,555, and the number of students has decreased from 45,298 to 42,632; some of the worst schools having been closed in order to obtain funds for improving the position of village teachers, who are at present, as a rule, extremely ill-paid.

In the Dera Ghazi Khan district, the people have submitted to an additional educational cess, which has been supplemented by a Government grant-in-aid; and by this means the village schools in that district have been greatly improved, and the numbers attending have considerably increased. It is hoped that it will be possible to extend the system to other districts; but until it has been found practicable to do so, or in some other way to obtain additional funds, it will be a matter of great difficulty to effect improvement in village school education.

336. Female education.—The following extract from a despatch to the Supreme Government gives a brief history of the state of female education in this province up to date:—

"As soon as an Educational Department was organized for this "province, the subject of Female education began to receive attention; "but progress was slow, and the people, where they did not evince opposi- "tion, took little or no interest in the movement. Thus matters stood "until the year 1862, at which period the number of girls' schools in the "province was 52, and the number of scholars 1,168. The cost of the "schools was defrayed entirely from the Educational Cess Fund, nothing "being contributed either from the Imperial revenues or from private "sources.

"In the year 1862, an important change took place in the pro- "spects of Female education. At the close of that year, a large *Darbar* "or assemblage of the native nobility and gentry was convened at Lahore "by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir R. Montgomery, to witness the "distribution of prizes to the successful students of Government and Aided "schools. During the proceedings, Sir R. Montgomery took occasion to "address the native gentry of Amritsar and Lahore on the subject of "education, and drew their earnest attention to the necessity for providing

" education for their daughters; and he promised them the liberal assis-
" tance of Government in carrying out any practical measures they might
" themselves devise for the purpose.

" The exhortations of the Lieutenant-Governor were responded to " beyond expectation; Committees of native gentlemen were formed at the " cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and it was arranged that the family " priests of certain of the best Hindu and Sikh families should each under- " take to teach at least one female from his own or his clients' families. " Small schools were thus formed, which gradually increased in size and " numbers—and the Mahomedans began to join in the movement. The " cost of the schools was defrayed, at first, entirely by Government; and as " the native community strongly objected to their inspection by Europeans, " Native Committees of supervision were appointed, through whom the " funds were disbursed. The example of the people of Amritsar and " Lahore was soon followed elsewhere, especially in Dehli, Jalandhur, " Jhelum, Gujerat and Rawalpindi—in the former through the exertions " of Mr. F. Cooper, in Jalandhur through those of Lieutenant-Colonel " Elphinstone, and in Jhelum, Gujerat and Rawalpindi through the exer- " tions of the local authorities and the public spirited influence of a Sikh " gentleman, Baba Khem Singh, the head of the priestly family of Bedis. " By the middle of 1863, there were 103 schools, and 2,224 female scholars " in the Punjab; and at the close of Sir R. Montgomery's administration " (*i. e.* the beginning of 1865), the number of girls under instruction " exceeded 10,000; and one of the last acts of the late Lieutenant-Governor " was to bestow in public Darbar suitable rewards upon those who had " distinguished themselves in the cause of Female education. From that " period, Female education has continued to extend, and at the close of " the year 1866-67, the number of schools was 945; the number of females " under instruction 17,174; while the amount annually expended from the " Imperial revenues on Female education between 1861-62 and 1866-67, " rose from *nil* to Rs. 38,833; and the annual amount of voluntary " contributions increased during the same period from *nil* to Rs. 19,259.

" The subjoined statistics will shew in further detail the progressive " increase of Female education up to the close of 1866-67, and sums ex- " pended thereon from Imperial and other sources :—

YEAR.	Number of schools supported entirely by Government.	Number of private schools aided by Government.	Total number of schools.	Total number of scholars attending.	Total expenditure from all sources on Female education.	Amount contributed from Imperial revenues.	Ditto from Educational Cess Fund.	Ditto voluntary contributions.
1861-62	52	0	52	1,168	3,170	0	3,170	0
1862-63	103	0	103	1,539	5,875	8	5,867	0
1863-64	204	230	434	6,928	38,192	15,042	14,229	8,921
1864-65	272	410	682	12,239	53,768	20,636	18,761	14,376
1865-66	333	695	1,028	16,395	64,034	31,858	16,508	15,668
1866-67	296	649	945	17,174	71,127	38,833	13,035	12,816

"But it will be asked, what has been the practical result of the "*numerical* extension of Female education, and this large expenditure of "public funds? And what has been the character of the education imparted? Hitherto it must be admitted the education imparted has been for "the most part of a very elementary character, such as the rudiments of "reading and writing Hindi and Persian, and the elements of Arithmetic; "and some of the schools, it is feared, are schools in name only. The "teachers are for the most part very inefficient, being generally elderly "Brahmins in the case of Hindu schools, and in the case of Mahomedan "schools superannuated Mullas; while—in deference to native prejudice—"no efficient supervision has been insisted upon. But even under the above "unfavorable circumstances, it is believed that a good deal of good has "been done in the way of actual instruction. The Director of Public "Instruction reported in 1864, that in the girls' schools in the Jalandhur "district 'some of the female scholars were so far advanced as to be able "'to read Persian fluently, write neatly, understand ordinary Arithmetical "'operations, had a fair acquaintance with the geography of Asia and the "'Punjab, and were becoming proficient in knitting, embroidering and "'sewing.' In the reports of 1864-65, it is noted that 264 pupils of female "schools were studying English; and in 1865-66, the Inspector of the "Amballa Circle made special mention of the satisfactory progress of "female schools in Dehli, and particularly of a school established for the "education of the female members of the ex-royal family of Dehli.

"But the *most* important result achieved has been that the minds of "the people have been gradually accustomed to the *idea* of Female education—while their prejudices against the supervision of these schools by "English ladies are in a fair way of disappearing. And it is satisfactory "to be able to state that—thanks to the exertions of Mr. Aitchison, "Deputy Commissioner—the Native Committee of Female Education in "Lahore have recently agreed to the appointment of an English lady, to "act as Superintendent of the Female Normal School in that city, and to "exercise a general supervision over the schools of primary education. "The example of the Lahore Committee has been more recently followed "by that of the Committee at Amritsar, and will probably ere long be "followed elsewhere. Thus a new and important era in the history of "Female education in the province may be said to have commenced.

"The above narrative of the progress of Female education relates "chiefly to schools of primary education; but during the same period "attention has been paid also to the formation of schools for training "female teachers. As far back as 1864, a Female Normal School was "established at Dehli, through the exertions of Mr. Winter of the S. P. G. "Mission in that city, and was at once liberally assisted by the Government. Several well qualified female teachers have been of late supplied "by the institution, and have been employed in Government Female "Schools. In the same year, two other Female Normal Schools were "founded, one at Lahore, and one at Amritsar, at the suggestion of His "Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, who contributed Rupees 50 per "mensem to the support of each of these institutions. These, however, "have been until quite recently under the control of Native Committees, "and have not proved so successful as the Dehli institution."

337. Proposals have been made to the Supreme Government for the establishment of additional Female Normal Schools, to be superintended by trained English Mistresses; and for the appointment of a Lady Inspectress for female schools; but the Supreme Government is averse to expending more money upon female education in this province, unless an equivalent is received from private subscriptions. It is impossible however to expect that the native community, which has only with difficulty been induced to *tolerate* female education, will be willing to contribute largely to an object which as yet is regarded as one of doubtful advantage. The prospects of female education cannot therefore be considered very encouraging at present; but it is hoped the Supreme Government may be induced to relax the conditions upon which it undertakes to contribute funds towards this important object.

338. GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS.—During the year, 17 new grant-in-aid institutions were started, and 7 were closed, making the total number at the close of the year 701. The subjoined table will furnish further particulars:—

Description of institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. on the rolls at close of 1867-68.	Average No. on the rolls monthly for 1867-68.	Average daily attendance.	Grants-in-aid given by Government.	Expenditure from all sources other than grants-in-aid given by Government.
Colleges, ...	1	9	6	6	2,535	3,979
Schools of the Higher Class, ...	8	1,434	1,334	1,030	38,878	35,824
Do. Middle Class, ...	88	2,884	2,673	1,732	55,945	43,323
Do. Lower Class, ...	93	4,644	4,501	3,360	8,222	15,998
Female Schools of Do. ...	507	9,838	10,436	9,052	45,262	34,491
Normal Schools, ...	4	144	122	111	4,904	5,344
Indigenous Schools, ...	...	...	...	...	3,597	...
Total, ...	701	18,953	19,072	15,291	1,59,343	1,38,959

The general progress of these institutions was satisfactory. From the *Lahore Mission College* two students passed successfully the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta; one passed the First Arts Examination. From Bishop Cotton's School at Simla, four, and from the Lahore Mission School, three students passed the Entrance Examination; and six

other grant-in-aid Schools sent up one or more successful candidates. The Peshawar and Syalkot Mission Schools are so flourishing that it has been deemed desirable to close the Government Zillah Schools in those districts. In addition to the above, the following grant-in-aid institutions are very favorably reported on by the Inspectors :—

The American Mission Schools at Jalandhur and Rawalpindi;

The Church Mission School at Dera Ismail Khan;

The Girls' Orphanage at Ludiannah.

The Church Mission Girls' School Kangra, and that established by the *Anjuman* (or Native Literary Society) in that locality;

The Female School of the late Nawab Hamid Ali Khan at Dehli;

The Cantonment Anglo-Vernacular School at Ferozpore;

The Schools of Lala Wazir Singh, and of Lala Salig Ram and his son Ishri Parshad at Dehli.

339. INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.—These are returned as 4,888 in number, with an attendance of 49,947 scholars; but the statistics are not very reliable. Sixty-seven of these schools have received grants from Government. Some of them are well reported of. One in particular (at Fatehghur in the Amritsar district) is reported to be equal to a Government Town School. 9,944 boys are returned as studying Persian; 2,517 Urdu; 4,333 Hindi; and 3,935 Sanskrit. But in the majority of cases little more is taught than the multiplication table, and the "lundi" or mercantile system of notation, or the elements of reading and writing the Persian character.

340. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—There were *nine* Government Normal Schools open during the year, with an average attendance of 217 pupils; the cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 74-9-0, a slight decrease of cost compared with last year. During the year, 48 students obtained certificates of qualification; but complaints are made that Normal School students are generally of a very inferior class; and it is feared that such will continue to be the case until the position and prospects of village and town school teachers are improved. At present the majority of village teachers are no better paid than the lowest menial servants.

Besides the above, there were four private Normal Schools assisted by grants-in-aid from Government, *viz.* the School of the *Christian Vernacular Education Society* at Amritsar for training male teachers; that of the *S. P. G. Mission* at Dehli for training female teachers; and the Female Normal Schools at Lahore, Amritsar and Kangra, superintended by Native Committees.

The Amritsar School is a very well conducted institution, and has turned out five or six trained teachers during the year; the Female Normal School at Dehli is also making satisfactory progress, and has supplied several female teachers to Government Female Schools. That at Lahore has recently been placed under the superintendence of a European lady, and promises to improve; that at Amritsar is about to be similarly superintended; the Kangra School is in charge of a Native Christian Mistress, and gives promise of being a very successful institution.

341. Changes in the Educational Department.—The office of Director of Public Instruction, vacant by the death of Major Fuller, was filled up by the appointment of Captain W. R. M. Holroyd, Inspector of Schools of the Ambala circle; Captain Holroyd was succeeded in his post of Inspector by Mr. E. Willmot, M. A., Principal of the Dehli Government College; and the latter appointment was conferred on Mr. C. R. Cooke, B. A., formerly a Professor in the Dehli College, but latterly employed in the Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces. Mr. W. Ellis, M. A., was, during the year, appointed Professor in the Dehli College, *vice* Mr. Cooke; and Mr. D. W. Thompson, Second Master of the Lahore Zillah School, officiated as Inspector of Schools, Frontier Circle, *vice* Mr. Hutton, whose death by small pox was announced in the last report.

342. Lahore Medical School.—During the year 1867-68, four students were passed as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, of whom one is now House Surgeon of the Hospital, and the remaining three are in charge of Dispensaries; during the same period, 20 students were passed as Native Doctors, and their services were immediately availed of in connexion with the cholera epidemic then raging, and proved very valuable. Thus, from the period of the opening of the institution in 1860, until the present year, it has furnished 10 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and 71 Native Doctors. There are at present in the English class, 21 students training for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 57 students in the Hindustani class training for the Government service as Native Doctors, and 18 students supported from local sources training for employment in connexion with District Dispensaries, &c.

The total cost of the institution for the year was Rs. 56,090-15-4, of which Rs. 52,011-15-6 was borne by Imperial revenues, and Rs. 4,078-15-10 was chargeable to fees and other local sources.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

343. Statistics.—Of the two forms prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee under this section, the first, relating to Scientific and Literary Societies, has not been adopted for the present; the second, relating to the Press, will be found in Appendix IV. C—2.

344. Lahore Central Museum.—The collection in the Lahore Central Museum has steadily increased, and promises soon to be of considerable value. Among the additions to be specially noticed are—the formation of an Ornithographical department, under the care of Lieutenant Marshall, Assistant Commissioner; a collection of Lepidopterous insects, presented by Mr. A. S. G. Young of the Forest Department; and a collection of coins set on foot by the Curator; among the contributions to the latter may be specially named, a silver coin of *Sophytes*, a medal of *Eucratides* of the rare description bearing on the reverse the heads of *Heliocles* and *Laodice*, and a silver coin bearing the name "*Seleukos*" believed to be novel.

Arrangements are in progress for the transfer of the whole collection to a more suitable building; these will probably be complete in the next cold season.

345. The Museum was opened to the general public in December 1867, and, from then till the end of April 1867, the number of visitors was 26,180.

346. Government Book Depôt.—During the year, 76,830 books were sold at cost price to Educational institutions; and 2,475 books and maps were distributed gratuitously for use in vernacular schools; and 8,014 books, valued at Rs. 3,514, were distributed as prizes. At the Educational Press, 66,500 copies of vernacular books were printed; and the following new works were issued:—

(1) Muntakhabát-i-Anwár-i-Suhaili.
(2) Sharah-i-Muntakhabát-i-tohfat-ul-iráqain;
(3) Hal-lughát-i-Muntakhabát-i-Arabia.

347. Act XXV of 1867, (*providing for the registration of books published*). The above Act came into force on 1st July 1867. Up to the end of March 1868, 273 books were registered. Of these, 27 were English, 10 Arabic, 11 Sanskrit, 32 Persian, 119 Urdu, 33 Hindi, 17 Gurmukhi, 14 Panjabi, 2 Pushtu, 2 Persian and Panjábi, 1 Urdu in the Roman Character, 2 English and Urdu, and 2 Arabic and Persian. Of these, 147 were printed at Lahore, 67 at Dehli, 28 at Ludiannah. Very few of these works were new or original compositions.

348. The Press.—During the year, the following new vernacular papers were started:—

(1) *Sadik-ul-Akhbár*, (a vernacular *Moniteur*, published under the superintendence of the Political Agent at Bhawalpore);

(2) *Adib-i-Hind*, published at Delhi;

(3) *Muiz Akhbár*, ditto;

(4) *Bidia Bilás*, published at Jammu; making the total number of vernacular newspapers in the Punjab thirteen.

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Births, Deaths and Marriages.

349. There are no means of supplying the information required in Statement V. A. prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, in so far as it relates to *births* and *marriages*; but a system of registration of *deaths* and causes of death has been in force in this province since the commencement of the year 1865; the returns of 1867 will be found in Appendices V. A—1 to 3. The statistics are far from being reliable, as a whole, but in some localities a fair degree of accuracy has been attained, and measures are being taken for securing greater accuracy, especially in towns having Municipal Committees, who are empowered, under Act XV of 1867, to frame bye-laws for enforcing registration; but even in its present state

the system of registration has been found to be of great practical advantage, in calling the attention of the local authorities to places where exceptionally high rates of mortality prevail.

350. During the year under review, further measures for establishing a system of sanitary administration in the province have been taken, in—(1) the establishment of District and Municipal Boards of Health; (2) the formation of a Sanitary Fund; and (3) the appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner for the province, who is now engaged in organizing a more efficient system of mortuary registration.

351. The total number of deaths registered during the year 1867, was 3,12,708, being 1,22,017 more than were registered in 1866. Cholera accounts for 42,095 deaths of the excess. Excluding cholera deaths, there was still a general increase of mortality as compared with the year 1866. Calculated on the late census returns, the death rate was 18 per thousand; classifying the population into urban and rural, according to the old census returns (the new returns of urban population not being as yet available) the result is as follows:—

Urban, ...	27 per 1,000
Rural	18 per 1,000

The following is the death rate in the principal cities of the province:—

	Population.	*Per* 1,000.
Dehli, ...	... 1,54,417 ..	... 37
Lahore, ...	.. 83,177 ..	.. 29
Amritsar, ...	.. 1,35,813 ..	.. 59
Peshawar, ...	.. 55,558 ..	.. 47
Multan, ...	.. 44,175 ..	.. 26
Ludiannah, ..	... 38,113 ..	.. 28
Jalandhur, ..	.. 33,264 ..	.. 25

The deaths distributed according to *sexes* are as follows:—

Males, ...	1,69,371
Females,...	1,43,337

or in the proportion of 100 males to 84 females. Classifying the people into Muhammadans and Hindus, including in the latter all non-Muhammadan races, the death rate was, in the case of Muhammadans 17 per thousand, and Hindus 18 per thousand.

Of the deaths, 291 are entered as *suicides*; 629 as deaths from snake bites; 121 from wild beasts; 21,298 from small pox; 43,146 from cholera; 1,73,681 from fever.

352. *Small pox.*—There has been a progressive decrease in the mortality from this disease since 1865, as will be perceived from the subjoined figures:—

1865, ...	66,221
1866, ...	27,802
1867, ...	21,298

This decline is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner more to the nature of the epidemic, which has periods of quiescence and exacerbation

than to the effects of vaccination, which is carried on at present on too small a scale to affect the returns to such an extent as is shown above.

353. *Cholera.*—The subjoined extracts from the Sanitary Commissioner's report will be of interest:—

"The deaths from cholera were 43,146, as compared with 1,051 for "1866, and are 14 per cent of all deaths. Every district in the province "suffered from it, but with various degrees of severity. Amritsar had "the greatest number of deaths (3,561); and Kohat the highest death "rate per *mille* from this disease (8·4). The Simla rate is only a decimal "point short of the Kohat rate. It is strange to find Simla heading the "cholera death rate of the province.

"The rates were high in the following districts, viz:—

Hissar, ...	6·7 per *mille*.
Sirsa, ...	5·1 ditto.
Gurgaon, ...	4·5 ditto.
Hazara, ...	4·2 ditto.
Ferozepore, ...	4·0 ditto.

"The lowest rate occurred in Jhung (0·3 per *mille*). The Gurdas-"pore return also shows a low rate (0·4 per *mille*); but there is reason to "believe, that in that district many cholera deaths were reported as fever "deaths, for the purpose of evading the preventive measures employed "against cholera: the same source of fallacy affects the returns of other "districts to some extent.

"The Dera Ismail Khan rate (0·6 per *mille*) is low. It is worthy of "note, that the Trans-Indus portion of this district escaped the epidemic "altogether.

"The ratio of cholera deaths per *mille* of population in the principal "cities, was as follows:—

Kohat, ...	106·5
Peshawar, ...	24·7
Gujeranwala, ...	13·6
Amritsar, ...	10·9
Rawalpindi, ...	10·3
Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	9·7
Bannu, ...	8·2
Jhelum, ...	7·6
Ludiannah, ...	6·6
Gujerat, ...	6·2
Mozaffargurh, ...	5·7
Multan, ...	4·2
Lahore, ...	3·6
Hoshiarpore, ...	2·1
Hissar, ...	2·0
Dehli, ...	1·8
Ambala, ...	1·6
Jalandhur, ...	1·3
Sirsa, ...	0·8
Syalkot, ...	0·8

"It is desirable that a brief outline of the facts, so far as they are "known, bearing on the origin and diffusion of the great cholera epidemic "which overspread the province, should be placed on record in connexion "with the mortuary statistics of the year.

"The Government of the Punjab, knowing that the annual fair at "Hurdwar for April 1867 was to be a '*Kumbh* fair,' (the term Kumbh is "applied to every 12th fair,) and that it was likely to be attended by vast "multitudes of pilgrims from all parts of Hindustan and of the Punjab, "and foreseeing the dangers likely to arise to the public health from so "great a concourse of human beings, many of whom would be destitute "and exhausted by the fatigues of a long journey, addressed the Govern-"ment of the North-Western Provinces on the 28th January, drawing "attention to the necessity of special precautions being taken with a view "to the prevention of cholera or other contagious disease. Further, on "the 13th March, a Circular was addressed to all Commissioners whose "Divisions lay on the pilgrim routes, directing that all practicable "measures should be taken for carrying out proper conservancy arrange-"ments at the different pilgrim encampments, for preventing undue "crowding, and securing ample supplies of good and wholesome water. "Commissioners were further instructed to arrange that immediate in-"formation should be conveyed to them of the appearance of cholera, or "any contagious disease among the pilgrims. In that event, measures "were to be taken for preventing the entrance of the disease into towns "and cities by the establishment of quarantine, and also for providing "medical assistance for those attacked.

"The Government of the North-Western Provinces organized a most "perfect system of police, by which the greatest order was maintained, "and the conservancy was so arranged that there was an entire absence "of the 'intolerable stench' which was so much complained of in former "years. The pilgrims were loud in their expressions of admiration of the "systematic arrangements which afforded them so much comfort and "security, and admitted of every one of them, no matter how feeble and "helpless, having a bath in the holy Ganges on the great festival, a privi-"lege for which thousands had travelled from the remotest parts of the "province, and was only to be obtained in former years at great risk of "life from being trampled under foot of the vast crowds pressing on in "disorder to the sacred ghat. The pilgrims were everywhere most hearty "in their expressions of gratitude for the care and forethought shown by "the Government in providing for their safety and convenience.

"The Punjab was believed to be entirely free of cholera before the "fair, but the present returns indicate that the disease existed in the "Dehli district in the month of March. The cases reported under that "head are too numerous to be classed with the ordinary bowel complaints, "of which a few appear in every monthly return as cases of cholera.

"Between the 5th and 12th April, 19 cases had occurred at Bazpore "a village situated 60 miles east of Hurdwar. The disease was prevalent "at Benares in March, and several cases occurred on the 24th March in "the Jail near Allahabad: pilgrims from all these places attended the fair

"They began to assemble in the last days of March; but the fair was "not regularly open till the 3rd April. From that date till the 12th, the "great bathing day, the roads from every quarter were blocked up for "many miles with a solid mass of humanity journeying towards Hurdwar. "The fair is believed to have been the largest ever held: a rumour had "gone abroad that this would be the last of the *Kumbh* fairs, as before "another 12 years elapsed the sanctity of the Ganges would have gone "for ever. The report was very generally believed, and seems to have "inspired vast multitudes with a frantic enthusiastic desire to participate "in the last of a series of festivals which had been observed by countless "generations of Hindus.

"It is said that the number of pilgrims present on the 12th April was "little short of three millions, and this estimate is believed to be a very "close approximation to the truth. A rough census of the people was "taken as they passed through the enclosures which were erected to break "the multitude into fragments, and so lessen the dangers of crushing on "their passage to the ghat.

"This mass of people, nearly as numerous as the whole population "of Scotland, more numerous than that of London, were collected on "bare level sandy ground, and occupied a space of 25 square miles in the "Hurdwar plain. The density of the population was 18 times greater "than that of London; the superficial space per head was 26 square yards.

"The encampment was regularly sub-divided into streets and lanes, "with shops, in which an amply supply of good food was provided, and "merchandize of every kind exhibited. Water was obtained from the "Ganges, or, in parts of the camp remote from the river, from pucca walls. "The people lived in tents, or in neat picturesque grass huts.

"The crowd rapidly increased till the great bathing day on the 12th, "noon, after which it suddenly dispersed. By the morning of the 15th, "the encampment had entirely disappeared.

"There is a general concurrence of testimony that the health of the "people was remarkably good up to the 11th April. Civil, Medical and "Police officers all agree on this point, and say that up to that date there "was no sickness. Three hospitals had been established in convenient "situations for the sick, but the admissions were very few. From the 3rd "to the 13th April there were 1,352 patients treated, of whom 19 died, "two from diarrhœa; but none from cholera. On the 9th there had been "a slight case of cholera in a grass-cutter of the Cavalry detachment, and "the police had previously reported four cases as such, but which were "afterwards pronounced not to be so by Medical officers.

"Several cases of undoubted cholera occurred on the evening of the "12th. On the following morning the pilgrims began to disperse, and the "result has shown, that by that time every section of the great multitude "had become contaminated with cholera, for each and every one of the "streams of returning pilgrims had cases of the disease within one day's "journey from Hurdwar, and it clung to them till their arrival in their "homes in the most distant parts of the province.

"Dr. Murray, Inspector General of Hospitals Upper Provinces, has "noted in a very instructive table the date of the first cases that occurred

" along the pilgrim routes in the Punjab, distinguishing cases in pilgrims " and in residents. The pilgrim cases take precedence in every case, and, " with a few exceptions, the first cases among residents occurred in persons " who had been in close contact with pilgrims. In no single instance did " the disease appear in a station before the arrival of pilgrims. The facts " leave no doubt of the transmissibility of the disease and of the pilgrims " being the vehicle of its importation into the Punjab.

* * * * * *

" In addition to the measures taken for assisting the progress of the " vast crowd of pestilent pilgrims through the province, and guarding its " inhabitants from cholera contamination, described in the instructions " given by Government to Commissioners, advantage was taken of the " facilities for ablution afforded by the great rivers, in crossing which the " pilgrims were required to wash their clothes and bodies ; and in some " places arrangements were made for boiling their clothes before allowing " the pilgrims free intercourse with the resident population.

" Although the measures adopted had not the effect of preventing an " epidemic, there is good reason to believe that they retarded its appear-" ance. The following table shows the deaths from cholera classified " according to the position of districts, with reference to the great rivers. " It further shows that the districts on the Hurdwar side of the Sutlej " suffered much more severely than those on the north side, and, also, that " the diffusion of the disease was comparatively slow and late in the latter. " The early development of cholera in the Jalandhur Doab was probably " caused by the transit of the great camp of His Highness the Maharajah " of Kashmir.

" Table showing deaths from cholera, classified according to the position of " districts, in reference to the great rivers.

Districts.	Population.	Cholera Deaths In								Total cholera deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 10,000
		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		
South of Sutlej, ...	5,350,688	3,424	6,053	4,880	2,148	952	237	60	13	17,767	33
Between Sutlej and Beas,	2,460,802	609	1,194	592	284	320	265	96	7	3,368	13
Between Beas and Ravi,	3,654,271	208	496	1,132	2,524	1,768	1,269	688	42	8,127	22
North of Ravi, ...	4,991,364	38	435	1,697	2,732	3,277	1,938	117	204	10,438	21
Trans-Indus, excluding Peshawar, ...	1,131,460	...	1	159	769	806	816	282	55	2,888	25
Total, ...	17,588,585	4,279	8,179	8,461	8,457	7,123	4,525	1,243	321	42,588	24

"It is satisfactory to find that the jails suffered so little from the "epidemic; only 7 out of 26 jails had cases of cholera. At Rawalpindi "the prisoners contracted the disease from the free-laborers with whom "they were employed on the works at the Sohan bridge; and at Dera "Ghazi Khan, also, the convicts being employed in building the new jail "were constantly in contact with the free population, who were affected "with cholera. There were 37 deaths altogether, of which it is worthy of "note that 7 occurred in the small jail at Dharmsala. The cholera "death rate of the free population at all towns where jails were attacked, "was higher than that of the convicts, except in the Lahore Female "Penitentiary and the Dharmsala jail."

354. Appendix V. A—3 gives the aggregate deaths from disease distributed monthly. September and October are the two most unhealthy months, February was the healthiest; but small pox was most fatal in May.

B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

355. Dispensaries.—It was stated in the last Administration Report that a Code of Rules had been issued with a view of placing dispensaries in the Punjab on a system of regulated grants-in-aid; in other words, of making Government assistance conditional upon the contribution of a certain proportion of the cost of these institutions from local sources, and that local committees of European and Native gentlemen had been appointed for the management of these institutions.

The beneficial results of the measure will be seen from the subjoined table:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Income.	Contributions from Imperial revenues.	Contributions from Local Funds.	Contributions from private subscriptions.
1865	55	3,42,277	1,01,749	72,881	22,651	6,217
1866	69	3,77,754	1,40,419	78,839	40,453	19,760
1867	82	4,39,785	1,48,170	64,425	62,720	21,024

Thus, while the benefits of dispensaries have been largely extended, and no less than 27 new dispensaries established within the last three years, the revenues of the State have been *relieved* to the extent of Rs. 8,456, as compared with 1865, and of Rs. 14,413, as compared with 1866, and a large saving thus rendered available for making grants-in-aid to other dispensaries. Endeavors are now being made to establish, for each dispensary, an endowment fund, to be invested from time to time in Government securities, in order that it may become in time a permanent institution not dependent upon periodical charity for support.

The *Committees* are not all of them in complete working order, but in some cases they have afforded valuable aid; and in one instance, especially, a *new female ward* has been added to the dispensary from funds raised entirely through the exertions of the native members of the committee.

356. The gradual multiplication of these useful institutions is important, not only in a sanitary, but also in a *political* point of view; and nowhere is the *political* importance more striking than on the immediate frontier, where they constitute one of the best available means for conciliating and humanizing the lawless tribes beyond the border. Accordingly, for many years past, special encouragement has been given to the establishment of dispensaries in favourable localities on the north and west. At the present time there are ten dispensaries within easy reach of frontier tribes. At *Abbottabad* in the Hazara hills; at *Harripur* near *Torbela* on the Indus, the boundary between British territory and the tribes of Swat; at *Hoti Mardan* in Eusafzai; at *Peshawur*; at *Kohat*; at *Hangu*, and *Teri*, on the extreme north-west frontier; at *Kolachi*, near the Guleir pass of the Sulimani range; at *Dera Ghazi Khan* and *Rajanpúr*, on the south-west corner of the province; while at *Ladákh*, on the north-east frontier of Kashmir, a dispensary is opened for six months in the year, under the superintendence of the officer on special duty. *Thousands* of the members of the border tribes are thus enabled annually to participate in the benefits of European medical science: men from Swat, Bonair, Bajaor, Badakshan, and even from Cabul; Momands, Shinwaris, Afridis from the Khyber Pass, Waziris, Povindah traders from Ghazni, and Belochis from the south-west, freely offer themselves as patients in our dispensaries, where they are not only treated, but, if necessary, *fed* at the public expense; some of them will come scores of miles to obtain medicine for a sick comrade, and all are ready if need be to submit themselves to the most difficult operations with perfect confidence. At *Ladakh*, the kind treatment experienced by some Yarkandis on their return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, so encouraged the traders of those parts, that at the end of 1867, a *kafila* of merchants came, for the *first time*, to open up commercial relations in British territory.

357. The extension of dispensaries in the province has been of late so rapid that great difficulty is beginning to be experienced in supplying them with efficient native medical officers. To meet this difficulty it was suggested to district officers, that young men might with advantage be sent to the Lahore Medical School, at the expense of Local or Municipal funds, to be trained in the English system of medicine, with a view to their future employment in connection with the dispensaries in their native towns or districts. The suggestion has been acted upon, and 29 youths, chiefly the sons of native practitioners, are now qualifying themselves for Native Doctors and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, in the Lahore Medical School, the cost of their education being borne by the funds of the district or municipality from which they are sent.

358. Lastly, with a view of counteracting the adverse influence of native *hakims*, who, however erroneous their principles of medicine may be, possess to a large extent the *confidence* of the native community, endeavors have been made, and in some districts with success, to make use of their

agency in distributing simple European medicines; and in some cases they have been induced to allow their sons to serve as apprentices in dispensaries, and even to send them to be educated as Native Doctors in the Lahore Medical School.

359. LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL HOSPITAL.—The subjoined statement, showing the uumber of in-door and out-door patients, and the number of operations during the last five years, speaks well for the growing popularity of this institution:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
In-door patients, ...	519	651	853	927	1,112
Out-door patients,...	8,480	9,195	11,023	14,059	14,186
Capital operations, ...	36	34	34	62	66
Minor operations, ...	337	395	425	698	839

Its usefulness will soon be extended, seeing that, at length, a new hospital building, on a suitable scale, has been commenced.

360. Of the cases treated, 3,209 or 21·17 per cent were fever cases, 678 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, 38 cholera, 92 phthisis, 1,154 chest diseases, 409 spleen, 201 urinary diseases, and 590 syphilitic diseases.

361. The cost of the institution was Rs. 5544-6-10, and was borne entirely by the Imperial revenues.

362. STATISTICAL RETURNS.—Returns in the form prescribed in the Statistical Committee's Return V. B. have been kindly furnished by the several Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals, but they are so very voluminous that they have not been included among the Appendices of this report.

363. LUNATIC ASYLUMS. *Lahore Lunatic Asylum.*—The total number of admissions into the Lahore Asylum during 1867, was 143, of whom 75 were Hindus, and 78 Mahomedans; and the daily average number of inmates was 224; 70 patients were discharged, and made over to their friends, and 70 died—of whom 30 were victims of cholera. Exclusive of these last, however, the rate of mortality was high—this has been attributed to the enervating effects of relapsing fever, which raged in the institution during 1866, as noticed in last year's report. It certainly cannot be attributed to inefficient diet or deficiency of cubic space in wards, or neglect of conservancy arrangements.

364. *Dehli Lunatic Asylum.*—In the Asylum at Dehli, the lunatics admitted during the year numbered 28, the daily average strength being 20. The number of patients cured was 13, and there were 4 deaths. It is in contemplation to enlarge this institution, and to establish asylums at Rawalpindi and Multan; and measures were taken, during the census taken on the night of January 10th, for ascertaining the number of lunatics in the province.

C.—Vaccination.

365. The special Vaccine establishment, under the superintendence of Doctor Garden, was employed chiefly in the Dehli and Rawalpindi districts. The result of the year's operations, compared with that of 1866, is shown in the following table :—

		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Re-vaccinated.	Unknown.	Total.
Vaccinations performed by Punjab Vaccine Establishment.	1866,	151,244	5,078	3,305	2,336	137	162,100
	1867,	126,402	3,960	2,667	1,220	571	134,820
Vaccinations perform- by Civil Surgeons and Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries.	1866.	61,735	13,706	7,939	1,244	1,370	85,994
	1867,	42,345	9,894	6,340	2,140	1,027	61,746
Total, ...	1866,	212,979	18,784	11,244	3,580	1,507	248,094
	1867,	168,747	13,854	9,007	3,360	1,598	196,566

Thus, of the cases vaccinated by the Punjab Vaccine Establishment, 95·01 per cent were successful, against 94·74 in 1866 ; and of those vaccinated at dispensaries, the per-centage of successful cases in 1867 and 1866, were 75·7 and 72·3 respectively.

366. The falling off in the number of persons vaccinated by the regular Vaccine establishment is attributed by the Superintendent General of Vaccination to the difficulty of supervising operations in the Rawalpindi district, (in which he was employed during the greater portion of the year) on account of its large size, and the sparseness of its population ; and that in the number of operations performed at dispensaries, to the fact that several dispensaries have been relieved of their vaccinators, their places being supplied by men from the regular Vaccine establishment.

367. Opposition to vaccination still exists in some of the large cities of the Punjab ; but in the rural districts its advantages are becoming more known and appreciated by the people. Favorable accounts continue to be received from the city of Amritsar of the experiment of encouraging native physicians to practise on their own account ; and the system has to some extent been introduced in parts of the Syalkot district.

368. It is satisfactory to observe that small-pox is not so prevalent in the Punjab as formerly, and the Superintendent General remarks that "in "the several districts where the establishment has worked, it has not in one

"instance spread throughout the district, as was almost invariably the case "formerly."

369. The cost of the Vaccine Department in the Punjab is as follows:—

		Rs. per annum.
Superintendent General, ...	,,	12,600
Native Superintendents and Vaccinators, ..	,,	37,400
Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries, ..	,,	6,000
Total per annum, ..	,,	56,000

370. Appendix V. C. gives the information prescribed in the Statistical Committee's return, so far as this was possible.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Post Office.

371. District Post.—The following statement shows the extent to which the district post was employed during the past four years:—

Year.	Sent to and received from District Post.		Per-centage undelivered.
	Letters.	Newspapers.	
1864-65,	904,921	5,630	11·16
1865-66,	854,991	7,946	8·80
1866-67,	692,113	11,936	8·08
1867-68,	637,775	9,646	10·66

Of the total number of letters carried by the district post in 1867-68, 109,382 were on the public service; and of the newspapers, 3,134 were also on the public service.

The decrease in the number of covers sent through the district post during the past two years, is mainly due to the fact that many new Imperial post offices have been opened during those two years in rural

localities, the duties of which are performed by the Imperial postal establishments, and not by those of the district post. In 1867-68, 54 such Imperial rural post offices were opened.

372. The control of the district post was, with the concurrence of the Director General of the Post Office in India, transferred, on the 1st November 1867, from the Financial Commissioner, (under whose supervision it had been since the abolition of the office of Judicial Commissioner in the early part of 1866) to the Post Master General, Punjab and Sind, who is preparing a general scheme for the improvement of district postal arrangements.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor,

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ADDENDA.

A.—Progress made in Tea planting in the Kangra Valley.

B.—Palampore Fair.

A.

Progress made in Tea Planting in the Kangra Valley.

COPY *of a memorandum from T. D. Forsyth, Esquire, Additional Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to C. U. Aitchison, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.—Dated* 1*st February*, 1868.

The Secretary to Government having called for a report on the progress made in the Kangra Valley in connection with the subjects mentioned in Sir R. Montgomery's minute upon the state and prospects of tea planting, dated 13th December, 1864, I submit the following remarks:—

2. The accompanying statement, compiled in the Settlement department, shows the extent of land occupied by Planters, European and Native.

3. The total area has not much increased since 1864—at least so far as regards European plantations—as the landed proprietors have exhibited a very decided aversion to parting with an acre of ground, and all the efforts of the Government officials to induce them to do so have failed. It is not that the Planters have behaved in any way calculated to give offence to the people; for it is a remarkable fact, of which these English settlers may feel proud, that hitherto they have secured the good will, and in many instances the hearty attachment, of the Zemindars, who frequently flock to some of the Planters to seek advice and help in domestic trouble, or when involved in litigation.

4. The creation and maintenance of such a good understanding between settlers and the old inhabitants is at the bottom of all future success: with it, Planters are able to obtain manure for their fields, workmen for their plantations, and supplies for their table: without it, there is enough difficulty in the matter of labor alone to ruin all the plantations in the valley.

5. As regards the difficulty in obtaining more land, it is perhaps as well that for the present more settlers should not come into the valley until the facilities of communication are such as to enable the proprietors to import laborers from other parts. I propose to dwell on this subject before proceeding to notice the other points alluded to in Sir R. Montgomery's minute.

6. The circumstances of the Kangra Rajpoots are well known to His Honor. They are a proud race, disdaining to touch the plough, and thus they require to have a number of laborers on their lands. But they do not object to the easy duty of looking after plantations, and even manipulating the tea, anp thus it has come about that these high caste Rajpoots are much employed as Overseers and Superintendents in the factories, and bring a number of laborers to work in the plantations. These men are averse to going any great distance from their homes, and

for the present are content to receive moderate wages, *viz.*, four rupees per mensem for common laborers.

But it requires the constant watchfulness of the authorities to prevent great injury occurring by the sudden disturbances of the labor market.

7. Any great demand for labor, where the supply is limited and inelastic, is productive of great inconvenience and loss to the Planters. The system of forced labor for repairs of roads has only just been put an end to—if indeed it has entirely ceased. This was a crying evil.

8. Scarcely less grievous to the Planters was the system of competition which had sprung up between the different departments of works,—so that workmen, who were employed on one job, would be enticed by the offer of higher wages to another work, and so on to a third, till at last the rate of wages became quadrupled.

9. The case shortly stated stood thus :—The supply of labor being a fixed quantity, it was very evident that, if the demand exceeded that supply, either the requisite labor should be sought for elsewhere, or else some work must suffer. Unfortunately it has been once or twice the case that the Government works, which being constructed for the good of the people may be considered of the utmost importance, have been pushed forward by means of raising the rates, and so drawing away the laborers from the plantations. The Planters very speedily made known this real grievance, which was at once remedied.

10. Thus this difficulty has been for the time satisfactorily arranged; and it is to be hoped that ere long the completion of the new roads will release a large number of men who are now compelled to act as porters, besides setting free all the workmen on the roads, who will then have to seek their livelihood in the plantations and elsewhere.

11. It is not necessary to dwell upon the question of the manufacture or the quality of the teas, as in all this no aid is sought from Government.

12. The next subject to be considered is, how to get the teas out of the plantations to market, and which are the best markets.

1*st.*—Regarding the construction of a road suitable for carts to the plains.

The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the construction of a broad road throughout the length of the valley. The orders originally were for it to commence from Noorpore, but I believe His Honor has now been pleased to render it complete by commencing from Patankote, and throwing a bridge over the river Chukkee, which is essential in order to make the road fit for cart traffic throughout the year.

The entire length of road from Patankote to Baijnath is about 82 miles, of which the portion between Noorpore and Palampore is now being taken in hand.

In order to give immediate relief to the Planters, it was determined to open out the upper part of the road first, and to connect the tea plantations with the Dhurmsala and Hoshiarpore cart road. With this in view, Lieutenant Browne, Executive Engineer in charge, has commenced to throw bridges with brick arches over the Nigol and Baneir streams, and it is reasonably expected tha the Planters will be able to send their teas to the plains in carts, *viâ* Kangra and Hoshiarpore, next winter.

A more detailed report on the progress of this road will doubtless be called for through the Engineer department, if required.

13. The next subject is the public buildings asked for and sanctioned by Sir Robert Montgomery. These were a Rest House, Post Office, Dâk Bungalow and Dispensary; and it was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor to make the revenue collections of Kullu and the Sub-Collectorate of Bhowarna available at Holta, if it could be done without additional expense to the State.

These orders were commenced to be acted upon in 1866, when Major Cracroft, then Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, first pointed out the site, which was approved by the Planters, and has since become known as Palampore. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the erection of the buildings named in the margin, of which the Dâk Bungalow, Circuit House and Post Office have been built, and the Dispensary and Tahsil are in course of construction. The Police Station has been provisionally sanctioned, and will be commenced so soon as funds are provided.

Circuit House.
Dâk Bungalow.
Dispensary.
Naib Tahsildaree.
Police Station.
Post Office.

14. It is scarcely necessary to allude in passing to the advantages to the Planters arising from having a small market town in their neighbourhood, where supplies can be easily procured, and where a general rendezvous is obtained.

15. The great inconvenience to which they were formerly subjected by having to go several miles to the nearest market place, and the disadvantage and positive loss caused by the frequent absence of their laborers and followers at the Sub-Collectorate at Bhowarna, cause the Planters to appreciate greatly the transfer of the Tahsil esteblishment to Palampore.

16. It is said by some that there has been a slight enhancement of prices in consequence of the Fair and the influx of visitors to Palampore, but the majority of the Planters look upon this as a very small matter compared with the advantages derived from the establishment of a local market, and they have repeatedly expressed their gratitude for the efforts which have been made to meet their wishes. It is only right that I should here make known their high appreciation of the aid rendered to them by Major Cracroft whilst he was Deputy Commissioner of the district.

17. With regard to the proposal to make the revenue collections available at Palampore, and the measures taken to accommodate Planters in cashing Bills and Currency Notes, it was proposed to open a

Sub-Collectorate Treasury at Palampore; but this was objected to on the score of expense. If, however, funds could be obtained—as perhaps they may now be—by the abolition of any Tahsil Treasuries throughout the Province, I would decidedly advocate the establishment of a Small Treasury at Palampore. At present the arrangements made by me privately are for the Agent of Seth Humeer Mull to open a branch establishment at that place, and he transacts a very fair business in discounting Hoondees and cashing Notes for the Planters, whose yearly requirements come to about one lakh. At one time it was suggested to them that they should club together and defray the cost of extra establishment. But this met with no response, chiefly because they felt disinclined to pay for Government establishments. They desire greatly to have a Treasury opened, for it would save them all the discount they now have to pay, and I advocate compliance with their wishes, for the extra cost to the Imperial Revenues would be exceedingly small, and if I am right in my surmise regarding the abolition of some Tahsil Treasuries, it need be none at all, whereas the boon to the Planters will be very great.

19. The establishment of a British Agent at Ladakh, which was the last topic broached by the Planters to Sir R. Montgomery, opens out such a wide field for comment, and has been so fully and frequently discussed, that I need only remark here that the presence of Doctor Cayley at Leh, and the reduction of duties in Ladakh, though tea was always exempt, have given a great impetus to trade generally, and one direct result of the Palampore Fair has been to make traders from Yarkund and Cabool and all parts acquainted with the Kangra tea plantations, and already purchases have been made at good prices for foreign markets, as well as for consumption in the Punjab. Thus it is hoped that a good, if not the best, market for the Planters may be found at their own door, and this is what is desired.

20. The following extracts from a report made by Major Paske on the Cinchona and China Grass plantations and on the Slate quarries are given as relating to the enterprise of British settlers in the Kangra Valley.

STATEMENT of lands held in the Kangra district by Tea-planters, European and Native.

No.	PROPRIETOR.	Planted with Tea.			Not yet planted.			Total.		
1	Mr. Duff	375	2	4	150	3	20	526	1	24
2	" Taylor	26	0	0	251	0	0	277	0	0
3	" Sparkes	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
4	Captain Fitzgerald	149	0	0	1,164	0	0	1,313	0	0
5	Dr. Crawford	267	0	0	98	0	0	365	0	0
6	Mr. McKay, ...	10	0	0	25	0	0	35	0	0
7	Cinchona Company	3	0	0	249	0	0	252	0	0
8	Nassau Tea Company ...	115	0	0	383	0	0	498	0	0
9	Kangra Valley Tea Company ...	304	0	0	446	0	0	750	0	0
10	" " " ...	0	0	0	164	0	0	164	0	0
11	" " " ...	0	0	0	295	0	0	295	0	0
12	Mr. Brachey	25	0	0	66	0	0	91	0	0
13	Major Gordon	29	0	0	223	0	0	252	0	0
14	Mr. Blewett	2	0	0	188	0	0	190	0	0
15	" Turnbull	0	0	0	179	0	0	179	0	0
16	" Rogers	110	0	0	99	0	0	209	0	0
17	Captain Batt	195	0	0	103	0	0	298	0	0
18	Mr. Pomroy	0	0	0	38	0	0	38	0	0
19	Government	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
20	Captain Batt and Mr. Lennox ...	161	0	0	106	0	0	267	0	0
21		7	0	0	16	0	0	23	0	0
22	Kooloo Valley Tea Company ...	747	1	16	136	0	2	883	1	18
23	Mr. Greig	2	0	24	0	2	16	2	3	0
24	Colonel Burnett	72	2	17	184	1	14	256	3	31
25	Major White	95	0	20	144	2	30	239	3	10
26	Mr. Shaw, ...	152	1	25	294	3	37	447	1	22
27	Mr. Montgomery	14	0	14	3	2	26	17	3	0
28	Major Strutt	570	0	0	3	2	8	573	2	8
29	Jyshee Ram	142	1	20	105	1	15	247	2	35
30	Salig Ram	31	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
31	Rajah Nadown	43	0	0	1	0	0	44	0	0
32	Wuzeer Gashaon	131	0	0	5	0	0	136	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,786	2	20	5,123	2	8	8,910	0	28
	Abstract.									
	Europeans ...	3,439	1	0	5,012	0	33	8,451	1	33
	Natives ...	347	1	20	111	1	15	458	2	35
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,786	2	20	5,123	2	8	8,910	0	28

B.

Palampore Fair.

Copy of a letter, No. 82, dated 6th May, 1867, from T. D. Forsyth, Esquire, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, to J. A. E. Miller, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

It has occurred to me that the efforts which we have been making for the last year to improve the trade between the plains of India and the trans-Himalayan countries would be considerably facilitated if we could establish a large fair in some convenient locality, and I have now fixed upon Palampore as the best place.

2. It is to be the terminus of the new cart road, now being rapidly constructed from the plains. It is in the heart of our only European colony in the centre of the Tea districts, and on the high road to Koolloo and Ladakh; water and grass are to be had in abundance; and on the spur running down from Palampore to Bhowarna there is ample ground for accommodating any number of people.

3. Moreover, the natives of Palam are yearly in want of cattle, and have to go to Suket, six days' journey off, to the nearest Cattle Fair, and it would be a great boon to them if a cattle market were established in their valley. The chief traders of the district have promised their support, and merchants from Umritsur and Jullundhur have agreed to send goods.

4. I propose then to hold a fair at Palampore in the autumn, fixing it about 10 days after the fair held at Sultanpore, in Koolloo, so as to allow all the Lahoul and Ladakh traders to visit that fair first and then come on here.

5. The following articles and animals I expect to collect in the market from the hills :—

Yarkund ... ... }
Lahoul ... . } Ponies.
Spiti ... ... }
Plough bullocks.
Hill cows.
Guddee and Koolloo sheep.
Goats.
Changthan wool.
Guddee and Koolloo wool.
Pushum.
Blankets and woollen cloths.
Iron.
Borax.
Churrus.
Tea, black and green.
Hemp, &c., &c.

6. I propose giving the following prizes :—

		1st prize.	2nd prize.
For the best pony (horse) ..	... ..	Rs. 25	Rs. 10
Do. do. (mare) ..	.. ..	" 25	" 10
Do. milk cow ..	.. ..	" 20	" 10
Do. plough bullock ..	..	" 20	" 10
Do. sheep (ewe) ...	.. ..	" 5	" 2
Do. do. (ram) ..	.. ...	" 6	" 3
For best sample of wool, per maund	..	" 10	" 5
Do. Pushum, do.	.. ..	" 10	" 5

Woollen cloths, Rs, 25 in different prizes, as may be determined upon.

Blankets, &c., Rs. 10 in all.

Bonâ-fide native growth and manufacture ..	For best sample of tea, per maund,	Rs. 20	Rs. 10
	Green do.	do... " 20	" 10
	Hemp	do. ... " 5	" 20

Other prizes may perhaps be given.

7. This district and its adjacent provinces are teemingly rich in products of all kinds; but hitherto its resources have not been developed as they ought to be, and will be in time to a certain extent. The Sultanpore fair, which is of ancient institution, has done good, and I shall do my best to encourage it still more; but it is in a remote corner; whereas when the road over the Bubboo pass is completed and the distance is thus shortened by two marches, we may expect all the hill traders to come as far as the Palam Valley, there to be met by merchants from the plains, who will have no reluctance to take their goods wherever carts and camels can penetrate. Perhaps I may be too much disposed to magnify local interests, but it appears to me that, next to a large fair on the frontier, there could be none of greater importance than one intended to stimulate the trade with the countries north of the Himalayas; and having visited the Sultanpore and Rampore fairs, I have little doubt in my own mind that one established at Palampore would far surpass either of the others in the value of goods exchanged and in the importance of the results to trade generally. I trust therefore that the Government may be pleased to consider favorably this proposal and to lend its countenance to a project which is not merely of local but even of imperial importance.

8. As no provision for this fair has been made in the Budget, I trust that Rs. 500 may be allotted from the Financial Commissioner's Reserve Fund. I do not propose to impose any fees fer the first three years, so as to give every encouragment to the people to frequent it.

Copy of a letter, No. 2451, dated 23rd May, 1867, from J. A. E. Miller, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to T. D. Forsyth, Esquire, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division.

In reply to your No. 82, dated 6th May, I am directed to state that

your proposal to establish a fair at Palampore meets the Financial Commissioner's entire approval.

Copy of a letter from T. D. Forsyth, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, to J. A. E. Miller, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.—No. 246, dated Lahore, 12th November, 1867.

In submitting a report on the Fair which has just been held for the first time at Palampore in the Kangra district, I venture to lay before the Government a detailed account of the objects which were held in view, and the reasons which induced us to hope for success, as well as the ground of selecting Palampore as the site.

2. The objects in view were two-fold: first, to develope the local trade, which promised to be capable of great expansion; and, second, to open out commercial relations with the trans-Himalayan Provinces, which are known under the general term of Central Asia.

3. The Kangra district abounds in varied and valuable products. From the valley rice is exported to the extent of upwards of two and a half lakhs of rupees annually. Sugar is grown of such excellent quality that it is exported to the sugar-growing country of the plains. Hemp is produced of the very finest quality, and, when compared with the Russian fibre was found to surpass it in strength and general qualities. A report furnished by the East India House in 1854 shewed that, whereas Russian hemp broke under a pressure of 160 lbs., Kangra hemp stood a pressure of 240 lbs. Iron is produced from the mountains equal to the finest Swedish kind. Tea has been successfully cultivated by both Englishmen and Natives. Cinchona is being introduced. China Grass has been planted. Borax is imported from Ladakh. Wool is brought in large quantities from the sheep which graze over the pasture grounds of Koolloo, Lahoul, and Spitee; and woollen blankets of the finest description are manufactured by the inhabitants of those parts, who, however, have hitherto been unable to obtain any good market for their textures.

4. Looking at the fair solely as a local institution, the products are sufficiently valuable to warrant our efforts to promote the extension of our commerce.

5. The result has shewn that a large demand exists for woollen fabrics, all that the hill people brought down being bought up at once at double their usual value by purchasers who eagerly sought for more, and in return an equally brisk trade in brass vessels and piece goods was done by the traders from the plains.

6. As it was confessedly an experiment, the traders openly acknowledged that they only brought samples of goods, and those not always of the finest quality. But the prices they received and the demand they found to exist opened their eyes to the importance of bringing a large supply next year; and as an entrepôt of local commerce I think we may consider the Palampore fair to be fairly established, the returns shewing

that something like two lakhs of rupees worth of goods changed hands during the few days the fair lasted.

7. I propose to return to this part of the subject again, but now will turn to the other and far more important object in view, *viz.*, the establishment on some secure basis of commercial relations between India and the countries of Central Asia.

8. The Report on Trade furnished in 1863 by Mr. R. H. Davies, Secretary to Government, so fully and ably treats on every branch of this subject, that I do not venture to travel over ground already occupied by him. But I propose to supplement that report by a brief sketch of what has occurred since then, and of the steps which have been taken to improve trade.

9. At the time when Mr. Davies's report was written, Yarkund and the countries of Turkistan, such as Khoten, Kasghar, Aksoo, Turfan, were in the hands of the Chinese, and were so hopelessly closed to our traders that any one connected with this Division ten or fifteen years ago, who had not closely watched the course of events since then, would doubtless be wholly disinclined to believe in the possibility of any reform being effected in that direction. A feeling of despair seemed to pervade the minds of traders whenever the subject was broached, and the severe and repeated losses to which they had been obliged to submit rendered the very mention of Yarkund and its trade most unpalatable to them. Such being the case with those most interested pecuniarily in the matter, it is not surprising that the authorities did not move in the matter, and though there were frequent complaints of exactions on the part of the Ladakh officials, of which Mr. Davies's report affords ample proof, the trade seemed to be so well-nigh extinct, that the fact that British subjects in Lahoul were paying annual tribute to the Maharaja of Cashmere for the doubtful privilege of being allowed to enter the Leh market on payment of a double duty compared with that taken from traders from other parts did not excite the attention it would otherwise have received.

10. Within the last three or four years, however, a great change has come over Central Asia. The Moghul inhabitants of the provinces of Yarkund, Khoten, Kasghar, &c., who had on many occasions risen ineffectually against the Chinese rule, succeeded at last in throwing off the foreign yoke, and by degrees after much internal dissension, some sign of a powerful Government may be discerned in the rule which Yacoob Khoosh Begee has imposed on all the Mahomedan countries east of the Tian Shan Range.

11. Simultaneous with the overthrow of the Chinese rule has been the advance of the Russians up the Syr Durya, thus causing dread to the Asiatic States lest they should fall under the conqueror's power, and spreading alarm amongst English merchants lest the Russian advance should completely drive our goods out of the Asiatic market. Out of these alarms I venture to remark that the utmost benefit may arise to our trade.

12. In the first place, it has led us to enquire whether it be true that Russia can compete with us in trade with Central Asia, supposing the road to be equally open to both. As I have been at some pains to solve this question, and for this purpose visited the Nijni Novogrod Fair in 1864, and in 1866 made my enquiries in Lahoul at the other end of the line, I venture to add my mite to the general opinion that when once we are able to obtain an entrance to the Central Asian market, we are certain of competing successfully with the Russian merchants.

13. I might enlarge on this subject, but I believe it is now unnecessary.

14. The next point then in our favor is that fear of Russia induces these weak Mahomedan States to look to us as a friendly power, and though there may be perfect reasons for our declining to interfere in their political quarrels, there is equally good reason for our seizing the opportunity to further our commercial prosperity.

15. On this subject, as I am primarily responsible for having urged lately the appointment of a British Agent at Leh and opening out this trade, I trust I may be allowed to make a few remarks *in extenso.*

16. The impression which all my enquiries had left on my mind was that the trade with Central Asia was worth seeking, and that by a little effort on our part we might secure it. It was impossible, however, at the outset to predicate what would be the feelings of the people themselves, and we could only form our opinion on the direction of the current from such straws as were thrown out from time to time. The very decided opinion of the traders in Lahoul and Kooloo was to the effect that the Yarkund and Khoten people would gladly trade with us if they could, and the embassies sent from those parts of late years betokened a friendly feeling, which it appeared desirable to encourage.

17. The Khan of Khoten especially had evinced a friendly disposition, and, relying on this, as well as on the strong probability that, at this present juncture in Central Asian affairs, any properly appointed embassy from the British Government would receive proper treatment,—for however much the people might be torn by private dissension, they are all ready to unite in common cause whilst the fear of the Russian advance has hold of them,—I ventured to urge upon the Government the advisability of sending up some embassy, and I trust that my having volunteered to undertake the duty may be accepted as an earnest of the honesty of my intentions, and may protect me from the imputation of rashness. It may be said that the result has shewn how very dangerous such a mission would have proved. But the conclusion I have drawn from the events which have occurred, when taken altogether, is, that there would have been no such danger, because Yacoob Khoosh Begee has shewn the utmost desire to encourage intercourse with the English, and he would not have injured his own cause by harming any English trader, much less an English officer duly accredited.

18. However, it is unnecessary to pursue this subject, for events have taken such a fortunate turn that what appeared to be a work of difficulty has been accomplished as it were at a leap.

19. My object in proposing to visit Khoten and Yarkund was in order to ascertain by personal examination the state of trade in those parts, and to learn what kind of goods were required from us, and then to induce the people to trade with us. It may be said that trade should be left to take care of itself, and that all such official and extraordinary help as I proposed to give was based on wrong principles. But I will give my reasons, and leave others to judge whether they are correct.

20. The people of Turkistan at present get goods from Russia of an inferior quality, and having been accustomed to look only to that market, they would not at first think whether they could be supplied better and cheaper from India. When I consulted our merchants here on the subject, their ready answer was—"The people of Central Asia get all their broad cloths &c., from Russia," and this they considered enough. But when I asked if the broad cloth was equal to ours, they answered as readily—"No; but then how can you get your cloths there?" I then pointed out the advisability of opening out this route, whereupon several traders told me the idea was hopeless, unless two objects should be secured: first the Cashmere exactions should be abolished; and, second the Government should enter into some arrangement with Yarkund and the authorities of those parts to keep the road open.

21. The fact that Government had consented to send an Agent to Leh as an experiment seemed to be a most encouraging sign, and induced me to hope that the first object desired by the trader might be secured; and relying on the effect this would have, as well as on the general impression that the people of Central Asia would not be averse to trade with us, I ventured to send notifications of the fair into Yarkund and Khoten.

The result I give in Dr. Cayley's own words:—

Extract from Dr. Cayley's letter, dated Leh, 28th September.

"The Central Asian merchants are flocking in fast, and nearly all of "them men who had never been in this direction, but came in consequence "of having heard from some Mecca pilgrims who were at Leh on my arri- "val of my being here, and that traders would be well treated and duties "reduced. They all say that next year the merchants from Kasghar, "Aksu, Turfan, and all the cities in those regions will come this way to "the Punjab, in preference to going anywhere else; and there is hardly "any limit to the trade if only transit duties are lowered. Many of the "merchants now come had seen the notices of and heard about the fair "from the Kokand Envoy, who returned a few weeks ago, and to whom I "have explained all about it, and they mean to go on to Palampore. As "nothing is said in any of the tables of duties of what is to be levied on "goods passing in transit unopened through Ladakh, I have insisted that "not more than 5 per cent *ad valorem* shall be charged pending reference "to Government. The authorities here want to charge 25 per cent. The

"traders have all come in the full belief that the duties are lessened; and "if they find themselves deceived, they will never come again."

22. Now the question still remains—Is the trade worth seeking? It is impossible to give an answer at this early stage, but there is every hope for a vast increase of any commerce which has existed at all under the severe and almost stifling burden of a 30 per cent transit duty.

23. I would, however, point to the view of the question taken by the Russians, or rather by an able writer on the Russian tea trade question, in a review which appeared in the *Evening Mail* of the 18th September last.

24. From that review it would appear not only that the Russians are prepared to be out-stripped by us in commerce, but that we should directly benefit a vast tea drinking population by opening out the Himalayan tea districts by the Central Asian route to Russia.

25. I now come to a consideration of the different routes to Turkistan, and the reasons for selecting Palampore for a fair, and the steps which have been taken for removing obstacles.

26. There are several routes to Turkistan from India. "The most western route"—I quote from a recent account published—"by the Swat and Chitral valleys" has been described by Colonel Gardiner and Major James as the most direct, though perhaps the most difficult; and considering the hostility and variety of tribes who would have to be encountered and bought over, it would be unwise at present to offer such a temptation to their cupidity as would be given by the passage of a band of merchants through their borders. The most eastern route is thus described by a writer in the *Times*:—"There is an old and really good road, with wood, "water, and provisions at every station, and paved in the time of the "Moghul Emperors, practicable for wheeled carriages throughout the "year, and which leads through a pass in the Kuen-Lin chain, far to the "east of Cashmere, straight down to the North-West Provinces, and thus "opens this vast region of Chinese Turkistan to British commerce in the "safest and most desirable way. This road goes over the Niti pass and "comes out into Rohilkund, but though it undoubtedly is the easiest and "shortest way to the highlands north of the Himalayas, it brings us into "Chinese territory, all progress through which is jealously watched and "prohibited. Traders from Hindoostan are allowed to go as far as "Rudokh at a certain season of the year, but they must go by a particular "line, at a particular time, and are not allowed to advance one step be"yond;—so that not much advantage is to be gained from the road being "wooded and paved. Beyond Rudokh the road passes through wilds "where wood and water are scarce, and thieves abound. The third, and at "present only practicable, line from Yarkund and Khoten is through "Ladakh, and here there is a choice of two routes,—one over the Khara "Korum Pass to Leh and so down to Sreenuggur, or direct to Lahoul and "Koolloo; the other route skirts the Kuen-Lin range to the east, passing "by Changchemoo, Panggong Lake, Pooga, cutting across an angle of "Ladakh territory, and coming down by the Bara Lacha Pass to Lahoul "and Koolloo. Another route bifurcates from the Panggong Lake

"through Spittee to Rampore, Bussahir, and comes down the Hindoostan "and Thibet road to Simla. But until our relations with China are im-"proved, and we are allowed free access to Rudokh and Gartope, the "Hindoostan and Thibet road will remain useless."

27. Assuming then the route between Yarkund or Khoten and the Punjab to be the only feasible one, we have a choice of two great lines,—one from Leh through Cashmere to the plains; the other through Lahoul, Koolloo, and Kangra. Undoubtedly, if Cashmere were a British province, there are certain advantages in adopting that route, for the mountain passes between Leh and Sreenuggur are lower than those which divide Ladakh from Lahoul. But even here there are counterbalancing advantages on the Lahoul line; and comparing the two lines, as they are at present to be viewed politically, there is everything in favor of the Lahoul line.

28. In the first place, our base of operations is far more advanced on the Lahoul than on any other line. British territory runs up to the Lingtee river within seven marches of Leh, and thus we can ensure traders from exaction so far, and can give them all the advantage of good roads, which latter boon we are not likely to see granted by the ruler of a Native State; and though our traders may be exempted from heavy transit duties, I doubt their escaping entirely from exaction throughout the whole line from Leh to the Punjab *viâ* Cashmere.

29. The construction of a cart road to the end of the Kangra valley is another great help to trade by that line.

30. Some consideration too may be given to the fact of our tea districts being tapped by this route, and it would make a material difference to the tea merchants whether they took their consignments direct by Koolloo and Lahoul to the Yarkund market or went round by the circuitous, and consequently expensive, route of Cashmere.

31. Having then assumed this to be the best line, Palampore was selected as the most favorable spot for the fair. First, because it is the head quarters of the English colony in the Punjab, where European skill, energy, and capital have been brought to bear on a fertile soil, and have caused the production of Tea, Cinchona, and China Grass to pass from an experiment to a fact. Second, it is almost the farthest point to which wheeled traffic will be able to travel along the new road now being completed, and therefore it would be a convenient spot at which to break bulk, and make up goods into convenient packages for carriage by mules or porters. Third, it is not too far removed from the upper hills to render it objectionable on the score of heat to the mountaineers who bring their woollen fabrics for sale, and by whom the heat of the plains is much dreaded. Fourth, there is ample ground, good water, and abundance of supplies.

32. Kangra or other places might have been selected, but they are open to this objection amongst others, that the traders from the north would have to bring their goods by their expensive mode of hill carriage

so much farther, as they would not change their conveyance at Palampore. Moreover, there is no available ground at Kangra, and every step further down the valley taken by a hill trader is considered a grievance.

33. I will briefly relate what steps have been taken to remove the obstacles to trade on this line. The first boon was the abolition of the tribute hitherto paid by the Lahoulees to the Maharaja of Cashmere. Next, the appointment of Dr. Cayley to Leh satisfied the minds of the traders that their interests would be attended to, and it is fitting that I should make known the lively gratitude of all classes of merchants to him for the marvellous benefits which he has conferred on them by his firm yet conciliating manner in overcoming the difficulties with which he had to contend.

34. The abolition of the enormous transit duty of 30 per cent on goods coming from Yarkund has caused the utmost satisfaction; and the appearance of Turfan wood at the Palampore fair was hailed as something little short of a miracle by the shawl-merchants, who exclaimed on seeing it that it was the first time it had been seen in the Punjab for some 300 years. The importance of introducing this, which is the finest of all shawl wool, to our Amritsar factories will be fully appreciated by the Government when we recollect how sadly the shawl trade was depreciated a short time ago by the introduction of Kermanee wool, the excuse for which was that the better kind of wool could not be got from Cashmere. Now that transit duties are lowered, and wool from Turfan is allowed to pass through the Cashmere territory to the Punjab, we may hope to see the Amritsar shawl trade improve.

35. The difficulties of the road, which six or seven years ago were exceedingly great, have been materially lessened.

36. In Colonel Lake's time, and under the orders of Sir Robert Montgomery, a substantial bridge was thrown over the Chundra River at Koksur, and a bridle path was cut across the Rotang Pass. During the past year further improvements have been made in removing large masses of rock and easing the ascent of the Bara Lacha pass and elsewhere.

37. This side the Rotang Pass a very decided improvement has been commenced in opening out a new and direct route to Koolloo, over the Buboo pass, towards which the Raja of Mundee, through whose territory the road passes, has contributed a large sum of money, and, moreover, has further aided trade by abolishing all transit duty on goods passing over his bridges.

38. It is now proposed to erect houses of refuge on the Rotang and Bara Lacha passes, and then the road may be considered to be complete for all mule and pony traffic.

39. I have now to detail the arrangements made for and the result of the fair.

40. As it was a matter of importance to create a widely local interest in its establishment, I invited the Rajas of Mundee, Sooket, and Belaspore to attend. Traders from all these States brought goods to the fair, and Wuzeer Goshaon was conspicuous in the display of Iron, Salt, Wool, Churrus, &c., in which he has for years carried on a lucrative trade. All the petty Rajas of the Kangra district were assembled.

40. For the accommodation of traders, supplies of wood and grass were collected, and upwards of 100 wooden booths were erected, which were rented to tenants at remunerative rates.

41. Palampore is quite a recently created village. Eighteen months ago there was not a hut or inhabitant, and it was after much discussion that the few public buildings now established were sanctioned.

42. Grave doubts were entertained by the Financial Commissioner whether it were possible to get up a bazaar. This operated unquestionably somewhat unfavorably, and the rise of the place was to a certain extent checked; and as people were incredulous as to the success of the fair, very little was done till within a week or two of its commencement towards preparing accommodation. But the weather fortunately was most propitious, and as the traders rapidly erected booths for themselves, no inconvenience was experienced by any one.

43. As many of the traders had come to the fair in great incertitude regarding the demand and supply, it was determined to award small douceurs to all who had displayed great public spirit in coming from any distance or bringing a good array of merchandise.

44. And as I had received the orders of Government to make known to the assembled traders that the appointment of Agent to Leh was to be permanent, at all events for some time to come, it was arranged to hold a meeting of all the Rajahs and chief traders, which accordingly took place on Saturday the 3rd November at noon. There was a large assemblage of English gentlemen and ladies, and we were honored by the presence of the Hon'ble G. N. Taylor, who was good enough to take an interest in all the proceedings. I took occasion to explain to the people then assembled the objects of the fair, after which prizes were distributed, and the company separated. What subsequently occurred in the way of entertainment was a purely private matter and need not here be touched upon.

45. The total cost of the fair to the funds of the province may be put at Rs. 1,200. for which the accounts will be submitted in the usual manner. This I trust will not be considered a large sum, considering the objects to be attained.

46. In addition to the prizes and rewards given by the Government, many of the chiefs and gentry present joined in a subscription, which was purely voluntary, and with which I only concerned myself so far as to request that Rs. 100 might be put as a limit for the amount to be given by any one person—to which nearly all agreed. In this way a sum of

Rs. 1,705 was collected for delivery to traders and others in rewards. As many merchants came from Mundee, Sooket, Bilaspore, Nadown, and Seeba, I trust that the grant of rewards to them by their own chiefs may not be considered objectionable. In all other respects contributions from Rajahs were declined.

47. It was difficult to ascertain correctly the value of goods brought to or sold at the fair, owing to the wild rumours which were spread, as always are spread on the institution of anything new.

48. For the first few days not a female was to be seen at Palampore, because a report got abroad that the fair was merely a ruse to get women together, when they would all be carried off to be married to European soldiers. This materially affected the dealers in beads, and such like ornaments, for which women are eager purchasers.

49. Then a report was spread that Government would tax heavily all the sellers after the fair, and consequently many decamped as soon as ever they had sold their stock.

50. Again, it was reported that Government would pay for all goods not sold at the fair, and consequently a merchant, who I knew had sold goods to the value of Rs. 2,700, gravely assured me he had only sold Rs. 300 worth.

51. With all these disturbing elements it was most difficult to obtain reliable statistics. But on one or two points the testimony was unanimous.

They all acknowledged that the goods had been sold to a large extent, and at highly remunerative rates. Common consent admitted that, out of the whole merchandise collected, at least two-thirds had been sold. If then, as was estimated on the returns given by individual traders, three lakhs of goods came to the fair, two lakhs' worth must have been disposed of.

52. Then as to the prices—woollen blankets which in Koolloo sell for 3 or 4 rupees were eagerly bought at 7-8 and 8 rupees.

On the other hand, traders from the plains not only sold off their whole ventures at good profit, but in some instances they sent off to purchase goods in the neighbourhood, and bringing them in realized profits on the sale.

53. It was a matter of regret that the Yarkund traders, whose advent Dr. Cayley's letter led us to watch with such interest, were detained on the road by an early fall of snow; a few arrived before the fair was finally closed, but the bulk of the merchandise cannot be disposed of at Palampore this year. It will, however, find its way to Amritsar and other

markets, and no harm to future fairs is done by this non-arrival in time. Those merchants who did arrive repeated to me the remarks already reported by Dr. Cayley in his letter. I examined much of their merchandise, and made enquiries regarding the articles most in demand in Yarkund, and have little doubt but that, if all obstacles be removed, we shall find the Yarkund merchant a steady frequenter of our Annual Fairs.

54. The following statement of purchases and sales is taken from the returns registered by a writer employed for this purpose. But much more was sold of each kind than was entered in the register, and subsequently a large stock of wool was disposed of.

The merchants who deal in shawl wool were incredulous as to the fact of any fine wool making its way to the fair, and therefore did not come to Palampore. This, then, which was in reality the most valuable of all the commodities for sale, remained on hand, and has now been taken to Loodiana and Amritsar.

The total number of persons at the fair may be put at 30,000. No faqirs or beggars, such as frequent religious fairs, were to be seen.

STATEMENT OF PURCHASES AND SALES AT THE PALAMPORE FAIR, ACCORDING TO REGISTERED RETURNS.

Property received from the Trans-Himalayan Countries and Central Asia.			*Property received from the Punjab.*			*Property sold out of the productions of the district.*		
No.	Name of property.	Value of property sold.	No.	Name of property.	Value of property sold.	No.	Name of property.	Value of property sold.
1	Ponies, ...	7,276	1	Piece goods of every sort,...	18,489	1	Teas of various qualities, ...	3,060
2	Sheep, ...	536	2	Brass vessels, &c., ...	10,564	2	Iron-Vessels,	7,000
3	Pushmeena and Puttoo, ...	3,360	3	Kimkhab and Banarsee Doputtas, ...	10,940	3	Ghee and Honey, ...	1,140
4	Woollen Puttoo and Blankets,	9,460	4	Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.,	16,000	4	Ghoma Salt,	1,200
5	Pushm-Shawl wool, ...	850	5	English Articles, Spirits, &c., ...	4,478	5	Furniture,...	80
6	Wool, ...	5,721	6	English Cloth,	1,400	6	Gram, Flour, &c., ...	15,250
7	Churrus and Opium, ...	7,950	7	Ornaments, Beads, &c.,...	524	7	Grass, Wood, Poultry, &c.,	3,200
8	Fruits, &c., ...	1,200	8	Fruits of sorts,	650			
9	Borax, ...	1,000	9	Printed Books,	120			
10	Silver & Gold,	720	10	Shoes, ...	350			
11	Cups of Jade,	150						
12	Musk, ...	10						
	Total, ...	38,233		Total, ...	63,515		Total....	30,930

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATES AT WHICH GOODS WERE SOLD.

NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rs.	A.	P.	RATE.
Wool, ...	17	8	...	Per pucca maund.
Pushm, ...	55	...	...	Per maund.
Churrus, ...	60	...	...	Ditto.
Opium, ...	280	...	...	Ditto.
Iron vessels, ...	18	...	...	Ditto.
Iron, ...	7	8	...	Ditto.
Borax, ...	12	...	...	Ditto.
Ghee, ...	22	8	...	Ditto.
Tea, ...	3	...	...	Per seer, 1st quality.
Do., ...	2	...	...	Do. 2nd do.
Do., ...	1	8	...	Do. 3rd do.
Brass vessels, ...	50	...	...	Per maund.
Copper do., ...	58	...	...	Ditto.
Wood, ...	1	...	...	For about 4 maunds.
Grass, ...	1	...	...	For 2 maunds.
Flour, ...	1	...	...	For 24 seers.
Gram, ...	1	...	...	For 16 seers.

55. As an appendix to this report, I beg to submit a translation of a very intelligent and suggestive report made by Extra Assistant Ameen Chund, whose energetic action, as well as tact and conciliatory manner towards the native gentry who visited the fair, proved of the greatest assistance to us.

56. The successful arrangements of the fair are due to the very able staff of Civil Officers in the Kangra district, both European and Native, and I trust His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will accord his acknowledgments to—

Major Paske, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. Lyall, Settlement Officer.
Mr. Coldstream.
Mr. Young.
Mr. Rivaz.
Moonshee Ameen Chund.
Pohloo Mull, Settlement Superintendent.

57. The conservancy arrangements were very completely supervised by Doctors McDonald and Warburton. Captain Baillie, in charge of the Kangra Police, maintained an active and efficient control over the fair.

58. Having now described what has been done hitherto, I do not venture to write about the future, or draw any picture of success. I have had but one object in view for the last two years, and that was to remove all obstacles in the way of trade. No effort has been made to force commerce into a new channel, or to create a trade which did not exist. The history of almost all progress and improvement is the story of the

removal of shackles and prejudices which have been allowed to spring up and choke the freedom of thought or action; and if a trade which existed centuries ago, but which has been well nigh extinguished by the short-sighted policy of foreign rulers, has now been allowed to flow on in its accustomed channel, free from all impediments, I think we may feel that we have achieved all that could be expected.

59. My remarks hitherto have been confined to the opening of the trade with the countries north of Hindoostan, but I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous if I offer a few remarks on the subject generally. Last year I ventured to suggest that fairs should be more generally established, as there appeared to be every reason for believing that we might command the whole Central Asian trade. At that time an objection was offered, that the trade was not worth much, and that Dost Mahomed, when urged years ago to take steps for improving our commercial relations, replied that there was nothing to be got from, and little wanted in, his country. But since then events have greatly changed, and opinions should change also. We have sundry important facts to guide us.

60. We know that the Russians have shut out the Bokhariots from the Nijni Novogrod and Orenburg markets, and the Envoy from Bokhara expressed his anxiety to secure for his country a good market with Hindoostan.

61. We hear from Russian accounts that trade in Central Asia is paralysed, and their officers have so mismanaged affairs in their newly acquired provinces, that great difficulty and delay is apprehended in restoring commerce to its former condition.

62. We hear further that on the Chinese frontier the Mahomedans are making strenuous efforts to shake off the foreign yoke, and the Russian and China trade is much interfered with. The Mahomedan nations being cut off from China on the one side, and being disgusted with Russia on the other side, look to Hindoostan as the only outlet. Thus then the Central Asia necessity is our opportunity, of which we might take advantage. It is not necessary to send into their countries to entreat them to come to our markets. The experience of the fair just held shows that the simple announcement of its establishment suffices to attract traders from afar. If then similar fairs be established at Peshawar or Kurrachee, it would seem more than probable that they would be largely attended, and we may indulge in the belief that, by thus establishing commercial relations with the frontier tribes, we shall spread a feeling of amity and security far more widely and rapidly than we can hope to attain by any number of British bayonets.

From J. A. E. Miller, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to C. U. Aitchison, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.— No, 633, dated Lahore, 6th December, 1867.

In submitting, for the perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,

Palampore Fair. the accompanying letter, No. 246, dated 12th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Jullundhur, reporting on the fair held at Palampore, in the Kangra district, the Financial Commissioner desires me to state that he considers that Mr. Forsyth in particular is entitled to the chief credit for its establishment, and for the success which has attended its first meeting.

2. Mr. Roberts thinks that Mr. Forsyth is justified in expecting still greater results in future years. No doubt in time this fair will be the means of reviving the long dormant trade between the Punjab and the more eastern part of Central Asia. Such a result cannot fail to be of benefit to ourselves and our subjects, and of still greater benefit to the people of such secluded countries as Yarkund, Tibet, and Tartary.

3. Mr. Roberts thinks that Mr. Forsyth should be encouraged in his praiseworthy efforts to restore this ancient but probably never fully developed trade.

4. It is obvious that such extensive and successful arrangements for the fair as Mr. Forsyth describes could not have been carried out in a recently established place like Palampore without the hearty co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, Major Paske, who, with all the other officers mentioned by the Commissioner, especially Moonshee Ameen Chund, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is also entitled to the acknowledgments of Government. Mr. Roberts recommends too that the approbation of Government be communicated to the Rajahs of Mundee, Sookeit, and Bilaspore, and to Wuzeer Goshaon.

5. As regards Mr. Forsyth's suggestion for the establishment of a fair at Peshawar—the subject which has been mooted from time to time during the last eight years—has within the last two months been seriously entertained, and will, Mr. Roberts hopes, ere long be carried out.

6. Mr. Roberts recommends that the Commissioner's Report on the Palampore fair be published as a Supplement to the Punjab Gazette.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I., *Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.—No. 8, dated Lahore, 4th January,* 1868.

In forwarding, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the accompanying letter and enclosures from the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, No. 633, dated, 6th ultimo, regarding the establishment of a fair at Palampore, in the Kangra district, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to make the following remarks and observations :—

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that Mr. Forsyth is entitled to the greatest credit for having so opportunely originated the idea of a fair at Palampore, and so successfully carried it into effect. The place appears to have been well chosen, the arrangements excellent, while the

result has surpassed anticipations, and affords great encouragement for the future. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Palampore fair of 1867 may prove to be—as it promises to be—an epoch in the history of the development of trade with Eastern Turkistan.

3. In Mr. Davies's elaborate report upon the trade and resources of Central Asia, it was shown that there existed in those countries a considerable demand for European and Indian goods, and that, taking *Yarkand*, *Bokhara*, and *Hirat* as the commercial *foci* of Central Asian trade, India is practically nearer those markets than Russia.

4. It was shown also that there was already in existence the means of mercantile communications with those markets through the agency of long established mercantile clans, such as the *Kiraiakashes* of Yarkand, the *Paráchas* of Turkistan, and the *Povindahs* of the *Goleri pass*.

5. It was shown in the minute by Sir Robert Montgomery, dated January 1863 (which accompanied Mr. Davies's report), that much had been done and was being done, so far as lay in the power of the British Government, towards encouraging the development of commerce with the north. All customs and transit duties, formerly levied by the Sikh Government, had been abolished; regular steam communication had been established between Kotree, the terminus of the Sinde Railway, and Multan; a Steam Flotilla had been started for navigating the Upper Indus between Sukkur and Makhadd, about 80 miles below Attock, and within 100 of Peshawar; a metalled road was *being* constructed from Peshawar to Amritsar, the commercial capital of the Punjab; a railroad was *being* constructed from Amritsar to Multan; the road in British territory leading from Kulu to Ladakh and Yarkand was *being* made passable for beasts of burden; and a bridge was *being* thrown over the Chundrabhaga at Koksur, the chief impediment to travellers by that route.

6. But it was observed that much of the difficulty of stimulating the trade with Central Asia arose from the fact of the nations north of Affghanistan being, it was believed, almost inaccessible to British influence; while the trade with Yarkand and Ladakh was impeded by the insecurity of the road from Yarkand to Leh, and the exorbitant duties levied by the Maharaja of Cashmere on goods passing through his territories.

7. It will be interesting to review briefly what has been done, and the changes which have taken place since the date of the Minute above quoted.

8. In the first place, considerable improvement has taken place in the navigation of the Upper Indus. An iron steamer, built expressly for the purpose of navigating shallow waters (on the stern-wheel principle), has been procured from England, and has proved to be the most suitable vessel for the Upper Indus yet constructed. She promises, when certain improvements have been made, to perform the journey from Sukkur to

Makhadd and back (including stoppages), a distance of nearly 800 miles, in 23 days. Another has since been ordered from England, in which a few defects observable in the present steamer will be avoided. A River Conservator has been appointed for the Upper-Indus, under whose supervision the channels have been deepened, snags removed, and rocks, which impeded the channel between Makhadd and Attock, destroyed by blasting; the towing path between Makhadd and Attock has been improved, and a road made to connect Makhadd with the Grand Trunk Road. The pilots are daily improving in their knowledge of the river, so that the average duration of each voyage has been reduced. The result is, that native shippers are resorting in increased numbers to the steamers for the transport of their goods; and, *for the first time* last year, the steamers of the Punjab Flotilla were patronized by Povindah merchants from Ghazni.

9. All the works mentioned in the Minute as *being* under construction are now completed. A magnificent metalled road runs from Peshawar to Lahore and Amritsar, and Cabuli merchants, who but lately were seen toiling with long trains of camels, now ride at ease with their merchandize in carts. A railway runs from Amritsar to Multan, and one from Amritsar to Delhi is approaching completion; a substantial bridge *has been* built over the Chundrabhaga, at Koksur, and the road from Ladakh to Kulu *is* passable for laden animals, and has been already traversed by a kafila of merchants from Yarkand, and further, a road traversing the entire length of the Palam and Kangra valleys is being constructed, connecting Palampore, on the route from Kulu, with Nurpore at the mouth of the valley, at a gradient suitable for carts, by which means carriage communication will shortly be opened with the plains, both by the route from Kangra to Hoshiarpore, and by that from Nurpore to Pathankot.

10. The expulsion of the Chinese from the countries of Eastern Turkistan has at the same time removed one of the greatest obstacles to trade with Yarkand, Khotan, and Kasghar; while the advance of Russia has caused all the Mahommedan races of the north to look with more favor than heretofore towards England. We have had Ambassadors from Khok and, Bokhara, and Khotan, all professing on the part of their chiefs a strong desire to open out friendly relations with the British Government, and in particular to promote the development of commerce between their countries and British India. We have received similar communications (through the Maharajah of Cashmere) from Yakúb Khush Begi, the new and energetic Ruler of Yarkand, Kasghar, and Khotan. So that in fact all that now remains for us to do is to respond to the advances made to us on almost every side.

11. Lastly, the Maharajah of Cashmere has, at length, agreed to reduce the exorbitant duties levied on goods in transit through his territory to a uniform duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and a British officer will be stationed at Ladakh, each season, to see that his promises on this and other points are duly carried out, that no undue interference is permitted with trade passing between British territory and the countries beyond the Cashmere frontier, and that traders are allowed to proceed by such routes as they may prefer.

12. Under the circumstances which have been described, it has become, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, imperative on us to take advantage, to the utmost of our power, of the favorable opportunities now opening out to us for developing the trade between the Punjab with its dependencies, and the countries separated from us by the Himalayas with Hindû Kôsh.

13. And first as regards the region which has hitherto been best known under the designation of Chinese Tartary—including Yârkand, Kasghâr, Khôtan, Kuchar, Tûrfân, and other smaller countries; all apparently being now consolidated under the vigorous rule of Yâkûb Khush Begi, a dependant until lately of the Khokand Chief. The Lieutenant-Governor regards it as virtually certain that of all Central Asia this is the portion which is the most inviting to the trader—as being richer, more populous, and more eager for traffic and the arts of peace, than the regions which may be called Tartary proper—including Bokhâra, Khokand, Khiva, and Badakhshân—the land of the Usbaks or Osbegs. From the extracts published from time to time in the public papers, derived mainly from Russian sources, it seems clear that the Russians are of this opinion, and the results of the first Pâlampore fair, got up hurriedly, and but partially announced to the public as it necessarily was, shows in a striking manner how opportune has been the endeavour on our part to invite, at the present juncture, the races inhabiting those regions to friendly intercourse with us, and how cordially the invitation is likely to be responded to in future, as the facilities for communication increase. To what dimensions the trade may ultimately extend, it is not possible now to foresee, but the Lieutnant-Governor fully anticipates that it will prove very large—more especially if the Khush Begi succeed, as appears probable, in establishing a permanent and stable government. The probability seems to be great, that the production of tea in Kângra, Kûllû, and the hills of the North-Western Provinces, will receive an enormous stimulus from the demand now rising in that quarter, while it is stated by the Yârkand traders that the Turfâni Pashm, the appearance of a small parcel of which at the Pâlampore fair (about 11 maunds) created so great a sensation, can be brought down in almost unlimited quantity, if existing obstacles be removed—and that the only reason why larger quantities have not been brought down hitherto is that the Maharaja would not allow it to be taken anywhere save to Cashmere, and levied on it so heavy a duty as to render it barely remunerative.

14. The entire route from Pâlampore to Lêh through Lâhoul, by the Rotang and Bâra Lacha passes, is even now such that a mounted traveller can ride the entire distance, including the passes, on horse-back, so that repairs and partial improvements are alone required. From Lâhoul to Yârkand, the route which is believed to be the most direct, and in some respects the best, is that by Chang Chimmu, which traverses a small corner only of the Maharaja's territory; but as three or four stages of this route lie within the Province of Rudôkh, which is subject to the Tibetan authorities at Lhassa, their jealousy might perhaps render the adoption of this route a matter of some difficulty, unless indeed the influence of the Khûsh Begi should hereafter become sufficiently great, and his anxiety

for liberty of trade sufficiently strong, to ensure the removal of all opposition from any quarter. There is however another route passing similarly through a corner only of the Ladâkh territory, which is also tolerably direct, and is said to be the easiest of all, *viz.*, that by the Kâra Kâsh river, which route, it is believed, would have been preferred by traders to all others, and would now have been in general use, but that the Maharaja of Cashmere has prohibited its adoption, lest the realization of his duties should be thereby rendered more difficult and uncertain, to which some add, as a further cause, that it has been hitherto much infested by plundering tribes. The former obstacle, so far as it may exist, must be removed for the future by the action of this Government, while the latter, it may be presumed, will speedily disappear before the vigor of the Khûsh Begi's rule.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor regards the location of a British officer at Lêh in Ladâkh, on the immediate confines of the above region,—the result mainly of Mr. Forsyth's persistent recommendations—as one of the most important measures that have been or could have been adopted by us in this quarter. And although the Cashmere Government has taken exception, not without cause, to some expressions used by Doctor Cayley in documents issued by him, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that officer to have conducted the duties entrusted to him, on the whole, with remarkable tact and firmness, in a very kindly spirit, and with a most honest desire to promote the real interests of all concerned, so that he is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, entitled to much commendation. His presence there has had a marvellous effect in checking irregularities, inspiring confidence, and making the real state of affairs apparent, both to the British authorities and to the Maharaja of Cashmere, who has heretofore been kept sadly in the dark by his officials. And with the thorough knowledge which he has now obtained of the people of those parts, and the requirements of the Central Asian trade, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that his presence there during another season will be productive of yet more conspicuous and beneficial results.

16. Every reasonable effort should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be made, at the same time, to establish friendly relations directly with the Ruler of Yârkand. The Lieutenant-Governor has already intimated to the Supreme Government that an envoy, sent by Yakub Kush Begi to the Maharajah of Cashmere, has been invited from Jammû, where he is now in attendance on the latter, to Lahore, with a view to ascertaining, as far as possible, the views and wishes of his master; and in the event of there being a good opening, the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly of opinion that it will be now a wise policy on our part to depute a Native officer of intelligence and discretion, in whom we can repose entire confidence, with suitable introductions, to Yakub Kush Begi's Court to assist our traders and watch over their interests, to collect detailed information in regard to the requirements and possible extension of the trade, and to keep the Yârkand ruler assured of the friendly intentions of our Government.

17. As regards trade with Tartary proper, although, as already observed, the Lieutenant-Governor does not regard the field as so inviting a one, or so readily accessible, as is that afforded by Yârkand and its

dependencies, yet there is hardly any room for doubt that it is capable of very great extension, if it were more cared for by us than it has hitherto been; for, excepting by the removal of all restrictions and improving communications within our own territory, it cannot be said that any direct efforts have hitherto been made by our Government towards encouraging the trade. Amongst the available means for doing so, the one which has been alluded to by both Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Roberts, the Financial Commissioner, that of establishing a fair at Pesháwar, appears unquestionably to be the most feasible and the most likely to produce an immediate and marked effect, judging from the result of the newly established Pálampore fair. A proposal to this effect has been mooted for some years past, but has always been regarded as difficult and uncertain of realization; and in consequence laid aside. A short time ago the Lieutenant-Governor directed the Commissioner, Major Pollock, to consult with the Financial Commissioner on the then expected visit of the latter to Peshawar, which was carried into effect about a month ago, and if possible to make arrangements, in communication with him, for holding a fair in the Peshawar valley during the approaching spring. But both officers concurred in the opinion that, owing to the civil contest going on in Afghanistan, and the havoc and interruption of trade which have been caused by the epidemics of the past year, added to the shortness of the notice it would be possible now to give, and the changes of local officers which have become necessary, the present year would prove unfavorable for the experiment. The Lieutenant-Governor has not thought it advisable to press the matter in opposition to their judgment, but trusts that the project may be carried out next year.

18. Should the completion of a Railway from Peshawar be determined on, as the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it must be ere long, a vast increase of prestige and importance will necessarily accrue to such a fair; and even if present results should not be great, it will be well at least to have the nucleus established before that time arrives. I am to add, also, that another circumstance which may give importance to this project is the existence of a route from Peshawar to Yarkand, through parts of Swat and Boner, and the territory of Chitral, passing over the Pámir steppes, which is probably the most direct as well as naturally the easiest of all lines of communication between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary. The absence of stable governments in the two former countries especially, and the lawless character of the populations, have been the main cause why this route, which would render the trade quite independent of Cashmere, has not been hitherto much used. But it is not unreasonable to expect, that the increased interest in the trade with Peshawar, which would be created amongst the Yárkand dealers by the establishment of the proposed fair, would lead to a gradual improvement of the existing state of affairs, while the measure would afford us fresh facilities for coming to a better understanding than exist at present in regard to the free transit of traders with the countries through which the route lies.

19. It has been proposed by some that a second fair should be established at Dera Ismael Khan for the benefit of the trade going through the Guléri and other passes of the Sulimani range; but the communi-

cations between that place and the other parts of the Punjab, as well as with the sea-board, are not at present such as to render the project, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a very promising one. Owing to the very impracticable nature of the Indus river as a channel for trade, the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel very hopeful as to the ultimate success of the Steam Flotilla, which is at present worked at a heavy loss. It is possible that the new description of steamers now being introduced may work a very material change in this respect. But the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether the river route will ever prove of so great benefit as would a good road, practicable at all seasons, through the Derajat from north to south, which does not at present exist, and which is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a very great and urgent desideratum. Under any circumstances, Dera Ismael Khan is not likely for many years to come to offer the same advantages as Peshawar, and the Lieutenant-Governor would certainly not attempt to establish a fair there until that at Peshawar has been for some time in existence, and proved to be a success.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor cordially concurs in the commendations bestowed by Mr. Roberts on Mr. Forsyth and on the subordinates named by him, who have afforded him the most hearty and effective assistance in connection with the Pálampore fair; and agreeing with him also, as the Lieutenant-Governor does, in regard to the importance of making known to the public the proceedings which have passed and are in progress in connection with the Central Asian trade, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, on receiving an expression of the views of the Supreme Government, to have the correspondence published in the *Punjab Gazette*, and hereafter republished in a volume of Selections.

From Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I., Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. U. Aitchison, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government Punjab and its Dependencies.—No. 269, dated Fort William, 12th February, 1868.

Having received and laid before the Governor-General in Council your despatch of the 4th ultimo (received here on the 31st), regarding the fair recently held at Palampore, in the Kangra district, with so much success, I am directed to communicate the following observations :—

2. His Excellency in Council has perused these papers with much interest; and fully concurs in the commendations bestowed on Mr. T. D. Forsyth and the other officers who worked with him in this matter. The services rendered by them to the cause of trade in those regions are important.

3. The Government of India can only trust that the anticipations which appear to have been formed regarding the growth of trade between Northern India and Central Asia may be duly realized. But without doubt there are serious obstacles in the way of such a consummation. In the direction of Eastern Turkistan particularly the routes are mountainous and arduous in the extreme. And the countries intervening between the

different marts are insecure in the last degree. Of course these or any other difficulties should be met and contended with so far as our means may reasonably allow. All fair encouragement should be given to the trade. Artificial obstacles, such as transit duties, should be removed so far as our influence or power may suffice for the end. Fairs, such as that now reported, should be established and fostered. Such friendly communications as can be maintained without committing ourselves to ulterior measures should be encouraged. But His Excellency is averse to attempting at present more than what is sketched above.

4. The roads, if such they can be called, are as bad as can well be imagined. But it is almost impossible to improve them. For the British Government to attempt any improvement in the communications in that quarter would, in the present condition of the finances, be out of the question.

5. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves the project mentioned in paragraph 17 of your letter under acknowlegdment for the establishment of Annual Fairs at Peshawar. Fairs in our own territory, and under our own supervision and management, have the effect of developing trade with the countries around, and this without any risk of political embarrassment.

6. And in reference to the trade generally, His Excellency in Council entertains a hope that the tea trade may grow, and may cause an increasing exportation of that article northwards from the Himalayan plantations.

7. But the Governor-General in Council regrets his ability to accede to the proposal in the 16th paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment for the deputation of a Native Agent of any kind to Yarkund. In the first place, the mercantile connexion is not sufficiently matured to justify the step. But, further, from a political point of view, there are many grave objections. The power of the Khoosbegee, as Ruler of that country, does not seem to be at all consolidated. There can be no security for the safety, or even for the good treatment, of our Agent. Whereas, on the other hand, the chances of misadventure are manifold. No doubt a native of India, if carefully selected for his judgment, tact, and temper, though he might not have the merit and ability of an European officer, would yet be much less likely than an European to fall into trouble among such people and in such regions. But a Native Agent would be often in a highly unsafe position during many parts of the journey, coming and going, and also while actually residing in Yarkand and Khotan. Further, from such a deputation there would arise unreasonable expectations in the minds of the rulers of that country. Perhaps even absurd demands might be advanced if the Agent failed to satisfy these requests or to recommend them to the British Government; or if when thus recommended they were ultimately refused, the Agent might suffer ill treatment. And then it were needless to describe the embarrassments to which such occurrences would lead.

8. For all these reasons, the Governor-General in Council is firmly of opinion that the deputation of a Native Agent to Yarkund is unadvis-

able; and would be prepared absolutely to refuse compliance with any request to that effect. The Lieutenant-Governor can of course maintain such communication by writing as His Honor may deem fit. But more than this cannot at present be thought of.

APPENDIX.

Translation of extracts from Report on the Palampore Fair, by Moonshee Ameen Chund, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Settlement, Kangra District.

1. The fair at Palampore commenced on the 28th October, 1867, and continued till the 7th November, but it was crowded from 30th October to 4th November, 1867. The number of persons assembled at the fair is supposed to have amounted to between 40 and 50,000.

2. To prevent the spread of disease, separate places were fixed for the Rajahs and Râeeses (gentry) at a distance from each other. To look after the sanitary arrangements, there were four Native Doctors and two Civil Surgeons, and a separate division was fixed for each Native Doctor, while the two European Civil Surgeons took general charge of the conservancy of the fair. Happily there was no disease.

3. The Police officials also managed well. No offences were committed, except one or two petty crimes. No losses occurred, although on the day of the durbar the fair was crowded.

4. No faquirs, naked or sick persons, were to be seen in this mela, as are usually seen in the other fairs, on every side. "Sofeid poshes" and traders were to be seen with their merchandise nicely arranged on their shops.

5. Here were to be seen, for the first time, traders of Amritsar Sealkot, Gurdaspore, Amballa, Ludianah, Jullundhur, Hoshiarpore, Bussahir, Kullu, Plach, Spiti, Lahoul, Ladakh, Butant, and Yarkund: the sales and purchases made were very satisfactory.

A list of the sales and purchases is annexed.

6. This list has been prepared from the daily statement of the Mohurrir, who was appointed to record all the sales and purchases at the fair; in this are also included the goods sold after the mela and dismissal of the Mohurrir. By enquiry it has been ascertained that the traders for two reasons did not give a correct statement of the sales made by them:—

1st.—It was rumoured by some "Budmash" that a tax would be levied on the sales.

2nd.—Some thought that by giving a statement of the sales of a less amount, than was actually sold, they would get some reward as road expenses. On looking at the papers of the Mohurrir, it was found that about half of the property was sold; but on looking at the shops when the fair was over, very little property was seen in them.

No doubt the amount of sales was high, but in the list annexed the sales are entered according to what the traders themselves reported.

7. From the list it will be seen that the sale of Piece-goods and Brass-vessels was very high. "Pushmeena" and "Kimkhab," &c., were also sold, owing to the presence of so many Rajahs and Râeeses at the fair.

The sale of "Basâtee" articles, such as beads, &c., was very low, as a rumour had been erroneously spread by some persons that women would not be admitted to the fair; but is is hoped that next year the sale of such articles will be satisfactory. The sale of the goods received from Yarkund, Ladakh, Spiti, Kullu, and Lahoul was generally high. The worst of the ponies were also sold. The sale of "Oon" and "Pushm" was limited at first, because the purchasers thought that after the fair they would get them at cheap rates. But before the fair was over the whole of the "Oon" (wool) was sold, but the sale of Pushm was still limited, because there were not many purchasers; they did not come because they did not know that wool of such a fine quality would be obtainable at the fair.

After the fair was over, the traders took the Pushm remaining unsold to Ludianah and Amritsur.

8. It is believed from the conversation of the traders that next year many purchasers of Pushm will come; this year they had no knowledge of the Yarkund road having been opened, nor had they hope of such a fine article coming by that route.

9. It is also satisfactory to mention that the traders after selling their own goods purchased Tea from this place for the purpose of traffic. This year the quantity of Tea so sold has not been much, but next year it is believed that the sale will extend largely and a mart (munder) be established here, and persons who used to send their Tea to Amritsar and other places will now profitably sell it here.

10. A list of the rewards distributed by a Committee is annexed.

11. It is to be regretted that the Yarkundee traders could not more largely join in the fair, owing to the fall of rain and snow on the road they had to come by.

12. The traders were pleased to find that Government did not interfere in their rates. A statement showing the rates at which certain things were sold is enclosed.

13. The Rajah of Mundee has expressed his intention of establishing a mundee of "Goma" salt here.

14. Moulvie Oomurdeen, a Raees and a trader of Noorpore, and also a member of the Anjimin, wrote an article on the benefits of commerce, and on the 4th November, 1867, read it out in the Anjimin durbar. It contained a proposal for the formation of a Company, to be called "The Central Asia Trading Company." The gate into the trade of Yarkund,

he said, had been opened, and the obstacles of heavy duties and difficult road had been removed.

The speech was well received by the Kangra Society, who took the matter up, and on 6th November, 1867, a Special Committee assembled to consider the matter, and the following resolutions were come to:—

1st.—That the capital of the Company be 3 lakhs: one-third to be paid up at once; second call of one-third to be made after 6 months or a year, as might be necessary. The remaining one-third not to be called in except on emergency.

2nd.—That the capital be divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 300 each; no shareholder to have less than one share.

3rd.—That the Company be called "The Central Asia Trading Company," and that its head-quarters be at Palampore, with agencies at Amritsar, Kullu, Lahoul, Ladakh, Yarkund, &c.

4th.—That for the present all correspondence and proceedings of the Company be conducted by the Kangra Anjimin.

5th.—That a notice in English and Vernacular be issued by the Anjimin on this subject, and that the business of the Company do not commence until all the shares are taken up.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST towards Prizes and Rewards.

No.	NAME.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
1	Rajah Sahib Bahdoor of Mundee	200	...	..	To prizes for Mundee, Tradesmen, Rs. 100; To others, „ 100
2	Ditto of Balaspoor ...	200	...	..	Detailed as above.
3	Lalla Ramditta Mull, Vakeel for Rajah of Kupoorthulla ...	200	...	.	Ditto.
4	Rajah of Sookeit ...	100	...	.	
5	Do. Nadown ...	100	...	...	
6	Do. Goleir ...	100	.	...	
7	Do. Seeba ...	100	...	.	
8	Sirdar Bikrama Singh, Allowalia	100	...	..	
9	Kour Soocheit Singh, do. ...	100	...	...	
10	Baba Sumpoorun Singh, Bedee ...	100	...	...	
11	Rajah Sahib of Kihloo ...	50	...	..	
12	Rajah Gyan Singh of Kooloo ...	50	...	...	
13	Mian Golab Singh of Kotla ...	50	...	...	
14	Anjuman of Kangra ...	50	...	...	
15	Wuzeer Goshaon ...	50	...	..	
16	Rajah of Kotleir ...	25	...	...	
17	Lalla Ramditta Mull, Vakeel ...	25	...	...	
18	Sheikh Gholam Hussun, Raees and Merchant of Amritsur ...	25	...	..	
19	Moonshee Ameen Chund, Extra Asst. Comr. Settlement, Kangra	25	...	...	
20	Rajah of Bhuddoowalla ...	20	...	...	
21	Moulvi Oomardeen of Noorpoor...	20	...	...	
22	Teeka Heera Singh of Kooloo ...	15	...	...	
	Total rupees. ...	1,705	...	...	

PRIZE STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED IN THE PALAMPORE FAIR.

No.	Name of prize holder.	Rs.	REMARKS.
	Tradesmen of Ladakh, Yarkund, Spiti, &c.	*	*Gold bangles, Rs. 400; cash for shawl Rs. 50.
1	Hurree Chund, of Lahoul, ...	450	For bringing rarities of the Chinese territory and Central Asia, &c.
2	Kulloo and Jherung, &c., of Ladakh and Lahoul, ...	250	For fine pushum and oon.
3	Nachung, &c., ...	60	For fine puttee woollen.
4	Seeta Ram, of Spiti, ...	50	For ponies.
5	Noora of Yarkund, ...	10	Ditto.
6	Ruttee Chund, &c., of Lahoul, ...	30	Ditto.
7	Hussun, ...	10	Ditto.
8	Durga, ...	10	Ditto.
9	Salar, of Spiti, ...	20	For a species of ox, called baj by the natives.
10	Noryhung and Gunga Ram, of Ladakh,...	20	For a fine species of sheep.
11	Thakur, of Goondlha, Lahoul territory, ...	25	For fine puttoos.
12	Ram Singh and Debee Chund, &c., residents of Lahoul, 7 persons, ...	27	For fine colour, green materials, *viz.*, gamboge, chour, &c.
	Tradesmen of Plains.		
1	Wuzeer Goshaon, ...	50*	*A Shawl. For fine iron articles and oon.
2	Moulvi Oomur-ool-deen of Noorpoor, ...	50†	†A Shawl. For Pushmeena goods.
3	Jan Mahomed, of Umritsur, ...	50	Ditto.
4	Agent of Rai Doonee Chund, Sahookar of Umritsur, ..	50	For pushmeena goods of English form.
5	Shankur Dass of Phugwara, ...	25	For brass and zinc vessels.
6	Kootubdeen and Talibdeen of Sealkote,...	20	For fine gilt articles.
7	Mahomed Bukhsh of Dhurmsala, ...	20	For fine articles of glass, English fashion.
8	Kureem Bux of Dhurmsala, ...	20	Ditto ditto.
9	Framjee, Parsee merchant of Dhurmsala,	20	Ditto ditto.
10	Abdoola of Umritsur, ...	20	For fine woollen cloth, (pushmeena.)
11	Salig Ram and Bailee Ram of Jugadhree,	15	For fine vessels.
12	Hurree Singh of Rawulpindee, ...	15	For fine pushmeena goods.
13	Tola Ram, Hurdial & Sawun Shah of Jalunder,	20	For fine cotton cloth.
14	Jageeree Mull of Umritsur, ...	10	For specimens of embroidered cloth.
15	Phoola Singh of Umritsur, ...	10	Ditto ditto.
16	Kunhya Mull of Umritsur, ...	10	Ditto ditto.
17	Thakoordas of Phugwara, ...	12	For cotton cloth.
18	Jowalla Dass of Hooshiarpoor, ...	10	For fine drugs, (churrus).
19	Ram Chund of Jullundur, ...	10	For fine cotton cloth.
20	Preetum Gir Goshain of Sokeit, ..	10	For fine drugs (churrus and opium).
21	Begah of Chumba, and another of Rihloo,	13	
22	Nanuk Chund of Noorpoor, and Indur and Daloo of Hurreepoor, ...	22	For cotton cloth.
	Artisans.		
1	Goolam Mahomed of Deenanuggur, ...	25	For fine ornaments of wood.
2	Mahomed Bux, blacksmith of Kotlee, ...	12	Gilding tools.
3	Soudagur, goldsmith of Kangra, ...	4	For fine glass.
4	Rama, goldsmith and Debidita, metalpotter,	5	
5	Ahmad, weaver of Kangra, ...	3	For fine khes of cotton.
6	Badhawa, goldsmith of Nadown, ...	4	For fine silver materials.
7	Mahtab, blacksmith of Hoshiarpoor, ...	5	For fine pattern of lamp.
8	Azim Bukhsh of Nadown, ...	4	Coloured and printed cloth.
9	Peer Bukhsh, ...	4	For beads, &c.
10	Nuzrdeen and Sooltan Bux of Soojanpoor,	4	For samples of rings.
11	Sooba, mason of Noorpoor, ...	5	For fine bed with roofing cover.
12	Umurdeen of Hoshiarpoor, ...	6	For fine (loyee) woollen cloth, &c.
13	Humeera, &c., dyer, ...	5	For fine dyed chunree.
14	Luchmun, of Mundee, ...	5	For woollen cloth.
15	Nubbee Bux of Khanpoor, ...	5	For glasses of wood.
16	Prizes distributed to sellers of ornaments of wood, ...	25	
17	Ditto to fuit sellers, ...	15	
18	Ditto to confectioners. ...	15	

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APPENDICES.

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APPENDICES.

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I. A.—1. Statement of Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, in the Punjab, for 1867-68.

District.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres, the property of Government.		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.				
Dehli, ...	794	263	170	1,227	1,280	...	1,280
Gurgaon, ...	1,526	174	316	2,016	...	...	...
Karnaul, ...	1,020	890	442	2,352	4,020	...	4,020
Hissar, ...	2,110	1,162	268	3,540	...	...	...
Rohtak, ...	1,418	237	168	1,823	...	...	...
Sirsa, ...	1,348	1,512	256	3,116	...	...	...
Ambala, ...	1,490	433	705	2,628	2,124	...	2,124
Ludianah, ...	1,117	147	95	1,359	...	...	...
Simla, ...	15	3	...	18	* 1,709	...	1,709
Jullundhur, ...	933	77	323	1,333	1,142	...	1,142
Hoshiarpore, ...	1,174	99	813	2,086	...	...	...
Kangra, ...	871	112	1,843	2,826	...	...	...
Amritsar, ...	1,443	286	307	2,036	5,275	...	5,275
Sylkot, ...	1,281	301	378	1,960	1,754	...	1,754
Gurdaspore, ...	960	89	292	1,341	...	...	...
Lahore, ...	1,571	1,518	535	3,624	2,36,574	2,637	2,33,937
Ferozpore, ...	1,752	712	228	2,692	...	...	...
Gujeranwala, ...	939	1,192	526	2,657	1,49,746	...	1,49,746
Rawal Pindi, ...	1,496	423	4,297	6,216	...	...	...
Jhelum, ...	1,193	407	2,310	3,910	937	...	937
Gujerat, ...	959	550	276	1,785	*3,65,500	...	3,65,500
Shahpore, ...	662	3,249	787	4,698	3,95,638	23,087	3,72,551
Multan, ...	976	1,118	3,788	5,882	*18,82,676	1,933	18,80,743
Jhung, ...	376	3,897	1,439	5,712	23,08,480	...	23,08,480
Montgomery, ...	841	944	3,792	5,577	*23,18,215	19,411	22,98,804
Mozuffurgurh, ...	568	218	2,236	3,022	53,914	2,265	51,649
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	846	2,078	4,172	7,096	3,76,811	...	6,76,811
Dera Gazi Khan, ...	365	1,205	749	2,319	13,500	378	13,122
Bunnoo, ...	704	91	2,355	3,150	...	...	...
Peshawar, ...	1,103	342	484	1,929	...	...	...
Kohat, ...	251	40	2,547	2,838	1,878	...	1,878
Hazara, ...	330	11	2,359	3,000	...	...	...
Total, ...	32,432	23,780	39,556	95,768	81,21,173	49,711	80,71,462

* This is the entire waste, culturable and unculturable have not been distinguished.

I. A.—3. Climate of the Punjab during the year 1867.

Place at which observations taken and year for which taken. 1867.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average mean temperature in the Shade.								
					May.			July			December.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to Decr.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Dehli, ...	2·2	19·1	1·7	23·0									
Gurgaon, ...	2·6	20·5	0·4	23·5									
Karnaul, ...	2·4	25·2	0·6	28·2									
Hissar, ...	1·7	19·0	1·2	21·9									
Rohtak, ...	4·2	18·6	1·1	23·9									
Sirsa, ...	1·2	13·6	0·8	15·6									
Ambala, ...	1·6	42·0	0·7	44·3									
Ludianah, ...	6·0	13·6	0·0	19·6									
Simla, ...	11·9	37·7	1·5	51·1	75·0	46·0	61·0	74·0	59·0	64·6			
Jullundhur, ...	8·2	24·0	0·1	32·3									
Hoshiarpore, ...	7·2	23·5	0·1	30·8									
Kangra, ...	16·7	54·3	0·5	71·5									
Amritsar, ...	3·0	22·2	0·0	25·2									
Syalkot, ...	8·8	37·2	0·0	46·0	113·0	62·0	86·5	113·0	71·0	86·0	77·0	34·0	54·96
Gurdaspore, ...	7·0	15·2	0·4	22·6									
Lahore, ...	5·5	13·4	1·2	20·1	112·0	59·0	85·3	115·0	69·0	90·8	81·0	34·0	57·3
Ferozpore, ...	4·9	6·0	1·5	12·4									
Gujeranwala, ...	8·2	21·7	0·8	31·7									
Rawal Pindi, ...	9·6	11·6	0·1	21·3	112·0	56·6	82·3	117·5	70·3	94·4			
Jhelum, ...	5·3	11·1	0·2	16·6	84·0	57·0	75·0	90·0	72·0	83·4			
Gujerat, ...	6·2	24·1	0·3	30·6									
Shahpore, ...	5·0	7·8	0·1	12·9				122·0			82·0	25·0	54·24
Multan, ...	2·1	3·2	1·1	6·4	116·0	61·0	88·7	113·0	75·0	95·6	78·0	30·0	54·6
Jhung, ...	4·2	9·3	0·2	13·7									
Montgomery, ...	0·8	2·7	0·3	3·8									
Mozuffergurh, ...	1·1	2·9	1·0	5·0									
Dera Ismail Khan,	2·1	2·3	0·4	4·8	116·0	61·0	87·3	114·0	70·0	92·8	77·0	28·0	53·25
Dera Ghazi Khan,	2·8	3·3	1·0	7·1									
Bunnoo, ...	6·8	8·4	0·0	15·2									
Peshawar, ...	4·4	3·1	0·4	7·9									
Kohat, ...	6·1	2·0	0·7	8·8									
Hazara, ...	20·5	23·5	3·0	47·0									

I. B.—1. Statement of Native States in feudal subordination to the Punjab Government for 1867.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross revenue Rs.	Estimated Military force.	Transit duties or not.
I. States under the management of British Officers.					
1 Bháwalpore, ...	...	3,64,582	12,50,000	3,802	3 annas in the rupee *ad valorem*. This high rate of transit duty has been largely reduced from what it was previously to the Bhawalpore territories coming under British management, and will be gradually decreased.
2 Chamba, ...	Rupees 5,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	...	3 annas per Rupee *ad valorem*.
3 Pataodi, ...	...	6,600	45,000	235	Ditto.
II. States not under the management of British Officers.					
4 Jammu & Kashmir,	1 horse, 12 shawl goats and 3 pairs of shawls.	15,00,000	64,00,000	31,383	5 per cent *ad valorem*.
5 Patiála, ...	100 horsemen.	15,86,000	40,00,000	8,000	None.
6 Jind, ...	50 horsemen.	3,11,000	7,00,000	1,500	Ditto.
7 Nabha, ...	...	2,76,000	7,00,000	1,500	Ditto.
8 Kalsia, ...	...	62,000	1,30,000	150	Ditto.
9 Maler Kotla, ...	25 horsemen.	46,200	2,00,000	300	Ditto.
10 Faríd Kot, ...	...	51,000	75,000	285	Ditto.
11 Dojána, ...	...	6,390	10,000	110	Ditto.
12 Loharu, ...	...	18,000	60,000	300	Ditto.
13 Kapurthala, ...	Rupees 1,31,000	2,12,721	5,77,000	2,200	Ditto.
14 Mandi, ...	1,00,000	1,39,259	3,00,000	300	Ditto.
15 Sukét, ...	11,000	44,552	80,000	200	Ditto.
16 Sarmúr (Náhan,)	...	75,595	1,00,000	400	Ditto.
17 Kahlúr (Biláspore,)	8,000	66,848	70,000	200	Ditto.
18 Hindúr (Nálagurh)	5,000	49,678	60,000	100	Ditto.
19 Bussáhir, ...	3,945	45,025	70,000	100	Ditto.
20 Keonthal, ...	...	18,083	30,000	100	Ditto.
21 Bághal, ...	3,600	22,305	35,000	A few armed followers.	Ditto.
22 Jubbal, ...	2,520	17,262	18,000		Ditto.
23 Bhajji, ...	1,440	9,001	15,000		Ditto.
24 Kumharsain, ...	2,000	7,829	7,000		Ditto.
25 Kuthár, ...	1,080	3,990	5,000		Ditto.
26 Dhámi, ...	360	2,853	4,000		Ditto.
27 Baghát, ...	2,000	...	...		Ditto.
28 Balsan, ...	1,080	4,892	6,000	Ditto.	Ditto.
29 Mailog, ...	1,450	7,358	8,000		Ditto.
30 Bíja, ...	180	981	2,000		Ditto.
31 Taroch, ...	280	3,082	2,500		Ditto.
32 Kunhiar, ...	180	1,906	3,000		Ditto.
33 Mangal, ...	72	917	1,000		Ditto.
34 Darkuti. ...	...	612	500		Ditto.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G. C. S. I., Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir,	Maharaja	Rajput.	45 years.	Can read and write Sanscrit, Persian, and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has. *Vide* Supreme Government letter No. 218 of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	Four sons.	The eldest son Mian Partáb Singh is the heir-apparent. Moti Singh, first cousin of the Maharaja.
2.—Muhindar Singh, Patiála, Cis Sutlej States, ...	Ditto.	Siddhu Jatt.	15 years, 4 ms.	English, Persian and Gurmukhi,	Is being educated by Ram Chandra an eminent Mathematician of Dehli.	Ditto.	Do.	* A son.	* Born on 17th October 1867.
3.—Sadiq Muhammad Khan, of Baháwalpore, ...	Nawab.	Daudpotra.	8 years, a minor.	English and Persian.	Is being educated by Pundit Jainarain an English Scholar of Dehli.	...	No.	None.	At the request of the late Nawab Bahawal Khan, the Supreme Government sanctioned on 19th March 1850, his appointing his third son Saadat Yar Khan who afterwards assumed the title of Sadiq Muhammad Khan as his heir-apparent, in preference to his elder son Haji Mahammad Khan, (alias Fateh Mahammad Khan.) In October 1852, the Nawab died, and was succeeded by the Heir elect. But in February 1853, Haji Muhammad Khan contrived to escape from confinement, and dethroned Saadat Yar Khan, (who was sent to Lahore,) and took possession of the throne.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
3.—(*Continued.*)									Ever since the Nawabship has continued in his family. Saadat Yar Khan died at Lahore in '62
4.—Raghbír Singh of Jínd, Cis-Sutlej States, ...	Raja.	Siddhu Jatt, alias Phul-kian.	...	The Raja reads Gurmukhi and is a well informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218, of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	A son aged about 12 years	
5.—Bhagwán Singh, of Náhba, Cis-Sutlej States, ...	Raja.	Siddhu Jatt, alias Phul-kean.	24 years.	Knows Gurmukhee and a little Persian.	Administers his State through a Council of Regency.	Do.	Do.	...	The Rajah succeeded his brother Raja Bharpur Singh, who died childless in 1863.
6.—Randhír Singh G. C. S. I. of Kapurthála, Jullundhur Division.	Raja.	Ahlu-walia.	37 yrs.	Knows English, Persian, and Gurmukhi. The Raja and Bikarma Singh both speak English fluently, and are well educated; Suchet Singh does not know English.	Administers his states.	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	Khark Singh (the heir apparent) and Harnám Singh are the two sons of the Raja. He has two step-brothers (by a different mother), Sardars Bikarma Singh and Suchet Singh.

7.—*Bijey Singh of Mandi, Jullundhur Division.*	*Raja.*	*Rajput.*	32 years.	Educated in Sanscrit and English.	Administers his State.	Has. Vide Supreme Government letter No. 218 of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	...	His uncle Bhag Singh, Mians Bhardán Singh and Mán Singh (the half brothers of the Raja) and Ragnáth Singh the son of Zálam Singh receive allowances from the State. On the death of Isrisain, his brother Zalamsain succeeded him; who after a few years' rule, during his lifetime conferred the Raj on Balbírsain the son of his predecessor.
8.—Sikandar Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla, Cis-Sutlej States,	Nawab.	Sheikh.	37 years.	Knows Persian and Arabic.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Near relations of the Nawab, who share in the Family estates and exercise sovereign powers therein, subject to a general subordination to the Nawab— Ghulam Muhammed Khan, ... Rustam Ali Khan, } Cousins of the Nawab's grand-father. Ibrahim Ali Khan, & Inayat Ali Khan, sons of the late Diláwar Ali Khan, ... } Cousins of the Nawab's father.
9.—Wazír Singh of Farid Kot, Lahore division.	Raja.	Siddhu Jatt, alias Baraur Bans.	45	Knows Gurmukhi.	Administers his state.	Do.	Do.	Has.	His son Bikrám Singh, the heir-apparent is being well educated in Persian and English.
10.—Sri Singh of Chamba, Amritsar division.	Raja.	Rajput.	32	Knows Hindi and Tankra (the Kangra Hill character and dialect) and a little English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	He has an only daughter, who is married to the Jammu and Kashmir heir-apparent.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	REMARKS.
11.—Uggarsain of Suket, Jullundhur Division, ...	Raja.	Rajput,	56	An accomplished Sanscrit scholar.	Administers his State.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218 of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	6 sons.	Mian Rudra Sain, (heir-apparent,) aged, 39 " Sheo Singh, ... 32 " Ram Singh, ... 31 " Narain Singh, ... 20 (Legitimate sons.) Mian Jewala Singh, ... 17 " Garohi Singh, ... 16 (Illegitimate or Sirtora.) Jagat Singh Raja's brother, 45 Mian Parakarm Singh, 7 " Surat Singh, 5 are the sons of Jagat Singh. The heir-apparent has a son aged seven years. The heir-apparent lives in the Simla District, under the orders of Government.
12.—Lehna Singh of Kalsia, Cis Sutlej States, ...	Sirdar.	Jatt.	55 years.	Knows Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A son.	The heir-apparent is married in the Jínd Raja's family. Mán Singh is the step brother of the Sardar.
13.—Muhammed Mukhtár Hussain of Patawdi, Dehli Division, ...	Nawab.	Afghan.	16 years.	Knows Persian.	Administers his state.	Do.	Do.		

14.—Aminuddin Ahmad Khan of Loháru, Hissar Division ...	*Nawab.*	*Afghan.*	...	*Is an accomplished Persian and Arabic scholar.*	Administers his state.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218, of 5th March 1862.	Do.	Two sons.	Mirza Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan and Najmuddin Khan are the two sons of the Nawab, the former is an eminent Persian Scholar. Nawab Ziáuddin Ahmad Khan the Chief's younger brother, who equally shares the income of the Jagir with him, is well versed in the Histories of India and Central Asia. His son Shahábuddin Ahmad of Dehli is an Honorary Magistrate.
15.—Muhammed Sadat Ali Khan of Dujána Hissar Division ...	Nawab.	Afghan.	...	Knows Persian.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No Son.	Mahammad Sher Khan, Mahammad Shamsher Khan and Abdulla Khan are the three uncles of the Nawab. Mahammad Hussen Alli Khan the father of the Nawab died in 1857.
16.—Shamsher Singh Sandhanwalia, Rais of Raja Sansi, Amritsur Division	Sirdar.	Sansi Jatt.	...	Gurmukhi and Persion	Jagirdar and Magistrate.	Do.	Do.	None.	
SIMLA HILL STATES. 17.—Shamsherprakásh, of Sarmur (also called Nahan) ...	Raja.	Rajput.	24	Knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Administers his state.	Has.	Do.	*A son.	*Born in the beginning of 1868. Kaur Súrat Singh, aged 14, Raja's own brother.
18.—Híra Chand of Biláspore (also called Kahlúr) ...	Raja.	Chandeli Rajput.	27	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	Has.	Harichand, heir-apparent.
19.—Shamsher Singh of Bussáhir ...	Raja.	Rajput.	30	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	A son aged 7 years.	

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
20.—Agar Singh of Nálagurh, (also called Hindúr)	Raja.	Rajput.	...	Knows Sanscrit and is well informed.	Administers his State.	Has Supreme Government letter No. 218, of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Raja Bijey Singh, son of Raja Ram Singh died in 1856, leaving no direct heirs. But in consideration of the eminent services of his father, Government consented to place Mian Agar Singh, one of the illegitimate sons of Raja Ram Singh in power in 1860, subject to the payment of a tribute of 5,000 Rs.
21.—Muhindar Sain of Keonthal	Raja.	Rajput.	41 years.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Balbir sain, (heir-apparent) aged 16 Kaur Hira ing, do. 13 do. Surat Singh, do. 9 do. Sheo Saran Singh, do. 8 do. Ranbír Singh, do. 5
22.—Dalíp Singh of Baghát	Rana.	Rajput.	9 years.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	...	...	Amar Singh, (brother) aged 7 Jit Singh, (the brother of Dhehraj Singh or son of Uméd Singh), do. 39 Mian Sohna Singh, do. 36 do. Hira Singh, (the son of Uméd Singh), do. 11 do. Ratan Singh, ... do. 8 On the death of Mâhindar Singh in 1896 Sumbut, 1839 A. D. the Simla Hill Superintendent reported to Government that the Rana had no sons (as Adesingh, the only legitimate son born died some time before).

22.—(*Continued.*)									The Riasat was therefore resumed by the Government, and remained so for four years. In 1900 (A. D. 1842) Rana Bijey Singh received a Sunnud conferring on him the Chiefship. On the death of Bijey Singh, disputes arose for succession between the Rani and Umedsingh, and for this reason the state remained for fourteen years, in the possession of Government. In 1862 Umed Singh died—the Riasat was then entrusted to his son Dulip Singh.
23.—Kishen Singh of Báglial.	Rana.	Rajput.	51	...	Administers his State.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218, of 5th March 1862.	Do.	Has.	Jey Singh, his brother, aged 50 Dhian Sing the son of Jey Singh, ... do. 27 Kapur Singh, ... do. 25 Man Singh, ... do. 17 Hera Singh, ... do. 15 Narain Singh ... ... do. 13 Ude Singh, ... do. 11
24.—Karm Chand of Jubbal..	Rana.	Rajput.	34	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Padam Chand (heir-apparent) ... ... aged 5½ Ghumir Chand, 2nd son, do. 3 Mian Dhiman, ... do. 45 Do. Lal Singh, ... do. 38 Do. Hari Singh, ... do. 30
25.—Bhawani Singh of Kumharsain ...	Rana.	Rajput.	49	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	A son.	Hera Singh heir-apparent aged 22 years.
26.—Ran-bahadur Singh of Bhajji ...	Rana.	Rajput.	45	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	Has.	Durga Singh, heir-apparent, aged 26 Mian Parmotman Singh, do. 23 Bijey Bahi Nand Singh, do. 8 Ranbir Singh, do. 49

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
27.—Dalip Chand of Mailog ...	Rana.	Rajput.	39	...	Administers his State.	Has. Supreme Government letter No. 218, of 5th March 1862.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Heir-apparent, aged 6 Keshoram brother, do. 29 Jiwan Singh, cousin, do. 14 Phanian Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, do. 9 Atup Singh, do. 7
28.—Jaghráj Singh of Balsan ...	Rana.	Rajput.	100	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	Has; his son died leaving 5 sons.	Bhup Singh, aged 5 Ratan Singh, do. 44 Natha Singh, do. 18 Ghaurdhan Singh, do. 32 Bir Singh, 4½ Are the members of the family. Devi Singh, son of the Rana, aged 74 Gulab Singh, son of above dead Prem Singh Do. do. 40 Pritam Singh Do. do. 22 Ranjit Singh, the son of the Rana, do. 70 Kahn Singh, the son of above do. 43 Tehl Singh son of the Rana do. 60 Sansar Singh.
29.—Gowardhan Singh of Dhámi, ...	Rana.	Rajput.	66 years.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Do.	Has.	Heir-Apparent, Fateh Singh, aged 15 Mian Bishan Singh, (brother,) do. 60 Mian Bir Singh, do. 39 " Gharu, do. 22

30.—Jai Chand of Kuthar, ...	Rana.	Do.		...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
31.—Tegh Singh of Kunhiar, ...	Rai.	Do.	34	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	One Son—Khalil Singh.
32.—Jit Singh of Mangal, ...	Rana.	Do.	44	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
33.—Ude Chand of Bija, ...	Thakur.	Do.		...	Do.	Has.	Do.	...	Mians Alam Singh, Zalam Singh and Kishen Singh, are the Thakur's brothers.
34.—Ram Sarn Sing of Kote Khai, ...	Rana.	Do.	28	Shastri.	Do.		Do.	Has.	Mian Gulab Singh, aged 17 Narsingh Das, ... 49 Kanshi Ram, (illegitimate,) 32
35.—Ram Singh of Darkoti, ...	Rana.	Do.	52	Do.	Do.	Has.	Do.	Do.	Ram Karn Singh (heir-appt.) aged 25 Hanwant Das, ... 15 Hari Ram, ... 12 Mian Narsingh Das, ... 46 " Lachhman, ... 19 " Hari Singh, ... 24 " Arjan ... 18 " Anant Ram, ... 14 " Sita Ram, ... 44 " Zalam Zor, ... " Bhawani Singh, ... 13 All the above are the principal male members of the Rana's family.
36.—Ranjit Singh of Tharoch, ...	Thakur.	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.*	*Kabir Singh the eldest son of the Thakur, is dead. Gaddar Singh son of above aged 2½ years. Man Singh, dead. Tekam Singh 26 Dhiyan Singh, 17 Sis Ram, ... 10 Kanshi Ram, ... 4 Dhen Singh, ... 7 Rai Singh, ... 9

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab, 1867-68.)

Names of Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square Miles.	Population.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
Dehli ...	Dehli ...	10	1,227	6,08,850	12	22	594	8,49,309	10,45,971
	Gurgaon ...	14	2,016	6,96,646	13	13	371	10,93,249	11,41,454
	Karnaul ...	14	2,352	6,10,927	13	15	501	6,66,269	7,31,281
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	14	3,540	4,84,681	8	8	430	4,26,189	4,86,205
	Rhotak ...	12	1,823	5,36,959	7	7	407	8,89,889	9,36,513
	Sirsa ...	10	3,116	2,10,795	6	6	324	1,75,949	2,01,853
Ambala ...	Ambala ...	22	2,628	10,35,488	19	19	810	7,31,618	9,19,756
	Ludiannah ...	10	1,359	5,83,245	13	10	455	7,62,283	8,69,131
	Simla ...	4	18	33,995	7	6	138	38,703	1,08,453
Jullundhar ...	Jullundhur ...	13	1,333	7,94,764	12	11	484	13,03,651	14,82,826
	Hoshiarpore ...	17	2,086	9,38,890	7	17	410	12,56,412	14,03,419
	Kangra ...	17	2,826	7,27,148	8	19	296	7,30,141	8,46,469
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	13	2,036	10,83,514	16	27	558	9,66,649	12,26,712
	Syalkot ...	14	1,960	10,05,004	10	9	407	10,46,300	11,94,595
	Gurdaspore ...	9	1,341	6,55,362	16	16	383	7,59,908	8,39,044
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	13	3,624	7,88,902	19	24	894	4,35,349	8,44,055
	Gujeranwalla ...	9	2,657	5,50,576	10	19	405	4,12,481	5,33,508
	Ferozpore ...	13	2,692	5,49,253	14	14	379	4,66,085	5,84,550
Rawalpindi ...	Rawalpindi ...	22	6,216	7,11,256	22	22	846	6,77,687	8,49,221
	Jhelum ...	13	3,910	5,00,988	10	12	459	5,76,140	6,42,641
	Gujerat ...	10	1,785	6,16,347	8	8	355	5,20,353	6,14,433
	Shahpore ...	10	4,698	3,68,796	10	9	389	3,56,760	4,47,920
Multan ...	Multan ...	16	5,882	4,71,509	11	11	737	4,98,277	7,08,949
	Jhung ...	12	5,712	3,48,027	9	6	538	2,69,327	3,97,867
	Motgomery ...	14	5,577	3,59,437	7	9	413	2,94,624	4,30,811
	Mozufferguth ...	10	3,022	2,95,547	9	7	326	5,04,939	5,97,650
Derajat ...	D. I. Khan ...	16	7,096	3,94,864	15	15	575	2,99,448	4,51,137
	D. G. Khan ...	11	2,319	3,08,840	12	13	406	3,11,982	3,77,389
	Bunnoo ...	12	3,150	2,87,547	4	12	431	3,98,930	4,68,236
Peshawar ...	Peshawar ...	19	1,929	5,23,152	14	19	838	6,26,876	7,71,209
	Kohat ...	11	2,838	1,45,419	4	4	446	88,661	1,05,562
	Hazara ...	17	3,000	3,67,218	8	8	539	1,56,338	1,88,008
		421	95,768	1,75,93,946	358	417	15,644	1,85,90,776	2,24,46,828

REMARKS.

In addition to the Gross Revenue here shown, the following were realized:—

Deductions from Official salaries, ...	Rs.	45,400
Salt and Customs collections, ...	"	88,62,286
Canal collections, ...	"	15,42,855
Grand Total Gross Revenue, ...	"	3,28,97,365

I. D.—Statement of Population of the Punjab, for 1867-68.

District.		Inhabited Houses.			Population.	
		No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Dehli	...	59,514	1,08,876	1,68,390	1,89,571	1,72,324
Gurgaon	...	35,664	1,21,111	1,56,775	2,07,632	1,97,514
Karnaul	...	39,701	93,897	1,33,598	1,88,257	1,66,988
Hissar	...	16,928	93,117	1,10,045	1,53,787	1,25,529
Rohtak	...	22,736	1,14,812	1,37,548	1,64,595	1,40,913
Sirsa	...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambala	...	29,830	2,14,172	2,44,002	3,31,046	2,81,163
Ludiannah	...	13,744	1,38,190	1,51,934	1,83,698	1,54,756
Simla	...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur	...	25,629	2,16,948	2,42,577	2,52,082	2,13,071
Hoshiarpore	...	16,615	1,91,435	2,08,050	2,84,567	2,53,406
Kangra	...	442	1,46,992	1,47,434	2,40,808	2,25,730
Amritsar	...	49,518	2,04,018	2,53,536	3,54,688	2,82,606
Sylkot	...	11,240	1,86,245	1,97,485	3,11,637	2,67,142
Gurdaspore	...	9,391	1,43,375	1,52,766	2,08,942	1,76,118
Lahore	...	56,797	1,44,739	2,01,536	2,61,728	2,06,449
Ferozpore	...	7,315	1,12,175	1,19,490	1,70,785	1,36,432
Gujeranwala	...	26,714	1,31,209	1,57,923	1,81,572	1,44,629
Rawal Pindi	...	4,000	71,579	75,579	2,13,423	1,84,189
Jhelum	...	2,647	1,10,363	1,13,010	1,41,811	1,35,246
Gujerat	...	14,588	1,41,607	1,56,195	20,367	14,823
Shahpore	...	12,783	73,766	86,549	1,11,329	1,00,347
Multan	...	18,255	93,539	1,11,794	1,57,240	1,29,866
Jhung	...	2,828	72,158	74,986	1,10,046	90,209
Montgomery	...	7,255	65,021	72,276	1,16,666	91,306
Mozuffurgurh	...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2,141	82,959	85,100	1,24,782	1,12,272
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunnoo	...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Peshawar	...	4,845	1,16,608	1,21,456	1,66,090	1,43,779
Kohat	...	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazara	...	57	74,117	74,174	96,162	92,567
Total	...	5,10,311	35,11,458	40,21,769	53,51,006	45,83,524

I. D.—Statement of Population

District.	POPULATION.—(*Continued.*)					
	Youths.	Young Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.
			Males.	Females.		
Dehli ...	27,001	17,322	1,09,734	92,898	6,08,850	496
Gurgaon ...	29,087	17,273	1,33,532	1,11,608	6,96,646	346
Karnaul ...	29,294	18,961	1,13,212	94,215	6,10,927	260
Hissar ...	20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	4,84,681	137
Rohtak ...	28,354	20,924	99,440	82,733	5,36,959	294
Sirsa ...	8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	2,10,795	68
Ambala ...	45,212	26,044	1,91,672	1,60,351	10,35,488	394
Ludiannah ...	26,935	17,820	1,08,709	91,327	5,83,245	429
Simla ...	1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	* ...
Jullundhur ...	35,998	21,274	1,48,609	1,23,730	7,94,764	506
Hoshiarpore ...	38,759	24,213	1,81,067	1,56,878	9,38,890	450
Kangra ...	33,097	17,476	1,12,377	97,660	7,27,148	257
Amritsar ...	41,402	19,510	2,11,220	1,74,088	10,83,514	532
Sylkot ...	33,508	18,784	2,01,014	1,72,919	10,05,004	512
Gurdaspore ...	20,845	12,021	1,29,224	1,08,212	6,55,362	488
Lahore ...	31,103	40,926	1,23,531	1,25,165	7,88,902	218
Ferozpore ...	23,750	15,251	1,08,954	94,081	5,49,253	204
Gujeranwala ...	24,982	15,465	90,742	84,186	5,50,576	207
Rawal Pindi ...	27,591	17,785	1,44,213	1,24,055	7,11,256	115
Jhelum ...	19,591	12,477	1,03,288	88,575	5,00,988	128
Gujerat ...	1,87,184	1,63,149	1,24,368	1,06,456	6,16,347	345
Shahpore ...	13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	3,68,796	73
Multan ...	14,519	7,704	89,603	72,577	4,71,509	80
Jhelum ...	12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	3,48,027	61
Montgomery ...	11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	3,59,437	64
Mozuffurgurh ...	10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	2,95,547	98
Dera Ismail Khan ...	12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	3,94,864	56
Dera Gazi Khan ...	9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	3,08,840	133
Bunnoo ...	6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	2,87,547	91
Peshawar ...	18,962	10,527	1,00,954	82,840	5,23,152	271
Kohat ...	5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	1,45,419	51
Hazara ...	17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	3,67,218	122
Total ...	8,66,683	6,08,823	33,45,876	28,38,034	1,75,93,946	184

* The total area of this District has not been given.

of the Punjab, for 1867-68,—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.							
CHRISTIANS.							
Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	TOTAL.
676	...	1,567	580	4,38,886	1,30,645	36,496	6,08,850
21	20	1	130	4,80,307	2,16,147	20	6,96,646
223	6	26	9,295	3,56,305	1,51,723	93,349	6,10,927
51	62	9	1,812	3,73,937	1,02,928	5,882	4,84,681
40	7	1	257	4,65,536	71,118	...	5,36,959
12	33	...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	2,10,795
1,195	111	80	56,440	6,89,333	2,86,874	1,455	10,35,188
81	31	127	95,413	2,19,371	2,06,603	61,619	5,83,245
2,312	283	87	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
631	14	101	1,17,167	3,18,401	3,58,427	23	7,94,764
40	18	4	79,413	4,15,471	3,17,967	1,25,977	9,38,890
221	3	26	1,308	6,76,893	48,662	35	7,27,148
358	37	139	2,62,639	1,91,321	5,02,348	1,26,672	10,83,514
1,597	...	203	50,289	2,18,771	6,01,959	1,32,185	10,05,004
109	...	...	39,967	2,49,813	2,97,083	68,390	6,55,362
2,587	116	97	1,18,360	1,17,301	4,68,387	82,054	7,88,902
900	10	24	1,60,487	68,406	2,45,659	73,767	5,49,253
19	25	57	38,911	1,04,156	3,57,550	49,858	5,50,576
2,072	64	61	24,355	60,720	6,21,169	2,815	7,11,256
42	16	3	...	62,976	4,34,157	3,794	5,00,988
25	21	3	20,653	53,174	5,37,696	4,775	6,16,347
14	1	1	3,122	53,590	3,05,507	6,561	3,68,796
904	36	290	907	86,989	3,60,165	22,218	4,71,509
9	7	...	2,994	57,299	2,70,819	16,899	3,48,027
48	4	3	12,286	69,805	2,77,291	...	3,59,437
24	6	...	2,571	36,748	2,49,865	6,333	2,95,547
169	31	33	1,587	48,756	3,38,387	5,901	3,94,864
54	10	2	1,124	38,467	2,64,527	4,656	3,08,840
27	11	4	493	26,222	2,60,550	240	2,87,547
3,375	37	...	2,014	27,408	4,81,447	8,871	5,23,152
53	7	...	1,837	6,544	1,36,565	413	1,45,419
49	5	...	973	18,563	3,46,112	1,516	3,67,218
17,938	1,032	2,949	11,29,319	61,34,243	93,35,632	9,72,833	1,75,93,946

I. D.—Statement of Population of the Punjab, for 1867-68,—*(Concluded.)*

District.	Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during year.	REMARKS.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
Dehli ...	2,70,338	3,38,512	Urdu.	...	
Gurgaon ...	3,99,332	2,97,314	Urdu and Hindi.	...	
Karnaul ...	3,05,974	3,04,953	Urdu corrupted Hindi, Punjabi.	*356	*Nothing special beyond the ordinary migration of individuals seeking service.
Hissar ...	3,51,395	1,33,286	Urdu, Jalu, Punjabi, Bagari.	E. 296 I. 1,018	
Rohtak ...	3,15,904	2,21,055	Urdu.	...	
Sirsa ...	1,49,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagari, Bhutti.	I. 320	
Ambala ...	5,01,056	5,34,432	Urdu, Punjabi.	E. 250	
Ludiannah ...	3,20,633	2,62,612	Ditto.	282	
Simla ...	13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.	...	
Jullundhur ...	4,07,970	3,86,794	Urdu, Punjabi.	E. 15,667 I. 1,045	
Hoshiarpore	5,65,983	3,72,907	Punjabi.	...	
Kangra ...	5,21,303	2,05,845	Urdu, Pahari and Lahaoli.	61	
Amritsar ...	4,17,747	6,65,767	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Kashmiri.	...	
Sylkot ...	4,33,617	5,71,387	Punjabi and Hindi.	E. 128 I. 117	
Gurdaspore ...	3,71,581	2,83,781	Punjabi.	E. 49	
Lahore ...	2,79,362	5,09,540	Urdu, Punjabi, English, Kashmiri, Persian.	E. 500	
Ferozpore ...	3,40,842	2,08,411	Punjabi.	I. 2,000	
Gujeranwala	2,13,153	3,37,423	Urdu, Punjabi.	...	
Rawal Pindi	4,75,976	2,35,280	Urdu, Punjabi, Pushtu, Persian, Kashmiri, English, Goojerati.	Not perceptible.	
Jhelum ...	3,02,874	1,98,114	Punjabi dialect of Urdu.	Nil.	
Gujerat ...	3,63,664	2,52,683	Punjabi.	3	
Shahpore ...	1,77,781	1,91,015	English, Urdu, Punjabi.	34	
Multan ...	1,96,389	2,75,120	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.	...	
Jhung ...	1,19,619	2,28,408	Punjabi.	... *	
Montgomery ...	1,53,401	2,06,036	English, Urdu, Punjabi.	944	No considerable Emigration or Immigration.
Mozuffurgurh	2,05,799	89,748	Punjabi.	... † 50	† From Bhawulpore.
Dera I. Khan	2,15,933	1,78,931	Pushtu, Punjabi.	382	
Dera G. Khan	1,73,420	1,35,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Belochi.	4,695	
Bunnoo ...	2,04,411	83,136	Pushtu, Hindi.	...	
Peshawar ...	2,67,736	2,55,416	Pushtu, Urdu.	E. 539 I. 810	
Kohat ...	1,00,257	45,162	Pushtu, Urdu, Hindi, Persian.	...	
Hazara ...	2,67,434	99,784	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.	...	
Total ...	94,03,819	81,90,127		...	

I. E.—1. Statement of Survey and Settlement Operations in the Punjab, for the year 1867-68.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed, in miles.		Cost per square mile.		Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.		Remarks.
Trigonometrically.	Revenue by villages.	Trigonometrical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Revenue.	
3,000	1,525	Rs. 26	Rs. 52	2,000 @ Rs. 18.	502 @ Rs. 76	These rates are approximate only.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity, ...	174	1,39,230	
" for 30 years & upwards,	26,710	1,15,16,942	
" for 10 years & under 30,	40,166	63,37,017	
" under 10 years, ...	18,328	28,05,706	
" in progress, ...	10,390	9,07,462	
Total, ...	95,768	2,17,06,357	
Settlement previously made including full record of rights,	28,189	74,22,152	
Do. without such record, ...	25,015	73,53,625	

I. E.—2. Statement of Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti-	
	Irrigated.					
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
Dehli, ...	1,16,698	84,257	3,07,690	5,08,645	1,56,174	12,044
Gurgaon, ...	2,169	46,170	9,28,136	9,76,475	...	1,11,507
Karnaul, ...	99,957	1,13,373	4,39,638	6,52,968	4,020	5,65,487
Hissar, ...	58,273	22,273	12,69,773	13,50,319	44,547	7,43,515
Rohtak, ...	1,25,518	19,533	7,62,372	9,07,423	5,057	1,51,887
Sirsa, ...	...	63,110	7,99,823	8,62,933	...	9,67,247
Ambala, ...	3,523	92,805	8,56,701	9,53,029	...	2,77,380
Ludiannah, ...	...	1,13,802	6,00,878	7,14,680	24,340	6[illegible],900
Simla, ...	...	5,430	4,090	9,520	1,200	509
Jullundhur, ...	...	1,64,192	4,32,746	5,96,938	...	49,302
Hoshiarpore,	...	18,036	7,33,672	7,51,708	...	63,428
Kangra, ...	...	1,45,602	4,12,140	5,57,742	...	71,613
Amritsar, ...	1,00,762	1,75,918	6,46,931	9,23,611	5,275	1,77,783
Sylkot, ...	...	3,94,227	4,25,440	8,19,663	2,07,746	75,369
Gurdaspore, ...	29,091	51,481	5,33,875	6,14,443	4,531	56,795
Lahore, ...	53,465	3,93,830	5,57,882	10,05,177	2,79,930	7,36,011
Ferozpore, ...	...	76,120	10,45,032	11,21,152	2,53,418	2,33,156
Gujeranwala,	...	4,91,497	1,09,172	6,00,669	...	7,62,784
Rawal Pindi,	...	16,642	9,40,856	9,57,498	...	2,70,408
Jhelum, ...	...	71,460	6,92,385	7,63,845	1,51,885	2,58,825
Gujerat, ...	...	1,66,121	4,47,927	6,14,048	45,575	3,52,288
Shahpore, ...	...	2,52,800	1,70,880	4,23,680	...	20,79,360
Multan, ...	3,03,627	2,02,123	1,18,684	6,24,434	2,053	7,15,441
Jhung, ...	...	1,75,108	65,642	2,40,750	15,08,654	9,85,413
Montgomery,	66,495	1,58,700	3,13,045	5,38,240	...	6,04,160
Muzuffurgurh,	1,82,585	1,69,384	11,920	3,63,889	2,82,537	1,39,235
D. I. Khan, ...	...	4,28,604	1,13,309	5,41,913	3,64,864	13,29,796
D. G. Khan, ...	80,792	90,398	62,540	2,33,730	...	7,71,212
Bunnoo, ...	...	1,99,145	2,51,374	4,50,519	4,14,607	58,562
Peshawar, ...	...	2,49,144	4,56,661	7,05,805	...	2,19,155
Kohat, ...	...	40,108	1,20,792	1,60,900	1,32,510	25,430
Hazara, ...	...	32,690	1,78,691	2,11,381	...	6,815
Total, ...	12,22,955	49,24,083	1,48,10,697	2,07,57,735	38,88,923	1,29,41,817

(in acres) of the Punjab for 1867-68.

VATED.			Assessment.									
Uncultur-able.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable Land.			Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.		
1,08,623	2,76,841	7,85,486	9,17,870	1	12	10	1	5	8	1	2	8
2,02,176	3,13,683	12,90,158	11,19,514	1	2	4	1	...	6	...	13	10
2,82,696	8,52,203	15,05,171	8,78,685	1	5	6	...	11	6	...	9	4
1,27,047	9,15,109	22,65,428	4,31,129	...	5	1	...	3	4	...	3	...
1,02,488	2,59,432	11,66,855	9,05,453	...	15	11	...	13	8	...	12	5
1,63,944	1,13,191	19,94,124	1,82,249	...	3	5	...	1	9	...	1	7
4,51,416	7,28,796	16,81,825	13,60,025	1	5	9	1	...	10	...	12	4
60,867	1,55,107	8,69,787	9,63,213	1	5	7	1	3	8	1	1	9
205	1,914	11,434	14,109	1	7	8	1	4	1	1	3	9
2,06,852	2,56,154	8,53,092	12,91,131	2	2	7	1	15	11	1	8	2
5,20,110	5,83,538	13,35,246	13,69,412	1	13	2	1	10	10	1	...	4
11,79,502	12,51,115	18,08,857	8,15,639	1	7	4	1	4	9	...	7	2
1,96,519	3,79,577	13,03,188	12,73,029	1	6	...	1	2	5	...	15	8
1,51,351	4,34,466	12,54,133	12,16,735	1	7	8	1	5	9	...	15	6
1,82,769	2,44,095	8,58,542	9,15,854	1	7	10	1	5	10	1	1	...
2,98,437	13,14,378	23,19,555	5,78,336	...	9	2	...	5	4	...	4	...
1,15,250	6,01,824	17,22,976	5,94,200	...	8	6	...	7	...	...	5	7
3,36,823	10,99,607	17,00,276	5,61,131	...	14	11	...	6	7	...	5	3
27,50,101	30,20,509	39,78,007	7,31,744	...	12	2	...	9	6	...	2	11
13,27,735	17,38,445	25,02,290	6,19,027	...	12	11	...	9	8	...	3	11
1,30,770	5,28,633	11,42,681	6,48,817	1	...	11	...	10	10	...	9	1
5,03,680	25,83,040	30,06,720	3,92,711	...	14	10	...	2	6	...	2	1
24,22,260	31,39,754	37,64,188	5,29,540	...	13	6	...	6	4	...	2	3
9,20,886	34,14,953	36,55,703	2,81,933	1	2	9	...	3	9	...	1	3
24,26,880	30,31,040	35,69,280	3,23,734	...	9	7	...	4	6	...	1	5
11,48,515	15,70,287	19,34,176	5,12,214	1	6	6	1	...	3	...	4	3
23,05,227	39,99,887	45,41,800	3,63,981	...	10	9	...	3	1	...	1	3
4,79,390	12,50,602	14,84,332	3,31,175	1	6	8	...	5	3	...	3	7
10,92,493	15,65,662	20,16,181	4,09,004	...	14	5	...	12	9	...	3	3
3,09,514	5,28,669	12,34,474	7,86,193	1	1	10	...	13	8	...	11	7
14,97,760	16,55,700	18,16,600	1,75,409	1	1	6	...	15	...	...	1	7
17,01,804	17,08,619	19,20,000	2,13,161	1	...	2	...	15	8	...	1	9
2,37,04,090	4,05,34,830	6,12,92,565	2,17,06,357	1	...	9	...	10	4	...	5	8

I. E.—6. Statement of Land Revenue of the Punjab for the years 1866-67 and 1867-68.

YEAR.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			BALANCES.		
	Land Revenue including Tribute and Service Commutation.	Miscellaneous, including Fluctuating Revenue and sale proceeds of wood from Rukhs.	TOTAL.	Land Revenue including Tribute, &c.	Miscellaneous, including Fluctuating Revenue, &c.	TOTAL.	Land Revenue including Tribute, &c.	Miscellaneous, including fluctuating Revenue, &c.	TOTAL.
1866-67, ...	1,86,59,409	9,47,819	1,96,07,228	1,85,04,469	9,41,286	1,94,45,755	1,54,940	6,533	1,61,473
1867-68, ...	1,87,09,590	8,59,019	1,95,68,609	1,85,90,776	8,59,019	1,94,49,795	1,18,814	...	1,18,814
Difference, ...	+50,181	—88,800	—38,619	+86,307	—28,267	+4,040	—36,126	—6,533	—42,659

II. A.—3. Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Punjab for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year 1867.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Punjab Tenancy Bill, ...	Hon'ble E. L. Brandreth.	To define and amend the law relating to Tenancy of land in the Punjab.	Passed as Act XXVIII of 1868.
Punjab Appeals Bill, ...	Do. (On behalf of Punjab Government.)	To extend certain chapters of the Code of Civil Procedure, with modifications, to the Punjab.	Passed as Act VII of 1868.
Bill to empower the Local Government of the Punjab to invest persons with certain powers, ...	Do. (On behalf of Punjab Government.)	To empower the Local Government to invest any person with the Civil and Criminal powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar.	Passed as Act III of 1868.

II B.—1. Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department, from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.		Area of Province in square miles.	Population of Province.	Number of Tribunals of each class in column 1.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.
Local and Subordinate Magtes. of 2nd Class, exercising Criminal Powers only.—(*Tahsíldars, and Naib-Tahsíldars, Canal and Forest Officers, &c.,*)	Paid, ...			43	1
	Unpaid,			4	1
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil Powers (*Tahsíldars, Naib-Tahsíldars, Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*	Paid, ...			119	1
	Unpaid,			2	1
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal Powers only—(*Tahsíldars, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...			14	1
	Unpaid,			4	1
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil Powers (*Tahsíldars, Asst. and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*)	Paid, ...			115	1
	Unpaid,			22	1
Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions, ...		99,373	1,75,88,585	16	1
Ditto Ditto exercising also Ordinary Criminal and Civil Powers, ...				16	1
Boards of Magistrates, ...	Paid, ...			...	
	Unpaid,			7	* 5
Magistrates of full powers, exercising Criminal powers only, (*Honorary Magistrates, Officers in charge of Jails, &c., &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...			5	1
	Unpaid,			4	1
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil powers, (*Dy., Asst. and E. A. Comrs.,&c.,*)				119	1
Do. Do. exercising also powers described by Act XV of 1862, (*Deputy Comrs.,*)				30	1
Sessions Courts, ...				10	1
Chief Court, ...				1	2
Total, ...		...	...	531	...

* Average.

N. B.—The information for columns 7, 12, 13 and 15, cannot be shown in the present returns of the Financial Commissioner's office.

Appellate, existing in the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1867.

Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Average annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Civil.	Number of cases decided during the year. Revenue.	Number of cases decided during the year. Appeal.
...	...	3	2	30	8	...	...	Entire year, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.	...	205	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Under Secs. 5, 6, and 7, Act XIX of 1865,	...	...	6	5	108	...	...		...	7,020	24,382	...	...
	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		...	313	3,243	...	...
...	...	...	3	8	3	...	...		...	263	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...		...	240	...	...	...
Under Secs. 5 and 8, Act XIX of 1865,	...	5	3	4	103	...	...		...	12,826	62,509	...	...
	...	...	...	...	22	...	...		...	1,083	242	...	...
...	...	4	9	3	...	...	...		...	481	29,713	...	...
Sec. 10, Act XIX of 1865,	...	4	9	3	...	...	...		...	481	86	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...		...	3,276	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...		...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...		...	732	...	...	...
Secs. 10 & 11, Act do.,	...	37	28	19	35	...	...		...	19,766	25,282	...	...
Sec. 11, Act ditto,	...	8	20	2	...	...	...		...	683	...	...	9,103
Sec. 12, Act ditto,	...	2	‡10	...	...	...	...		...	680	...	...	8,468
Under Act IV of '66,	...	1	...	1	...	...	...		...	6	6	...	1,896
...	...	64	95	75	330	...	...	...	...	48,069	1,45,463	...	19,467

‡ Two Additional Commissioners included.

year's returns. The number of cases decided on the Revenue side will be shown in the

II. B.—2. Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab in the year 1867.

	Description of Offence.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
	NON-BAILABLE.						
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence	118 to 120	2	4	...	4	...
2	Abetment of a non-bailable offence ...	109	24	81	24	58	...
3	Attempts	511	471	229	76	155	...
4	Assaulting a member of the Government	124	1	2	...	2	...
5	Giving false evidence	194 to 196	4	12	...	12	...
6	Resistance to lawful apprehension, and rescue	225	2	29	...	29	...
7	Unlawful return from transportation ...	226	1	1	...	1	...
8	Counterfeiting coin	231 to 236	7	11	3	8	...
9	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	143	179	62	111	3
10	Diminishing or altering coin	246 to 249	4	6	3	3	...
11	Murder by thugs	302. 303 & 396	10	35	15	15	5
12	Murder by dacoits	...	3	1	...	...	1
13	Murder by robbers	...	11	7	1	6	...
14	Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	...	5	7	...	7	...
15	Do. do. from other motives ...	...	4	14	7	7	...
16	Other murders from motives connected with women	...	79	272	97	171	3
17	Other murders from other motives ...	...	161	461	201	218	35
18	Attempt to murder	307	28	36	19	13	2
19	Culpable homicide	304	102	325	68	235	19
20	Abetment of suicide	305, 306	6	7	2	5	...
21	Causing miscarriage	313, 316	7	14	6	8	...
22	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	34	61	19	41	...
23	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person	327, 329 331, & 333	3	24	17	7	...
24	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	41	57	21	28	5
25	Assault in attempting theft from person...	356	22	29	9	19	...
26	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365 367 to 369	96	144	80	63	...
27	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for deflement	366	32	97	76	23	...
28	Habitual dealing in slaves	371	2	3	...	3	...
29	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution...	372, 373	3	12	8	1	3
30	Rape	376	150	186	138	46	2
31	Unnatural offences	377	94	112	63	48	1
32	Theft	379 to 381	12,627	11,876	4,090	7,419	197

Appendix No. II. B.—2. *Continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
33	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt or restraint of cattle, ...	382	7	6	2	4	...
34	Theft ditto of cattle, ordinary, ...	382	1	1	...	1	...
35	Extortion by causing fear of death or grievous hurt or accusation, ...	386 to 389	5	21	19	2	...
36	Robbery in a dwelling house, ...	392, 393	52	69	18	48	...
37	Ditto on the highway, ...	...	50	42	21	18	3
38	Ditto elsewhere, ...	...	43	38	14	23	...
39	Ditto with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs, ...	394, 397 398	16	24	12	12	...
40	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon by other means, ...	394, 397 398	10	5	2	3	...
41	Dacoity, ...	395, 398	12	37	16	17	4
42	Ditto with grievous hurt, ...	397	1	...	...	...	...
43	Belonging to a gang of dacoits, ...	400	4	5	1	4	...
44	Belonging to a gang of thieves, ...	401	30	61	17	44	...
45	Criminal breach of trust, ...	406 to 409	198	295	105	178	9
46	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, ...	411 to 414	1,343	2,830	1,200	1,565	67
47	Serious mischief by fire, ...	436, 438	36	38	28	6	...
48	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft, ...	451	45	46	7	39	...
49	House-trespass in order to the committing of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, ...	449, 450	1	1	1	...	...
50	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, ...	452	5	9	9	...	...
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking,	453, 456	1,539	389	124	265	9
52	Ditto or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft, ...	454, 457	4,732	2,645	1,087	1,443	53
53	Ditto or do. in order to the committing of an offence other than theft, ...	454, 457	1,395	624	177	378	4
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt, ...	455, 458	37	89	35	54	...
55	Ditto or ditto with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, ...	459, 460	24	43	15	26	...
56	Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents, ...	466 to 468 472 to 477	25	45	13	32	...
57	Fraudulent and unlawful marriage, ...	493, 495 496	5	26	26	...	...
58	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace, ...	505	2	2	1	1	...
	BAILABLE.						
59	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence, ...	119, 120	1	1	...	1	...
60	Personating a soldier, ...	140	5	6	2	3	1
61	Being a member of or joining an unlawful assembly, ...	143 to 145 151, 158	51	452	167	255	...

Appendix No. II. B.—2. (*Continued.*)

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
62	Rioting, ...	147 to 149 152, 153	413	4,525	1,086	3,244	42
63	Omission to prevent or give information of riot, ...	154 to 156	1	22	...	22	...
64	Affray, ...	160	794	4,357	1,002	3,338	17
65	Bribery, ...	161 to 165	188	259	141	113	4
66	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury, ...	166	7	10	...	10	...
67	Pubiic servant framing an incorrect document with intent, &c., ...	167	8	12	6	6	...
68	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property, ...	168, 169	3	7	2	5	...
69	Personating a public servant, ...	107, 171	38	44	7	37	...
70	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons, ...	172 to 174	375	815	157	649	9
71	Omitting to produce a document, ...	175	8	10	4	6	...
72	Omitting to give information	176	52	119	31	88	...
73	Giving false information, ...	177, 182	304	408	94	308	5
74	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required, ...	178 to 180	19	25	...	25	...
75	Making false statement on oath, ...	181	36	58	11	42	1
76	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property, ...	183, 184	83	173	54	119	...
77	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant, ...	166, 187	245	538	149	384	5
78	Disobedience to lawful order, ...	188	1,439	3,655	486	3,172	3
79	Threatening a public servant with injury,	189	5	12	2	10	...
80	Threatening with injury, ...	190	8	16	2	14	...
81	Giving or using false evidence (simple),	193, 196	111	208	112	89	6
82	Fabricating false evidence &c,. ...	193, 196	8	26	21	5	...
83	Signing or using a false certificate. ...	197, 198	1	1	...	1	...
84	Making or using a false declaration, ...	199, 200	9	11	2	9	...
85	Screening an offender by causing disappearence of evidence, &c., ...	201	51	123	40	87	...
86	Omitting to give information of an offence,	202	58	122	38	77	1
87	Giving false information respecting an offence, ...	203	11	22	9	13	...
88	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence, ...	204	6	19	15	4	...
89	False personation in judicial proceedings,	205	17	23	7	16	...
90	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure, ...	206, 207	15	28	4	24	...
91	False claim, ...	209 o	26	41	20	20	...
92	Fradulently obtaining or executing a decree, ...	210	4	6	4	2	...
93	False charge of an offence, ...	211	168	226	69	154	1
94	Harbouring of an offender, ...	212, 216	16	29	3	26	...
95	Taking gift to screen an offender, ..	213 to 215	48	73	31	42	...
96	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture, ...	217, 218	10	17	6	11	...
97	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape, ...	221, 222	11	20	8	12	...

Appendix No. II. B.—2. (*Continued.*)

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
98	Public servant negligently suffering an escape	223	64	94	12	82	...
99	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	224, 225	147	352	53	201	94
100	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings	228	335	415	24	391	...
101	Personating a juror or assessor	229	4	4	4	...	...
102	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before	261 to 263	17	25	8	17	...
103	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures	264 to 267	126	237	65	172	...
104	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289	229	453	87	366	...
105	Adulterating or selling adulterated food	272, 273	78	150	15	135	...
106	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs	274, 275	16	19	2	17	...
107	Knowingly selling one drug as another	276	2	3	1	2	...
108	Defiling the water of a public reservoir	277	75	251	51	200	...
109	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	171	1,298	15	1,283	...
110	Obstructing a public way...	283	10	27	1	26	...
111	Committing nuisance	290, 291	433	2,150	198	1,952	...
112	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	8	12	2	10	...
113	Obscene songs	294	39	76	17	58	...
114	Religious insult	295, 297, 298	47	180	131	49	...
115	Disturbing religious assembly	296	9	22	13	9	...
116	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	1	1	...	1	...
117	Attempt to commit suicide, ...	309	203	200	87	111	2
118	Causing miscarriage (simple), ...	312	31	51	39	12	...
119	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	7	8	1	5	1
120	Concealment of birth	318	14	15	4	10	1
121	Causing hurt	323, 334	3,817	8,764	4,509	4,188	46
122	Ditto by dangerous weapons	324	74	214	90	121	4
123	Ditto to extort confession, &c.... ...	330, 332	9	29	21	7	...
124	Grievous hurt	325	274	518	152	325	19
125	Ditto on grave and sudden provocation	335	31	55	23	30	1
126	Doing any act which endangers human safety	336, 337	30	56	26	28	...
127	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety	338	4	3	1	2	...
128	Wrongful restraint, ...	341	264	643	410	239	2
129	Wrongful confinement	342 to 346	117	260	195	57	3
130	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession	347, 348	3	6	4	2	...
131	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	8,911	19,833	13,454	6,285	64
132	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	370	13	27	20	7	...
133	Unlawful compulsory labor	374	7	11	5	6	...
134	Extortion	384, 385	48	91	60	31	...
135	Dishonest misappropriation	403, 404	681	1,044	252	697	6
136	Cheating	417 to 420	317	455	203	240	21
137	Fraudulent disposition of property	421, 422, 424	14	31	3	28	...

Appendix No. II. B.—2. (*Continued.*)

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Section of Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
138	Executing a deed containing a false statement of consideration	423	15	27	16	11	...
139	Mischief, ordinary	426, 427	1,699	4,436	1,764	2,648	9
140	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	294	484	313	163	...
141	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	37	72	36	36	...
142	Ditto by fire	435	171	155	101	16	...
143	Criminal trespass	447	276	469	324	137	...
144	House trespass (simple)	448	252	334	127	195	1
145	House trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment	451	39	44	14	28	...
146	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle	461, 462	9	9	4	5	...
147	Forgery (simple)	465, 469, 471	61	114	73	36	5
148	Making or using false trade or property mark	482 to 484, 486 to 488	2	2	...	2	...
149	Removing or destroying a property mark	489	5	6	4	2	...
150	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	490 to 492	55	108	26	82	...
151	Bigamy	494	44	94	70	21	1
152	Adultery	497	169	191	124	70	3
153	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	2,019	2,379	1,888	506	43
154	Defamation	500 to 502	105	210	151	57	2
155	Insult	504, 509	286	509	250	255	5
156	Criminal intimidation	506, 507, 508	42	98	62	36	...
157	Bring drunk and disorderly	510	28	41	2	37	2
158	Attempt	511	15	28	10	20	...
159	Abetment	109, 111, 116	25	66	16	49	1
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS AND C. P. CODE.	C. P. C.					
160	Contempt and disobedience of orders ...	163	377	477	7	370	...
161	Frivolous or vexatious complaint ...	270	167	181	...	181	...
162	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	280	434	2,119	245	1,874	...
163	Security to keep the peace	281	143	586	26	560	—
164	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence	295	519	1,034	249	754	22
165	Bad livelihood	269, 297	507	995	170	807	8
166	Local nuisance Chapter XX C. P.Code ...	...	619	609	594	15	...
167	Maintenance of wives and children, Chap. XXI C. P. Code	...	1,178	1,178	842	336	...
168	Disputes relating to possession of land, Chap. XXII	...	48	90	87	2	—
169	Breach of the laws relating to excise on spirits and drugs, Act XXI of 1856 (also XXIII of 1860, XVI of 1863, and XXVIII of 1864,)	...	274	478	120	353	4
170	Breach of the laws relating to opium, Act XXI of 1856 (also XXIII of 1860, XVI of 1863, and XXVIII of 1864,) ...	...	23	29	12	17	—
171	Breach of the laws relating to Salt and Saltpetre, Punjab Penal Code, and Acts XXXI of 1861, XIV of 1843, XXXVI of 1855, ...	...	145	288	29	207	1

Appendix No. II. B.—2. (Concluded.)

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
172	Breach of the laws relating to Customs	17	41	4	37	...
173	Breach of the laws relating to Stamps, Acts X of 1862 and XXVI of 1867,...	777	2,459	363	2,107	6
174	Breach of the laws relating to Post Office, XIV of 1866	19	23	6	17	...
175	Breach of the laws relating to Electric Telegraph, VIII of 1860	1	1	...	1	...
176	Breach of the laws relating to Jails	11	27	13	14	...
177	Breach of the laws relating to Forests, VII of 1865	7	13	...	13	...
178	Breach of the laws relating to Ferries	14	25	11	14	...
179	Breach of the laws relating to Canals, VII of 1845	71	174	31	143	...
180	Breach of the laws relating to Railways, XVIII of 1854	53	79	14	65	...
181	Breach of the laws relating to Stage Coaches, XVI of 1861	82	109	21	87	1
182	Breach of the laws relating to Gaming, III of 1867	449	2,307	426	1,836	9
183	Breach of the laws relating to Lotteries, V of 1844	2	26	15	11	...
184	Breach of the laws relating to Cattle trespass, III of 1857, (and V of 1860, XXII of 1861,)	424	1,219	589	630	...
185	Breach of the laws relating to Arms, XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866	150	204	42	140	7
186	Breach of the laws relating to Emigration, XIII of 1864	1	...	...	...	...
187	Breach of the laws relating to Cantonments, XXII of 1864	447	1,088	34	1,053	1
188	Breach of the laws relating to City Chowkeedars, XX of 1856	19	70	...	70	...
189	Laws relating to Village Watchmen	44	76	13	63	...
190	Laws relating to Landholders	102	309	74	235	...
191	Breach of laws relating to Track Law, (Local Rules,)	50	100	46	51	...
192	Breach of laws relating to Nuisances, Section 34 Act V of 1861	2,539	9,404	635	8,760	2
193	Breach of Police Act by Police officers, V of 1861	159	437	11	426	...
194	Other offences punishable under Act V of 1861	253	368	56	312	...
195	Nuisances, Act XXVI of 1850	115	394	36	358	...
196	Ditto under Punjab Municipal Act XV of 1867	4	6	5	1	...
197	Other offences under Act XV of 1867	9	10	2	8	...
198	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, &c., Mutiny Act and Act VII of 1867	1	1	...	1	...
199	Trade Tax, XXI of 1867	145	283	84	198	1
200	Breach of contract by artificers and workmen, XIII of 1859	192	215	162	53*	...
201	Ditto by workmen on public works, IX of 1860	1	2	2	...	...

II. B.—3. Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Punjab, in the year 1867.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.					Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1867. By arrest.	Brought to trial during the year 1867. By summons or recognizance.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
Unpaid Magistrates, ...	30	4,777	8,937	7	13,751	1,222	3,004	9,470	3	4	48	5	14,317	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates, ...	186	12,631	41,124	10	53,951	3,342	17,131	33,086	5	12	375	6	53,254	
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the districts, ...	328	18,788	18,154	92	37,362	5,805	9,464	20,932	606	109	446	8	54,832	
Chief Magistrates of districts, ...	99	4,377	2,847	21	7,344	1,205	1,062	4,673	182	134	88	7	7,589	
Deputy Commissioners exercising powers under Act XV of 1862, ...	72	1,328	120	3	1,523	326	197	980	2	4	14	9	3,485	
Total Magistracy, ...	715	41,896	71,182	133	1,13,926	11,900	30,858	69,136	798	263	971	...	1,33,477	
Sessions Courts, ...	76	706	...	2	784	...	233	356	76	15	104	66	4,315	
Chief Court, ...	...	6	...	...	6*	...	1	5*	...	...	...	1	46	* * One of these was convicted of two offences.
Grand Total, ...	791	42,608	71,182	135	1,14,716	11,900	31,092	69,497	874	278	1,075	67	137,838	

II. B—4. Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Punjab, during the year 1867.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED							Total.
	By Unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local Paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of districts.	By Deputy Commissioners exercising powers under Act XV of 1862.	By Sessions Courts.	By Chief Court.	
Fined, ...	8,436	29,500	11,099	1,755	141	44	1	50,975
Imprisoned, ...	382	792	1,657	417	266	95	5	3,614
Flogged, ...	12	77	1,098	349	16	...	...	1,552
Ordered to find security, ...	84	...	1,421	826	9	...	...	2,340
Imprisoned and fined, ...	388	2,693	3,585	745	525	88	1	8,025
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	7	13	104	36	13	...	...	173
Death, ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
Total persons punished, ...	9,309	33,075	18,964	4,128	970	256	6	66,708
Detail of sentences of fine and imprisonment.								
FINES:—Not exceeding Rupees 5, ...	7,542	24,537	7,391	1,107	71	3	...	40,651
" " 50, ...	1,250	7,470	6,922	1,315	424	69	...	17,450
" " 200, ...	38	105	644	86	128	51	...	1,052
" " 1,000, ...	1	...	60	29	21	9	...	120
Exceeding " 1,000, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Total number of fines, ...	8,831	32,112	15,017	2,537	645	132	1	59,275
Total amount of fines, Rs.	38,632	1,66,863	2,29,335	55,670	34,662	11,688	1,500	5,25,612

II B.—4. *(Concluded.)*

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.		NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.							Total.
		By Unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of districts.	By Deputy Commissioners exercising powers under Act XV of 1862.	By Sessions Courts.	By Chief Court.	
Amount realized, ...		27,284	1,22,856	1,61,718	32,444	19,218	3,794	...	3,36,518
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amend, ...		2,072	5,658	13,105	2,868	1,539	...	...	25,242
SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT :—									
Not exceeding 15 *days*,	Rigorous, ...	56	432	154	40	29	1	...	712
	Simple, ...	9	52	76	62	4	...	...	203
" 6 *months*,	Rigorous, ...	585	2,948	2,134	354	203	33	1	6,258
	Simple, ...	20	97	230	16	21	3	...	387
" 2 *years*,	Rigorous, ...	101	...	2,920	755	249	54	4	4,083
	Simple, ...	...	...	28	16	2	5	...	51
" 7 *years*,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	280	87	1	368
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Exceeding 7 *years*,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	Rigorous, ...	642	3,480	5,208	1,149	761	175	6	11,421
	Simple, ...	29	149	334	94	27	9	...	642
PENAL SERVITUDE.									
Transportation,	For terms, ...	...	...	...	...	20	24	...	44
	For life, ...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	113
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to	Solitary confinement, ...	135	...	2,666	776	409	...	...	3,986
	Forfeiture of property, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—In addition to above, 24 persons were punished with fine and whipping.
do. 251 do. with imprisonment and do.

II. B.—5. Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Punjab, during the year 1867.

TRIBUNAL.		Number of Appellants or persons whose cases were called for by the Chief Court.	NUMBER OF PERSONS. Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	REMARKS.
Magistrates of Districts,	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates, ..	321	24	213	27	39	9	9	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates, ..	2,255	203	1,125	312	505	35	75	
Sessions Courts,	From unpaid Magistrates, ..	86	23	41	1	20	..	1	
	From paid Magistrates, ..	3,767	982	1,840	254	448	22	218	3 persons (2 cases) transferred.
Chief Court,	Appeal, ..	612	434	112	9	23	3	30	
	Revision, ..	265	..	73	44	108	19	21	
Total of Appeal and Revision cases,		877	434	185	53	131	22	51	

II. B.—6. Statement showing the number and description of Civil

CLASS OF COURTS.	SUITS FOR MONEY DUE ON CONTRACT. On written obligation for sum certain. Registered.	Unregistered.	Simple debt on unwritten obligation.	For account stated.	Money paid or received.	Goods sold.	For breaches of contract not included in above.	Suits for rent.	Suits for personal property or value thereof.
Dehli, ...	602	851	909	683	71	448	57	171	307
Gurgaon, ...	189	143	374	521	...	5	...	34	39
Karnaul, ...	210	211	238	498	...	40	36	31	76
Hissar, ...	99	42	222	389	...	...	...	11	84
Rohtak, ...	82	202	155	417	1	...	...	55	78
Sirsa, ...	25	43	197	230	1	...	...	4	60
Ambala, ...	1,141	683	1,413	1,118	39	1	18	91	272
Ludiannah, ...	244	1,162	1,114	714	...	429	...	93	724
Simla, ...	28	153	353	251	170	231	162	80	178
Jallundhur, ...	695	3,097	1,820	500	952	22	7	78	860
Hoshiarpore, ...	652	3,116	1,997	531	56	260	116	128	968
Kangra, ...	108	797	749	334	2	...	32	25	389
Amritsar, ...	299	2,047	2,728	1,138	9	192	17	78	429
Gurdaspore, ...	98	1,262	1,320	450	16	203	...	72	467
Syalkot, ...	522	1,864	1,670	1,796	20	5	27	57	175
Lahore, ...	123	1,801	2,342	2,053	4	791	17	117	515
Gujeranwala, ...	135	895	485	819	415	12	35	45	70
Ferozpore, ...	427	535	1,141	822	12	65	...	208	1,752
Rawulpindi, ...	102	719	1,191	1,150	52	175	177	151	469
Jhelum, ...	47	340	346	255	5	37	8	34	208
Gujerat, ...	1,024	725	114	222	...	...	...	128	256
Shahpore, ...	98	604	436	574	...	...	2	18	429
Bunnoo, ...	154	174	956	375	...	5	18	48	...
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	193	1,200	780	696	...	119	...	13	7
Dera Gazi Khan, ...	20	766	522	407	300	350	56	26	183
Multan, ...	150	425	648	664	...	...	...	55	27
Jhung, ...	54	563	415	1,223	...	22	1	5	303
Montgomery, ...	34	260	287	1,049	5	25	...	12	180
Muzuffargarh, ...	69	1,176	363	340	...	18	15	32	161
Peshawar, ...	251	1,189	1,041	902	118	439	1	107	139
Hazara, ...	10	197	361	194	1	5	11	14	119
Kohat, ...	5	76	147	92	...	174	...	14	...
Dist. and Ordy. Courts,	6,557	19,247	19,162	16,102	961	1,627	466	1,406	8,278
District S. C. Courts, ...	1,067	7,268	5,147	2,519	1,288	2,436	314	425	1,156
Cantt. S. C. Courts, ...	376	803	2,525	2,786	...	10	33	214	571
Chief Court, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

Suits disposed of by the Civil Courts of the Punjab, in the year 1867.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.				Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud or mistake.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.
For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.						
...	52	...	9	13	...	...	29	...	1
4	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1
...	5	17	15	43	6	5	5	3	2
2	8	4	5	5	...	1	12	...	1
11	5	12	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
...	9	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...
27	69	14	111	81	6	...	61	2	12
...	62	11	45	...	1	2	11	...	...
10	41	8	31	25	...	...	18	1	...
2	102	23	240	...	2	...	101	...	...
...	56	66	230	...	1	...	88	...	7
2	25	214	276	90	...	...	22	1	7
27	176	99	100	67	14	...	215	8	...
3	30	60	72	16	3	...	15	...	4
3	49	45	68	12	1	...	22	...	...
3	95	33	13	...	...	...	40	1	1
...	43	155	25	34	13	...	25	5	...
...	15	...	81	10	...	...	135	1	...
29	43	33	30	10	...	2	24	1	2
...	37	45	6	3	...	3	78	1	4
...	22	6	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
...	...	27	7	12	3	...	41	...	...
18	16	25	...	...	...	1	18	...	...
75	...	54	...	26	...	...	90	...	...
40	49	20	29	7	10	...	90	3	...
1	14	62	17	...	...	...	21	...	...
12	15	26	2	4	...	...	76	...	...
2	17	17	4	5	...	...	1	...	...
...	2	46	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
5	4	2	...	298	...	...	40	...	...
1	6	9	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	838	1,122	1,260	481	61	14	1,346	27	38
13	223	...	152	288	...	...	...	...	...
6	11	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

CLASS OF COURTS.	SUITS RELATING TO MARRIAGE, DOWER, OR DIVORCE.			Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.	CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE.					
								UNDER MAHOMEDAN LAW.		UNDER HINDOO LAW.		UNDER ANY OTHER LAW.	
	Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.					Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.
Dehli, ...	3	9	11	3	...	7	...	2	5	...	3	2	4
Gurgaon, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
Karnaul, ...	19	...	20	...	...	34	...	2	2	7	1	...	...
Hissar, ...	57	13	11	1	2	8	...	...	1	...	1	11	7
Rohtak, ...	15	...	1	...	...	21	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Sirsa, ...	34	1	3	1	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ambala, ...	52	...	51	1	...	36	2	75	12	125	4	...	4
Ludiannah, ...	139	25	15	2	2	152	...	3	5	37	2	2	...
Simla, ...	2	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Jullundhur, ...	165	29	4	2	1	301	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hoshiarpore, ...	336	10	29	40	8	23	...	12	7	18	9	15	14
Kangra, ...	108	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	11	...	43
Amritsar, ...	338	51	27	1	...	9	1	15	22	22	32	3	2
Gurdaspore, ...	92	...	114	...	...	128	...	8	10	...	...	...	...
Sylkot, ...	209	61	3	...	7	49	116	167	1	...	...	...	110
Lahore, ...	125	90	6	31	...	...	...	1	19	4	19	55	18
Gujeranwala, ...	156	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	396
Ferozpore, ...	120	75	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Rawal Pindi, ...	131	126	11	...	2	15	1	4	1	3	...	192	52
Jhelum, ...	76	94	26	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	5	...	...
Gujerat, ...	89	10	8	..	1	33	...	...	1	...	...	65	...
Shahpore, ...	114	44	2	...	...	12	...	3	1	...	1	109	37
Bunnoo, ...	112	31	25	...	...	...	16	363	118	23	45	8	1
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	120	38	...	...	10	...	[illegible]	20	24	1	2	...	...
Dera Gazi Khan, ...	70	8	10	...	4	10	9	...	7	...	2	...	...
Multan, ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	90	74
Jhung, ...	65	5	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Montgomery, ...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	2	1	197	...
Muzuffurgurh, ...	78	67	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	206	...
Peshawar, ...	77	59	25	...	...	...	9	35	22	12	2	...	...
Hazara, ...	...	123	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Kohat, ...	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...
Dist. and Ord. Courts,	2,971	1,030	459	82	40	813	156	749	275	277	143	1,093	762
District S. C. Courts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantt. S. C. Courts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court, ...	...	...	...	...	..	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—Concluded.

Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows.	Suits relating to the revenue.	Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property. Land only.	Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property. Other property.	Claims to right of pre-emption. Land only.	Claims to right of pre-emption. Other property.	Suits to resume or assess rent free land.	Suits regarding the relative rights of superior or inferior holders of land (other than rent free land).	Suits for partition of movable property. Land only.	Suits for partition of movable property. Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for or relating to real property not included in the foregoing.
...	122	31	13	12	9	...	17	54	8	...	262
...	131	64	94	2	...	...	...	36	2	...	29
...	73	18	26	9	2	...	22	27	6	...	237
...	187	6	6	10	6	...	97	7	2	...	195
...	113	27	...	4	...	...	11	8	...	...	261
...	113	3	1	2	2	...	68	2	...	...	106
...	915	241	48	68	8	1	90	143	41	...	425
...	187	35	49	43	21	...	26	80	56	1	562
...	...	2	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	25	...
...	543	115	11	113	15	...	56	276	17	17	163
...	400	61	27	69	16	...	20	55	30	...	1,412
...	118	1	27	2	1	...	28	7	64	...	80
2	1,565	240	76	55	60	5	75	1	20	50	855
...	382	62	52	7	...	...	230	34	51	...	210
...	667	300	16	122	1	133	37	55	...	1	315
...	99	26	83	8	8	...	...	19	14	...	343
9	145	4	22	...	8	7	...	35	27	...	20
...	125	24	15	7	8	...	11	24	11	...	676
2	831	29	2	27	5	...	7	13	11	1	495
...	802	7	110	27	5	...	97	2	3	...	185
...	...	14	3	4	2	...	...	10	2	...	324
...	9	61	31	34	1	...	40	17	10	...	476
...	...	846	98	116	12	...	440	118	26	...	57
...	...	63	40	33	6	...	413	8	25	...	373
4	110	45	42	100	27	4	10	260	294	8	56
...	311	5	14	2	1	...	106	2	56	...	...
...	...	50	15	28	...	11	45	1	1	...	261
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	92
...	584	40	14	37	6	...	8	...	2	...	195
...	30	524	131	102	34	...	365	149	29	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	137
...	...	18	...	...	...	...	5	103	...	...	48
17	8,562	2,971	1,604	1,046	266	161	2,333	1,546	811	103	8,878
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II. B.—7. Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during 1867.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO VALUE.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.				Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
Not exceeding Rupees 5	4,408	9,481	2,656	...	53,170	
" 20	13,881	39,104	13,332	...	8,05,014	
" 100	9,621	27,227	12,744	...	21,80,275	
" 500	1,803	4,703	4,949	1	22,38,825	
" 5,000	...	...	1,497	1	17,32,611	
" 1,00,000	...	...	59	4	11,14,501	
Exceeding Rupees 1,00,000	...	...	2	...	2,60,225	
Total, ...	29,713	80,515	35,249	6	83,84,621	

II. B.—8. Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Punjab, during the year 1867.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	CASES IN DECREE PASSED — WITHOUT CONTEST IN COURT.				
	Pending from 1866.	Instituted during 1867.	Total.		Ex-parte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Courts, ...	358	30,126	30,513	5,047	1,962	8,372	3,394	1,211	14,939
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	104	3,467	3,572	603	158	1,117	309	232	1,816
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals, ... (*Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.*)	3,060	78,108	81,400	18,414	3,018	16,491	7,352	4,052	30,923
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)	2,123	31,677	33,861	8,204	1,393	6,435	2,734	1,660	12,202
Chief Courts of Districts, ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	58	1,250	1,337	303	66	114	88	70	378
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction, ... (*Chief Court.*)	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	5,707	1,44,632	1,50,691	32,571	6,597	32,529	13,897	7,225	60,248

CLASS OF COURT.	CASES IN DECREE PASSED.—*Continued.* Contested cases tried and decided in Court. In favor of Plaintiffs. In whole.	In part.	In favor of defendants, objectors or insolvents.	Total.	Cases pending at the close of 1867.	*Average No. of days during which each case lasted.* Contested.	Uncontested.	Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
Small Cause Courts, ...	3,465	2,962	3,300	9,727	800	8	6	1,05,308	31,444	29,344	22,284
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	453	333	287	1,073	80	18	12	6,771	6,052	4,025	3,847
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals, ... *(Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.)*	9,936	9,151	8,675	27,862	2,011	20	15	1,62,935	1,58,565	105,982	104,357
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.)*	6,092	2,726	4,885	13,583	2,072	25	20	72,037	67,243	57,109	60,733
Chief Courts of Districts, ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	180	135	278	613	43	26	30	3,070	2,563	2,408	2,204
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction, ... *(Chief Court.)*	2	1	3	6	2	86	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	20,128	15,308	17,428	52,864	5,008	22	17	350,121	265,867	198,868	193,425

II. B.—9. Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Punjab, during 1867.

CLASS OF COURTS.		Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each appeal disposed of.
						In favor of Appellants.						
		Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In whole.	In part.	In favor of Respondents.				
Chief Appellate Court of District (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...		569	7,548	8,117	636	879	376	4,566	1,290	7,747	370	21 days.
Superior Appellate Courts (*Commissioners*). ...		1,358	5,832	7,190	648	523	316	3,481	912	5,880	1,310	72 ,,
Chief Court of Province (*Chief Court,*) ...	Regular,	264	1,055	1,319	453	124	38	460	106	1,181	138	52 ,,
	Special,	13	146	159	23	32	8	55	15	133	26	57 ,,
Total, ...		2,204	14,581	16,785	1,760	1,558	738	8,562	2,323	14,941	1,844	44 ,,

II. B.—10. Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the Punjab in the year 1867.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Coercive Processes in Execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sale of personal property.	Imprisonment.	*Cases transferred.*
Small Cause Courts, ...	18,813	618	15,549	16,167	5,819	4,875	4,601	709	24	...	...	1,309	408	173
Local and Sub-Divisional Civil Courts,...	48,616	3,526	34,650	38,176	18,342	7,761	8,276	3,133	4,785	784	8	1,388	90	564
District Courts, ...	18,247	2,056	14,232	16,288	6,174	3,246	4,465	2,046	1,597	582	64	1,046	202	457
Total, ...	85,676	6,200	64,431	70,631	30,335	15,882	17,342	5,888	6,406	1,366	72	3,743	700	1,194

II. B.—11. *Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Punjab during 1867.*

Class or Court in which Juries and Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	*Trials by Jury.* Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	*Trials by Assessors.* Number of cases in which Sessions Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Sessions Judge differed from Assessors.	*Penalty imposed for non-attendance as Jurors.* Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fine imposed.	*Penalty imposed for non-attendance as Assessors.* Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fine imposed.	Note shewing in what classes of cases Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
S. Court, Dehli Dvn.,	3	...	18	...		...	18	...	...	...	...	...	Sessions cases.	
" Hissar "	3	...	22	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Ambala "	3	...	15	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Jullundhur "	3	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Amritsar "	3	...	46	...	...	...	43	3	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Lahore "	3	...	33	...	...	...	29	4	...	...	6	115	Do.	
" Rawalpindi "	4	...	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Derajat "	3	...	39	...	...	...	38	1	...	...	2	100	Do.	
" Multan "	3	...	57	...	...	...	55	2	...	...	...	...	Do.	
" Peshawar "	3	...	52	...	...	...	50	2	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Chief Court of the Punjab,*	12	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*For the trial of European British subjects.
TOTAL, ...	...	7	328	6	1	...	310	28	...	...	8	215	...	

II. B.—12. **Statement of Deeds Registered in the**

DISTRICT.	Number of Officers.	NUMBER OF DEEDS — *Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property.*				Other personal contracts.	*Receipts & acquittances.*		*Leases.*	
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.
Dehli, ...	4	7	710	171	2	16	6	5	45	2
Gurgaon, ...	7	...	506	28	...	78	133	...	2	...
Karnaul, ...	6	118	816	147	5	102	4	1	14	13
Hissar, ...	5	25	373	30	...	80	6	2	3	56
Rohtak, ...	4	1	301	57	...	27	...	...	...	5
Sirsa, ...	3	...	61	28	...	30	1	...	1	9
Ambala, ...	10	7	1,006	258	1	168	6	1	1	10
Ludiannah, ...	6	6	1,385	319	...	179	...	2	...	3
Simla, ...	2	...	43	24	6	8	...	...	...	2
Jullundhur, ...	7	2	3,322	1,109	...	111	...	...	9	...
Hoshiarpore, ...	6	64	5,295	815	...	75	1	...	...	4
Kangra, ...	19	7	358	44	...	44	2	...	...	...
Amritsar, ...	5	1	917	178	1	78	9	23	5	7
Gurdaspore, ...	4	1	417	78	...	31	...	...	...	...
Sylkot, ...	7	8	3,912	472	...	40	3	...	...	...
Lahore, ...	6	4	600	240	2	256	5	7	7	6
Gujeranwala, ...	5	13	934	92	...	861	...	3	...	...
Ferozpore, ...	4	63	583	355	...	85	15	...	...	...
Rawal Pindi, ...	8	3	189	92	...	201	...	...	...	1
Jhelum, ...	4	6	134	52	1	17	2	...	...	...
Gujerat, ...	3	54	2,850	232	...	44	7	...	10	...
Shahpore, ...	4	28	96	78	...	2	2	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan,	5	4	143	72	...	4	2	...	...	...
Bunnoo, ...	4	53	56	...	...	17	...	7	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan,	5	72	187	57	6	41	...	4	...	...
Multan, ...	6	1	184	92	...	93	...	4	...	7
Jhung, ...	4	...	104	54	...	13	...	...	...	6
Mozuffurgurh, ...	3	12	307	175	...	6	57	119	1	53
Montgomery, ...	5	...	316	64	...	65	1	...	...	...
Peshawar, ...	5	...	514	124	1	65	...	2	...	22
Hazara, ...	3	6	16	13	...	1	4	...	4	...
Kohat, ...	1	3	11	...	...	7	...	...	4	...
TOTAL, ...	170	569	26,644	5,550	25	2,851	266	180	112	206

Registration Offices of the Punjab during the year 1867

REGISTERED.								
Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Deeds connected with betrothal.	Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
748	84	1,234	315	...	2	...	3,758 14 0	554 1 3
280	2	301	9	...	...	...	1,315 10 0	1,315 10 0
368	47	406	95	3	...	...	1,670 8 0	186 12 0
352	36	312	108	...	1	4	1,112 2 0	112 2 0
199	26	169	124	1	...	...	777 2 0	209 14 0
44	29	62	1	...	1	2	287 14 0	178 10 0
373	45	556	103	...	6	2	2,232 6 0	377 10 0
854	89	790	25	...	4	4	2,965 8 0	202 0 0
19	...	97	21	...	...	...	551 14 0	551 14 0
883	145	1,080	39	...	1	8	6,209 13 6	961 2 7
1,049	71	1,079	7	9	6	16	6,437 12 0	495 15 9
337	30	144	15	11	10	2	726 2 0	13 2 9
1,244	156	1,405	98	23	8	10	3,927 4 0	3,440 6 0
332	26	331	10	...	...	1	969 0 0	969 0 0
1,188	52	788	17	1	3	8	4,740 8 0	4,705 0 0
1,582	323	1,762	25	6	4	9	4,611 14 0	4,611 14 0
677	107	386	12	...	...	2	2,020 8 0	1,992 4 0
224	76	337	36	...	...	1	1,421 2 0	1,421 2 0
339	115	382	17	32	...	11	1,266 8 0	1,266 8 0
409	44	227	1	120	...	5	641 15 0	7 0 0
566	146	269	7	29	...	5	2,607 4 0	328 10 0
329	41	385	164	4	...	3	1,031 12 0	1,031 12 0
361	41	307	27	1	...	14	811 2 0	811 2 0
1,315	...	1,345	88	22	...	1	1,540 2 0	18 0 0
942	19	1,045	...	...	...	...	1,790 4 0	......
238	41	794	5	7	...	2	1,977 14 0	295 8 0
374	25	419	56	5	...	1	961 2 0	150 0 0
338	17	272	47	...	...	1	1,029 10 9	1,029 10 0
105	2	129	2	1	3	3	577 4 0	......
764	34	814	...	...	...	...	2,211 14 0	2,211 14 0
67	...	45	...	2	...	...	153 14 0	0 11 0
52	2	22	1	...	...	1	63 12 0	63 12 0
16,952	1,881	17,784	1,475	277	49	116	62,290 2 6	30,512 15 4

II. C.—1. General Return showing number and distribution of Prisoners in Prisons of the Punjab, for the year 1867.

CLASS OF JAILS.	Number of Jails.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS DURING THE YEAR.												
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other jails.	Total in jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.
Central Jails, ...	2	2,058	1,330	230	3,618	1,382	9	15	1	2	39	2	84	2,082·56
Divisional Jails, ...	3	2,289	2,304	1,514	6,107	3,189	39	4	1	1	53	8	257	2,368·76
District Jails, ...	21	5,834	16,548	589	22,971	15,676	138	30	26	2	161	13	1,229	5,747·33
TOTAL, ...	26	10,181	20,182	2,333	32,696	20,247	186	49	28	5	253	23	1,570	10,198·65

Class of Jails.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.														Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline.	
		Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.					*Under sentence of simple imprisonment.*									
	Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue Prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.
Central Jails, ...	92	22	335	1,065	336	185	2	33	7	...	8	...	...	2,084	190	611
Divisional Jails, ...	30	16	35	483	1,479	394	...	49	17	35	17	...	...	2,555	493	278
District Jails, ...	35	18	51	1,142	2,692	936	...	189	104	486	38	2	2	5,696	781	427
Total, ...	157	56	421	2,690	4,507	1,515	2	271	128	521	63	2	2	10,335	1,464	1,316

.II C.—2. Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners

Name of each Jail.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average per-centage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings.
Central Jails.			
Lahore Central Jail,	Asst. Surgeon,...	4·67	Built on radiating plan, kutcha, not crowded.
Female Penitentiary,	Ditto,	7·48	Old Sikh building modified: kutcha-pucca, plans for a new prison under preparation. At times somewhat crowded, ...
Divisional Jails.			
Ambala, ...	Ditto,	11·59	Kutcha, not crowded, ...
Rawal Pindi, ...	Ditto,	4·63	On radiating plan: of stone: not crowded, ...
Multan, ...	Surgeon, ...	2·60	On radiating plan, kutcha, not crowded, ...
District Jails.			
Ferozpore, ...	Asst. Commr.,	1·48	Kutcha-pucca, not crowded, ...
Gujeranwala, ...	Deputy Commr.,	3·16	Kutcha: at times somewhat crowded, ...
Amritsar, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	4·75	Most irregular and inconvenient, a new Jail has been sanctioned, ...
Sylkot, ...	Asst. Commr.,	2·46	Kutcha-pucca, not crowded, ...
Gurdaspore, ...	Ditto,	1·65	Kutcha-pucca, not crowded, ...
Jullundhur, ...	Ditto,	7·33	An old irregularly built Jail, not crowded, ...
Dhurmsala, ...	Ditto,	6·75	Built of stone, not crowded, ...
Ludiannah, ...	Ditto,	6·52	Old, not crowded, ...
Jhelum, ...	Ditto,	1·43	Kutcha, not crowded, ...
Gujerat, ...	Ditto,	1·75	A Serai used temporarily, not crowded, ...
Shahpore, ...	Ditto,	0·59	Kutcha, not crowded, ...
Jhung, ...	Ditto,	1·64	Kutcha, crowded at times, ...
Montgomery, ...	Ditto,	1·72	A Serai with temporary buildings added: a new Jail is in course of erection: at times crowded.
Peshawar, ...	E. Asst. Commr.,	9·58	Kutcha, at times crowded, ...
Kohat, ...	Asst. Commr.,	0·69	A small irregularly but strongly built Jail, pucca, not crowded, ...
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	Ditto,	1·30	Kutcha, not crowded. ... ...
Bunnoo, ...	Ditto,	2·31	Kutcha, plan defective, new Jail sanctioned, not crowded, ...
Dehli, ...	E. Asst. Commr.,	8·86	An old Serai improved, pucca, not crowded, ...
Hissar, ...	Deputy Commr.,	2·70	Kutcha-pucca, not crowded, ...
Rohtak, ...	Ditto,	3·52	Kutcha-pucca, not crowded, ...
Sirsa, ...	Asst. Commr.,	2·21	Kutcha-pucca, a very strong Jail, not crowded.
Total, ...		3·98	

in each Prison of the Punjab, during the year 1867.

Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner.	Daily dietary of each Prisoner, in lbs, distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average number in Jail during the year.
662	630		1,911·04
350	476		165·61
281	648		685·78
1,669	672		866·87
1,255	680		658·14
490	638		361·04
395	541		354·63
4,952	648		567·97
1,228	801		262·67
663	617		245·11
782	648		314·42
844	848		111·93
882	878		184·65
585	600		253·28
325	350		233·94
225	704		266·46
384	485		389·65
153	434		319·63
147	471		395·57
337	637		111·19
411	560		296·56
261	660		84·70
647	599		279·20
364	570		211·25
382	698		216·33
646	816		242·08
566	627		9,989·70

Laboring Diet.

	lbs.	Oz.
Wheat flour, ...	1	4
Dhall, ...	...	6
Vegetables, ...	...	8
Dahee, ...	...	6
Ghee, ...	...	½
Meat, ...	...	8
Salt, ...	...	½
Condiments, ...	...	¼

Non-Laboring Diet.

	lbs.	Oz.
Wheat flour, ...	1	...
Dhall, ...	...	4
Vegetables, ...	...	8
Dahee, ...	...	6
Ghee, ...	...	½
Meat, ...	...	6
Salt, ...	...	½
Condiments, ...	...	¼

N. B.—Meat is given 3 times a week. Dahee may be given in lieu of meat but not in addition to. When Meat or Dahee is given, Dhall is not given. Vegetables are given with the Meat. Ghee is given 3 times a week.

Name of each Jail.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Average Weight. Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Average Weight. Of each prisoner at beginning of the year.	Average Weight. Of each prisoner at end of the year.	Sick in. Remaining at end of last year.	Sick in. Received this year.
	lbs. Oz.	lbs. Oz.		lbs. Oz.		
Central Jails.						
Lahore Central Jail, ...	*	*	*	*	40	2,037
Female Penitentiary, ...					9	538
Divisional Jails.						
Ambala, ...	124 6	122 5	This column cannot be filled in as the Registers of weight were not kept at the commencement of the year.	123 9	7	412
Rawal Pindi, ...	127 ...	128 2		128 ...	29	1,086
Multan, ...	108 ...	113 ...		118 ...	10	328
District Jails.						
Ferozpore, ...	111 ...	116 ...		119 ...	3	111
Gujeranwala. ...	114 14	114 6		114 9	7	296
Amritsar, ...	91 9	90 3		89 12	10	772
Sylkot, ...	111 8	110 4		110 ...	9	213
Gurdaspore, ...	104 14	107 2		102 4	2	287
Jullundhur, ...	Not given.	Not given.		Not given.	6	167
Dhurmsala, ...	Not given.	Not given.		136 4	4	217
Ludiannah, ...	111 12	86 13		112 6	5	320
Jhelum, ...	110 ...	115 ...		114 4	4	211
Gujerat ...	102 5	115 2		126 6	1	3
Shahpur, ...	121 ...	122 8		124 ...	2	54
Jhung, ...	106 ...	108 ...		112 ...	2	149
Montgomery, ..	111 5	121 10		120 12	5	101
Peshawar, ...	120 2	118 ...		124 6	4	1,029
Kohat. ...	122 ...	135 ...		125 8	2	167
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	135 1	123 2		129 8	8	222
Bunnoo, ...	118 ...	115 ...		123 ...	7	240
Dehli, ...	91 4	103 7		106 4	5	477
Hissar, ...	139 4	111 ...		89 12	...	998
Rohtak, ...	133 8	131 8		130 12	1	235
Sirsa, ...	116 10	120 ...		120 4	3	90
Total, ...	115 1	114 14		117 6	185	10,760

*** Not given, as Superintendent did not consider the figures reliable.

(Concluded.)

Hospital.							
Discharged, cured, or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Per-centage of deaths to average strength.	Per-centage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness, taken together.
2,015	37	74·10	3	22	25	1·15	1·30
508	10	13·16	12	17	29	10·26	17·51
393	9	8·38	1	16	17	2·33	2·48
1,053	32	28·57	3	27	30	3·11	3·46
317	11	10·14	...	10	10	1·52	1·52
108	3	3·39	1	2	3	0·55	0·83
294	2	5·35	1	6	7	1·69	1·97
737	9	21·64	4	32	36	5·63	6·34
210	8	6·77	...	4	4	1·52	1·52
281	6	5·87	1	1	2	0·40	0·81
170	1	4·81	...	2	2	0·63	0·63
184	23	8·31	...	14	14	12·58	12·58
315	6	7·34	1	3	4	1·62	2·17
206	4	4·25	4	1	5	0·39	1·97
3	...	0·12	...	1	1	0·43	0·43
51	1	3·16	1	3	4	1·13	1·50
139	5	4·48	...	7	7	1·80	1·80
100	1	2·45	...	5	5	1·56	1·56
961	11	34·72	11	50	61	12·64	15·42
166	1	2·82	...	2	2	1·80	1·80
222	5	6·78	1	2	3	0·67	1·01
241	1	5·91	2	3	5	3·54	5·90
452	17	13·48	1	12	13	4·29	4·65
992	...	2·72	...	6	6	2·84	2·84
225	6	3·75	...	5	5	2·31	2·31
91	...	3·26	2	...	2	0·00	0·82
10,434	209	285·73	49	253	302	2·53	3·02

II. C.—3. **Statement shewing the employment and earnings of working prisoners in the prisons of the Punjab, in the year 1867.**

Class of Jails.	Average number of prisoners liable to labor during the year.																	
	Employed.				*Intra-mural manufactures, &c.*													
	On Jail service.	In Jail gardens.	On Jail buildings.	On labor outside Jail.	Binding books.	Cotton or wool spinning.	Grinding wheat for private parties.	Making Baskets.	„ Bricks.	„ Mats.	„ Oil.	„ Paper.	„ Pottery.	„ Rope and string.	„ Shoes.	Miscellaneous.	Printing Press.	Weaving blankets.
Central Jails, ...	289·78	55	195	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	9	85	27	62	4	148	9	99
Divisional Jails, ...	303·63	41	170	108	9	91	25	19	...	36	9	188	20	79	4	378	39	132
District Jails, ...	2,058·22	169	515	...	27	279	136	18	63	26	76	758	28	372	5	434	135	86
Total, ...	2,651·63	265	880	108	36	457	161	37	63	62	94	1,031	75	513	13	960	183	317

Class of Jails.	Average number of Prisoners liable to labor during the year.—(*Continued.*) Intra-mural manufactures, &c.—(Continued.) Weaving Carpets and Durries.	" Cloth.	" Hair Bags.	" Newar or Tape.	" Taut or Gunny.	" Shawls.	In Solitary Cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.	Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c., &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.			Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labor.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.			Number of prisoners under education in Jail.
Central Jails, ...	389	185	...	5	196	7	The prisoners placed in Solitary Cells are made to grind wheat for prison use, and for private parties: a portion of these prisoners (428) are entered under Jail services, and a portion (161) under Intra-mural Mnnufactures.	176·39	2,029·03	59,538	14	10	73,088	8	1	13,549	9	3	7	10	3	10	11	8	736
Divisional Jails, ...	223	218	1	19	33	...		62·63	2,210·51	31,456	9	10	48,076	7	6	16,619	12	6	8	3	8	11	3	11	1,102
District Jails, ...	392	401	2	47	53	33		189·93	5,059·21	77,952	4	10	1,19,772	3	9	41,646	3	11	8	6	10	12	11	10	2,402
Total, ...	1,004	804	3	71	282	40		428·65	9,298·75	1,68,947	13	6	2,40,937	3	4	71,815	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,240

II. C.—4. Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the

Name of Prison.	Establishment.						
	No. of Jail Guards, regular.	No. of Officers other than regular guards.					
		European.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and Occasional guards.	Attached to hospital.	Total.
Central Jails.							
Lahore Central Jail, ...	133	4	8	4	75	5	229
Female Penitentiary, ...	...	1	2	5	17	2	27
Divisional Jails.							
Ambala, ...	59	...	4	3	55	3	124
Rawal Pindi, ...	51	...	4	5	56	3	119
Multan, ...	56	...	4	3	29	3	95
District Jails.							
Ferozpore, ...	37	...	2	2	33	2	76
Gujeranwala, ...	37	...	2	2	31	2	74
Amritsar, ...	56	...	3	3	39	2	103
Syalkot, ...	37	...	2	2	26	2	69
Gurdaspore, ...	37	...	2	2	19	2	62
Jullundhur, ...	37	...	2	2	30	2	73
Dhurmsala, ...	27	...	2	2	13	2	46
Ludiannah, ...	37	...	2	2	16	2	59
Jhelum, ...	37	...	2	2	24	2	67
Gujerat, ...	37	...	2	2	22	2	65
Shahpore, ...	29	...	2	2	22	2	57
Jhung, ...	37	...	2	2	30	2	73
Montgomery, ...	37	...	2	2	25	2	68
Peshawur, ...	42	...	2	2	30	2	78
Kohat, ...	28	...	2	2	7	2	41
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	33	...	2	2	26	2	65
Bunnoo, ...	25	...	2	2	10	2	41
Dehli, ...	37	...	4	2	27	2	72
Hissar, ...	32	...	2	2	17	2	55
Rohtak, ...	29	...	2	2	19	2	54
Sirsa, ...	37	...	2	2	22	2	65
Total, ...	1,044	5	67	63	720	58	1,957

Prisons of the Punjab for the year 1867.

Expended during the year.																	
Jail Guards of regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than guards.			Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses.			Total.			Deduct profits of manufactures credited.			Net Cost.		
12,336	...	...	18,156	1	6	68,956	6	11	99,448	8	5	12,134	13	7	87,313	10	10
...	...	...	1,557	...	...	6,007	11	2	7,564	11	2	1,414	11	8	6,149	15	6
9,924	...	...	1,992	...	...	28,206	4	1	40,122	4	1	6,571	11	7	33,550	8	6
5,724	...	...	2,436	...	...	37,199	12	5	45,359	12	5	4,094	15	...	41,264	13	5
6,048	...	...	2,444	2	7	34,969	...	5	43,461	3	...	5,953	1	11	37,508	1	1
3,756	...	...	1,320	...	...	12,873	12	4	17,949	12	4	1,806	3	...	16,143	9	4
3,756	...	...	1,290	...	...	11,048	1	5	16,094	1	5	1,813	3	7	14,280	13	10
6,018	...	...	1,857	...	...	21,677	9	11	29,552	9	11	6,350	14	...	23,201	11	11
3,816	...	...	1,305	...	..	9,887	3	1	15,008	3	1	1,852	2	5	13,156	...	8
3,739	6	6	1,380	...	...	8,107	8	1	13,226	14	7	913	8	9	12,313	5	10
3,756	...	...	1,260	...	...	10,986	10	10	16,002	10	10	2,583	12	10	13,418	14	...
2,040	...	...	1,260	...	...	4,473	1	10	7,773	1	10	513	8	3	7,259	9	7
3,816	...	...	1,286	9	9	7,142	11	1	12,245	4	10	1,622	14	6	10,622	6	4
2,892	...	...	1,260	...	...	10,836	9	4	14,988	9	4	2,573	10	8	12,414	14	8
3,468	...	...	1,285	...	...	8,063	3	10	12,816	3	10	1,700	10	5	11,115	9	5
3,180	...	...	1,200	...	...	8,837	4	10	13,217	4	10	1,653	2	1	11,564	2	9
3,816	...	...	1,320	...	...	12,200	13	4	17,336	13	4	4,369	14	8	12,966	14	8
3,816	...	...	1,209	11	9	11,650	4	5	16,676	...	2	1,412	11	9	15,263	4	5
2,880	...	...	1,260	...	...	16,611	...	...	20,751	...	...	600	...	...	20,151	...	...
2,167	2	1	1,140	...	...	3,541	14	10	6,849	...	11	1,172	1	4	5,676	15	7
3,288	...	...	1,380	...	...	10,609	12	6	15,277	12	6	2,025	12	4	13,252	...	2
1,320	...	...	1,320	...	...	3,221	13	7	5,861	13	7	495	...	3	5,366	13	4
3,833	...	...	1,502	10	9	10,685	7	7	16,021	2	4	1,358	11	10	14,662	6	6
3,816	...	...	1,260	...	...	8,173	5	...	13,249	5	...	3,324	9	10	9,924	11	2
3,468	...	...	1,310	...	...	7,466	15	7	12,244	15	7	2,071	4	2	10,173	11	5
3,816	...	...	1,500	...	...	10,18[illegible]	2	4	15,496	2	4	1,432	7	3	14,063	11	7
1,06,489	8	7	54,491	4	4	3,83,614	8	9	5,44,595	5	8	71,815	9	8	4,72,[illegible]	12	...

NAME OF PRISON.	AVERAGE GROSS COST OF EACH																	
	For Jail Guards.			For Establishment.			For Diet.			For clothing and bedding.			For medicines, &c.			For additions and repairs to Jail.		
Central Jails.																		
Lahore Central Jail,	6	7	4	9	8	...	24	12	4	3	13	...	...	3	8	1	9	1
Female Penitentiary,	...	...	...	9	6	5	19	6	10	4	...	9	...	11	1	...	5	5
Divisional Jails.																		
Ambala, ...	14	7	6	2	14	6	26	6	11	4	6	5	1	...	9	1	2	6
Rawal Pindi, ...	6	8	9	2	13	...	23	...	11	4	15	1	...	11	10	5	11	5
Multan, ...	9	3	...	3	11	5	24	8	4	3	4	11	...	3	5	20	...	8
District Jails.																		
Ferozpore, ...	10	6	5	3	10	6	24	11	10	4	2	1	...	3	8	...	...	...
Gujeranwala, ...	10	9	5	3	10	3	18	12	10	2	12	8	...	1	9	2	7	8
Amritsar, ...	10	9	6	3	4	4	23	3	7	6	3	1	...	5	11	2	13	10
Sylkot, ...	14	8	5	4	15	6	22	7	3	3	6	4	...	6	7	3	13	3
Gurdaspore, ...	15	4	1	5	10	1	22	14	7	2	...	10	...	1	8	...	13	10
Jullundhur, ...	11	15	2	4	...	1	21	10	...	3	6	10	...	3	11	2	3	4
Dhurmsala, ...	18	3	7	11	4	1	22	1	8	3	3	2	...	9	11	2	2	10
Ludiannah, ...	20	10	8	6	15	6	22	11	7	1	11	2	1	1	1	3	14	10
Jhelum, ...	11	6	8	4	15	8	23	11	3	4	15	...	...	7	2	5	2	...
Gujerat, ...	14	13	2	5	7	10	22	11	3	3	7	1	...	1	4	...	...	...
Shahpore, ...	11	14	11	4	8	1	21	11	5	3	8	8	...	2	2	1	7	9
Jhung, ...	9	12	8	3	6	2	21	10	5	2	8	11	...	5	...	...	8	10
Montgomery, ...	11	15	...	3	12	7	24	5	1	3	12	3	...	2	2	...	4	...
Peshawar, ...	7	4	6	3	2	11	25	13	...	3	5	...	1	8	8	4	3	7
Kohat, ...	19	7	10	10	4	1	20	13	7	3	9	7	...	10	4	...	8	4
Dera Ismail Khan,	11	1	5	4	10	5	20	11	7	4	1	4	...	6	10	2	10	6
Bunnoo, ...	15	9	4	15	9	4	21	12	3	1	14	9	...	8	8	1	2	11
Dehli, ...	13	11	8	5	6	1	20	2	10	1	4	...	...	3	11	2	...	4
Hissar, ...	18	1	...	5	15	3	22	10	3	6	7	5	...	1	10	1	3	2
Rohtak, ...	16	...	6	6	...	11	19	6	6	4	3	10	...	4	8	3	...	2
Sirsa, ...	15	12	3	6	3	1	26	13	3	3	10	3	...	3	1	2	6	5
TOTAL, ...	10	10	7	5	8	9	23	6	...	3	13	6	...	6	10	3	6	6

Continued.

Prisoner.						Average net cost of each prisoner, after deducting profits credited.			*Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, shewing No. of lbs obtained for one Rupee.*																	
For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.						Wheat.			Rice.			Dall.			Ghee.			Meat.			Dhaie.		
									lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.
5	11	2	52	...	7	45	11	...	40	2	...	26	12	...	30	10	...	2	14	...	15	...	...	28	14	...
11	12	4	45	10	10	37	2	2	40	2	...	26	12	...	30	10	...	2	14	...	15	...	...	28	14	...
8	1	6	58	8	1	48	14	9	41	8	...	16	...	...	30	12	...	3	...	8	12	6	12	21	5	...
8	7	4	52	5	3	47	9	8	46	8	...	16	2	...	34	12	...	3	8	...	15	...	8	20	1	8
5	...	10	66	...	7	56	15	10	34	...	...	18	8	...	30	15	3	2	13	...	14	10	10	91	14	10
6	8	11	49	11	5	44	11	5	45	6	...	18	1	...	35	...	...	3	2	...	11	5	...	23	13	...
6	15	6	45	6	1	40	4	4	44	4	...	21	...	...	34	6	...	3	2	...	13	...	...	24	4	...
5	8	3	52	...	6	40	13	7	42	12	...	17	12	...	32	6	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	24	...	...
7	8	10	57	2	2	50	1	4	41	8	...	24	5	...	29	13	...	3	4	...	16	...	...	24	2	...
7	2	4	53	15	5	50	3	9	49	12	...	22	...	6	22	8	2	3	...	1	12	4	4	24	9	...
7	7	...	50	14	4	42	10	10	45	8	...	23	...	8	27	14	5	3	...	5	14	7	...	22	...	...
11	13	10	69	7	1	64	13	9	44	12	...	32	...	...	24	2	...	2	14	...	14	...	...	30	...	...
9	4	3	66	5	1	57	8	5	48	8	...	19	12	...	28	12	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	26	12	...
8	9	1	59	2	10	49	...	3	45	...	...	16	...	...	33	...	...	3	8	...	15	...	...	24	8	...
8	3	10	54	12	6	47	8	3	43	14	...	18	10	...	30	14	...	4	...	...	28	...	...	3	6	...
6	4	8	49	9	8	43	6	4	38	6	...	15	2	...	37	2	...	2	14	...	18	...	...	18	...	...
6	3	10	44	7	10	33	4	2	35	10	...	19	12	...	34	...	...	3	...	8	21	...	4	29	...	...
7	15	8	52	2	9	47	12	...	36	8	9	16	...	...	26	7	9	2	15	11	16	...	...	20	3	...
7	1	8	52	7	4	50	15	1	39	...	...	14	12	...	35	8	...	3	6	...	12	10	...	25	4	...
6	3	10	61	9	7	51	...	11	47	4	...	21	12	...	35	8	...	3	6	...	8	14	...	30	...	...
7	14	2	51	8	3	44	10	11	45	6	...	17	...	...	32	...	...	2	12	...	15	...	...	24	...	...
12	10	1	69	3	4	63	5	10	57	8	...	15	2	2	32	1	1	3	1	1	8	9	...	28	7	4
14	9	3	57	6	1	52	8	3	41	4	...	16	5	11	43	4	7	3	1	13	18	1	8	24	6	1
8	4	5	62	11	6	46	15	8	36	...	...	16	8	...	38	2	...	3	1	...	17	8	...	29	14	...
7	9	1	56	9	8	47	...	5	42	12	...	17	2	5	43	1	12	3	13	11	25	...	...	35	3	3
8	15	10	64	...	2	58	1	6	34	8	...	16	...	...	26	7	...	3	2	...	17	10	...	28	2	...
7	4	1	54	8	3	47	5	2	42	8	...	19	5	...	32	4	15	3	2	3	15	4	9	24	9	3

II. C.—5. Statement showing Sex, Age, Previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1867.

Class of Prison.	Sex.			Age.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12, and under 16.	16, and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.
Central Jails, ...	1,927	157	2,084	3	21	74	847	438	384	200	188
Divisional Jails, ...	2,485	27	2,512	1	9	192	1,254	601	294	107	54
District Jails, ...	5,084	125	5,209	7	70	398	2,353	1,347	551	298	114
Total, ...	9,496	309	9,805	11	100	664	4,454	2,386	1,229	605	356

II. C.—5. (*Concluded.*)

Class of Prison.	No. of times Convicted.					Education.				
	1st Conviction.	2nd Ditto.	3rd Ditto.	More than 3 times convicted	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who can read and write.	No. well educated.	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	Language and character in which they read and write.
Central Jails, ...	1,883	165	24	6	6	851	202	84	1,006	Persian.
Divisional Jails, ...	2,266	189	37	9	11	553	103	38	191	Persian, Urdu, and Nagri.
District Jails, ...	4,137	674	221	68	109	814	174	86	752	English, Persian, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Nagri and Hindi.
Total, ...	8,286	1,028	282	83	126	2,218	479	208	1,949	

II. C.—6. **Statement shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1867.**

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Lahore Central Jail. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Female Penitentiary. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Ambala. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion.	Christians, ...	5	8¾	139	...	12	*Mahomedan.* Caucasian features. (The Pathans have rough features, high cheek bones) hair straight, dark, temper sullen and revengeful, intelligent. ...... *Hindu.* Caucasian, hair dark and straight, in temper mild but cunning, of sharp intellect. *Sikh.* Same as the Hindu, but has a more perfect physical development, is more manly, and of a more lively temperament.	...	...	...	...	...	*Mahomedan.* Caucasian features. (The Pathans have rough features, high cheek bones) hair straight dark, temper sullen and revengeful, intelligent. *Hindu.* Caucasian, hair dark and straight, in temper mild but cunning, of sharp intellect. *Sikh.* Same as the Hindu, but has a more perfect physical development, is more manly, and of a more lively temperament.	6	...	136			All the prisoners in this Jail, except Europeans, have black straight hair, temper good.
	Hindus, ...	5	3½	116	4	12		5	...	89	3	...		5	7	137			
	Mahomedans,	5	6½	107	15	8		5	...	94	3	...		5	6½	135			
	Sikhs, ...	5	4¼	120	8	...		5	...	80	...	...		...	...	...			
According to race.	Afghans, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...							
	Bengalis, ...	5	7	112	12	...		5	...	92	2	...							
	Kashmiris, ...																		
	Europeans, ...	5	8¾	139	...	12		...	...	...	...	...		6	...	136			
	Goorkhas, ...																		
	Hill-men, ...																		
	Hindustanis,...	5	1	112	14	...		5	...	90	4	...		5	5¼	125			
	Panjabis, ...	5	5½	111	9	...		5	...	92	2	...		5	10	129			
Hindus According to Caste.	Agris, ...																		
	Aroras, ...																		
	Ahirs, ...																		
	Brahmins, ..	5	2¼	114	3	4		5	...	92	13	...		5	7	123			
	Bahrupeeas,																		
	Bairagis, ...																		
	Bunneeas, ...																		
	Bullis, ...																		
	Bavarryas, ...																		

Hindus According to Caste.—Continued.

Christian.
All the Christians are English, Scotch or Irish or Eurasian, and are of the Caucasian stock.

Bhurbhujas, ...																	
Bunjaras, ...																	
Bhikums, ...																	
Bungis, ...																	
Choohans, ...																	
Chumars, ...																	
Dacouts, ...																	
Dhobis, ...																	
Dhanooks, ...																	
Ghirts, ...																	
Goojurs, ...																	
Goosais, ...																	
Juts, ...																	
Jogis, ...																	
Julahas, ...																	
Jhimers, ...																	
Khatris, ...	5	3½	114	5	12	......	5		80	7	...						
Kahars, ...																	
Koomhars, ...																	
Kullals, ...																	
Kaits, ...																	
Khakrobis, ...																	
Lodahs, ...																	
Lohars, ...																	
Marattas, ...																	
Malis, ...																	
Minas, ...																	
Matums, ...																	
Nais, ...																	
Oads, ...																	
Rajputs, ...	5	3¼	117	...	...	......	5		109	...	...	......	5	6½	130		
Runghurs, ...																	
Sikhs, ...																	
Sudars, ...	5	3	115	11	8	......	5		87	3	...						
Sunars, ...																	
Sutras, ...																	
Turkhans, ...																	
Thuttears, ...																	
Tumbolis, ...																	
General average, ...	5	4¾	118	7	2	......	5	...	90	11	11	......	5	8½	131	6	...

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Rawal Pindi: Height in feet and inches — Feet	Inches	Weight in lbs. — lbs.	oz.	dr.	Rawal Pindi: Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Multan: Height in feet and inches — Feet	Inches	Weight in lbs. — lbs.	oz.	dr.	Multan: Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Ferozpore: Height in feet and inches — Feet	Inches	Weight in lbs. — lbs.	oz.	dr.	Ferozpore: Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Gujeranwala: Height in feet and inches — Feet	Inches	Weight in lbs. — lbs.	oz.	dr.	Gujeranwala: Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
	Average of each individual of each class.						*Average of each individual of each class.*						*Average of each individual of each class.*						*Average of each individual of each class.*					
According to Religion.																								
Christians, ...	...	...	...	...		Caucasian. A few Gurkhas and Kabulis are in confinement, who resemble Mongals. Hair generally straight and black. Intelligence very fair, on the whole; some of the Afghans have fair hair and blue eyes.			112	...	...	All the convicts admitted were of the Caucasian race. There were 77 admissions of men with light colored hair who came from the frontier, all the others had black straight hair. The standard of intelligence is very high, as tested by the capacity for education. Temper tractable and obedient.	...	...	...			Features of nearly all round. Hair black and temper bad.	...	...	...	...	...	Caucasian, both the Mahomedans & the Hindus have broader heads than the real Hindustanis or Purbeahs, and the features are more marked, the Roman nose with marked eyebrows is not unfrequent, the hair is always black and straight; there has been so much admixture of Hindus and Mahomedans in these parts, that it cannot be
Hindus, ...	5	5	126	2					104	6	6		5	6½	116				5	5	115	10	...	
Mahomedans,	5	5¾	129	14					99	...	7		5	6	119				5	5	114	...	...	
Sikhs, ...																								
According to race.																								
Afghans, ...	5	10	133	14			...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengalis, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	112	14	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kashmiris, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	117	12	...	
Europeans, ...																								
Goorkhas, ...									112	...	...													
Hill men, ...	...	...	...	...	...		Not given.	Not given.	97	...	...		5	6	119	...	...	...	4	5½	101	...	...	
Hindustanis, ...	4	4¾	126	5					95	...	13		5	6½	119	...	...	...	5	5	114	8	...	
Panjabis, ...	5	6⅓	129	7																				
Hindus according to Caste.																								
Agris, ...																								
Aroras, ...	5	2	126	...			...	...	102	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	121	12	...	
Ahirs, ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	104	...	...	
Brahmins, ...	5	4½	128	4		...	...	...	105	...	...		5	6	119	...	...	...	5	1	102	...	...	
Bahrupeeas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	104	...	...	
Bairagis, ...																								
Bunneeas, ...																								
Bullis, ...																								
Bavarryas, ...																								

Hindus According to Caste.—Continued.																									
Bhurbhujas,																									stated that there is any distinguishing difference of feature or intelligence.
Bunjaras,																									
Bhikums,																									
Bhungis,																									
Choohans,																									
Chumars,																									
Dacouts,																									
Dhobis,																									
Dhanooks,																									
Ghirts,																									
Goojurs,																									
Goosais,																									
Juts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	115	14	...		
Jogis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	127	...	...		
Julahas,																									
Jhimurs,																									
Khatris,	5	5	124	2	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	119	...	...		
Kahars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	112	12	...		
Koombars,																									
Kullals,																									
Kaits,							Not given.	Not given.																	
Khakrobis,																									
Lodahs,																									
Lohars,																									
Marattas,																									
Malis,																									
Minas,																									
Matums,																									
Nais,																									
Oads,	...	...	...	...		...			100	...	...														
Rajputs,	...	...	...	...		...			104	...	...	...	5	6½	119										
Runghurs,																									
Sikhs,									105	...	...														
Sudars,																									
Sunars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	104	12	...		
Sutras,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	124	...	...		
Turkhans,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	124	...	...		
Thuttears,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	114	...	...		
Tumbolis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
General average	5	4	128	...	...	...	...	...	103	15	5	...	5	6¼	119	...	...	...	5	2¼	113	14	2		

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Amritsar. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Syalkot. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Gurdaspore. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion. Christians, ..	...	...	...	...	...	Caucasian, hair black and straight, intelligent, and capable of instruction.	...	...	...	...	...	Caucasian, hair black a n d straight, temper mild and intelligent.	...	...	...	...	...	Of the Rajputs and the warlike classes of these hills there are few in Jail. The Brahmins and Khatris here are not usually a fine race. There are very few Mahomedans in Jail, and those mostly inhabitants of Hindustan proper. The Gherts are a peculiar class calling for remark. They are the rice cultivating zemindars of the Kangra valley, and are remarkable for their Mongolian and stunted features, spare habits and the prevalence of the goitre among them.
Hindus, ..	5	4¼	89	8	...		5	6½	109	4	...		5	6	109	...	...	
Mahomedans, ..	5	4	90	4	...		5	6½	110	8	...		5	5	104	...	...	
Sikhs, ..																		
According to race. Afghans, ..																		
Bengalis, ..																		
Kashmiris, ..																		
Europeans, ..																		
Goorkhas, ..																		
Hil-men, ..																		
Hindustanis,	5	4½	91	...	...	...	5	6½	110	...	...	...	5	4	92	...	...	
Panjabis, ..	5	5	91	8	...	...	5	6½	110	...	...	...	5	7	108	...	...	
Hindus according to Caste. Agris, ..																		
Aroras, ..																		
Ahirs, ..																		
Brahmins, ..	5	4¾	90	8	...	...	5	6½	109	4	...	...	5	4	104	...	...	
Bahrupeeas, ..																		
Bairagis, ..																		
Bunneeas, ..																		
Bulis, ..																		
Bavarrayas, ..																		

Hindus according to Caste.—Continued.

Bhurbhujas,	..																
Bunjaras,	..																
Bhikums,	..																
Bhungis,	..																
Choohans,	..																
Chumars,	..																
Dacouts,	..																
Dhobis,	..																
Dhanooks,	..																
Ghirts,	..																
Goojurs,	..																
Goosias,	..																
Juts,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6½	110	8	...					
Jogis,	..																
Julahas,	..																
Jhimers,	..																
Khatris,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6½	109	4	...					
Kahars,	..																
Koomhars,	..																
Kullals,	..																
Kaits,	..																
Khakrobis,	...																
Lodhas,	...																
Lohars,	...																
Mahratas,	...																
Malis,	...																
Minas,	...																
Matums,	...																
Nais,	...																
Oads,	...																
Rajputs,	...	5	5¼	92	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	109	...	...
Rungurs,	...																
Sikhs,	...																
Sudars,	...																
Sunars,	...																
Sutras,	...																
Turkhans,	...																
Thuttears,	...																
Tumbolis,	...																
General average,	...	5	4¾	90	13	5	...	5	6½	109	13	2	...	5	5¼	104	5	5

JALANDHUR.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average of each individual of each Class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion. Christians, ...	...	...	Not given, owing to non-receipt of weighing Machine.			*Mahomedan.* Character of features Caucasian, hair black and straight. *Hindus, Hindustanis Bengalis,* slightly inclined to Mogal cast of features.
Hindus, ...	5	7				
Mahomedans,	5	7½				
Sikhs, ...						
According to race. Afghans, ...						
Bengalis, ...	5	7	...	...	...	
Kashmiris, ...						
Europeans, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goorkhas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hill-men, ...						
Hindustanis,	5	6	...	...	...	
Panjabis, ...	5	6½	...	...	...	
Hindus According to Caste. Agris, ...						
Aroras, ...						
Ahirs, ...						
Brahmins, ...	5	6½	...	...	...	......
Bahrupeeas, ...						
Bairagis, ...						
Bunneeas, ...						
Bullis, ...						
Bavarryas, ...						

DHARMSALLA.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion. Christians, ...	...	...	...	...	...	Of the Rajputs and Patties, the warlike classes of these hills, there are few in Jail. The Brahmins and Khaibries here are not usually a fine race. There are very few Mahomedans in Jail, and those mostly inhabitants of Hindustan proper. The *Sikhs* are a peculiar class calling for remark, they are
Hindus, ...	5	4	140	...	...	
Mahomedans,	5	5	133	...	...	
Sikhs, ...						
According to race. Afghans, ...						
Bengalis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kashmiris, ...						
Europeans, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goorkhas, ...	5	2	134	...	...	
Hill-men, ...						
Hindustanis,	5	4	152	...	..	
Panjabis, ...	5	4	141	...	...	
Hindus According to Caste. Agris, ...						
Aroras, ...						
Ahirs, ...						
Brahmins, ...	5	3	132	...	...	
Bahrupeeas, ...						
Bairagis, ...						
Bunneeas, ...						
Bullis, ...						
Bavarryas, ...						

LUDIANNAH.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion. Christians, ...	5	3	122	...	...	All the prisoners, except European, have black hair and straight, that of the Punjabees is more bushy and that of the Hindustani more straight, the former are generally of high stature and the latter of low; none of the prisoners have the prominent mouth, high cheek bones, and woolly
Hindus, ...	5	6	120	3	...	
Mahomedans,	5	5	113	4	...	
Sikhs, ...						
According to race. Afghans, ...						
Bengalis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kashmiris, ...						
Europeans, ...	5	3	122	...	...	
Goorkhas, ...						
Hill-men, ...						
Hindustanis,	5	4	88	4	...	
Panjabis, ...	5	5	120	8	...	
Hindus According to Caste. Agris, ...						
Aroras, ...						
Ahirs, ...						
Brahmins, ...	5	5	121	7	...	
Bahrupeeas, ...						
Bairagis, ...						
Bunneeas, ...						
Bullis, ...						
Bavarryas, ...						

JHELUM.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion. Christians, ...						Caucasian, hair black and straight, sharp and quick of apprehension, temper excitable, but passive under ordinary circumstances.
Hindus, ...	5	4	107	...	...	
Mahomedans,	5	5	122	4	...	
Sikhs, ...						
According to race. Afghans, ...						
Bengalis, ...	5	7	116	...	...	
Kashmiris, ...						
Europeans, ...						
Goorkhas, ...						
Hill-men, ...						
Hindustanis,	5	4	114	4	...	
Panjabis, ...	5	7	116	...	...	
Hindus According to Caste. Agris, ...						
Aroras, ...						
Ahirs, ...						
Brahmins, ...	5	4	107	...	...	
Bahrupeeas, ...						
Bairagis, ...						
Bunneeas, ...						
Bullis, ...						
Bavarryas, ...						

Hindus According to Caste.—Continued.

Bhurbhujas, ...												the rice cultivating Zemindars of the Kangra valley, & are remarkable for their Mongolian features, stunted stature, spare habits, and the prevalence of goitre among them.						hair peculiar to the African type.					
Bunjaras, ...																							
Bhikums, ...																							
Bhungis, ...																							
Choohans, ...																							
Chumars, ...																							
Dacoits, ...																							
Dhobis, ...																							
Dhanooks, ...																							
Ghirts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	6	158	...	...												
Goojurs, ...																							
Goosais. ...																							
Juts, ...	5	7	...	...	...	......	5	8	144	...	...												
Jogis, ...																							
Julahas, ...																							
Jhimers, ...																							
Khatris, ...	5	5	...	...	...	......	5	2	132	...	...												
Kahars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	6	118	...	...												
Koomhars, ...																							
Kullals, ...																							
Kaits ...																							
Khakrobis, ...																							
Lodahs, ...																							
Lohars, ...																							
Marattas, ...																							
Malis, ...																							
Minas, ...																							
Matums, ...																							
Nais, ...																							
Oads, ...																							
Rajputs, ...	5	6	...	...	...	......	5	4	142	...	...	......	5	6	121	7	...	......	5	4	107	...	...
Runghurs, ...																							
Sikhs, ...																							
Sudars, ...																							
Sunars, ...																							
Sutras, ...	5	5½	...	...	...																		
Turkhans, ...																							
Thutteras, ...																							
Tumbolis, ...																							
General average, ...	5	6½	...	...	...	......	5	4	138	11	10	......	5	4½	116	2	2	......	5	5	112	12	9

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Gujerat. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Shahpore. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Jhung. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion.	Christians, ...						In this Jail all the prisoners are Panjabis, with few exceptions of Hindustanis; character good, intelligent, with few exceptions in those of the Bar: complexion of Panjabis in general wheat color, and Hindustanis a little darker.						Character of features Caucasian, hair black, varies from very curly to perfectly straight. Some very intelligent, others the very reverse, the majority neither one nor the other. Temper generally tractable in Jail.						Features Caucasian, hair black and straight, temper mild, intelligence trifling.
	Hindus, ...	5	4	113	14	...		5	5	123	...	...		5	6	111			
	Mahomedans,	5	6	127	8	...		5	6	124	...	...		5	6	112			
	Sikhs, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		5	5	108			
According to race.	Afghans, ...																		
	Bengalis, ...																		
	Kashmiris, ...																		
	Europeans, ...																		
	Goorkhas, ...																		
	Hill-men, ...																		
	Hindustanis,...	5	5	130	6														
	Panjabis, ...	5	6	126	8	...	......	5	5½	124	...	...	......	5	6	111	8		
Hindus According to Caste.	Agris, ...																		
	Aroras, ...																		
	Ahirs, ...																		
	Brahmins, ...	5	5	130	6	...	......	5	5	123	...	...	......	5	6	111			
	Bahrupeeas,																		
	Bairagis, ...																		
	Bunneeas, ...																		
	Bullis, ...																		
	Bavaeryas, ...																		

Hindus According to Caste.—Continued.

Bhurbhujas, ...																	
Bunjaras, ...																	
Bhikums, ...																	
Bungis, ...																	
Choohans, ...																	
Chumars, ...																	
Dacouts, ...																	
Dhobis, ...																	
Dhanooks, ...																	
Ghirts, ...																	
Goojurs, ...																	
Goosais, ...																	
Juts, ...																	
Jogis, ...																	
Julahas, ...																	
Jhimers, ...																	
Khatris, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	5¼	122								
Kahars, ...																	
Koomhars, ...																	
Kullals, ...																	
Kaits, ...																	
Khakrobis, ...																	
Lodahs, ...																	
Lohars, ...																	
Marattas, ...																	
Malis, ...																	
Minas, ...																	
Matums, ...																	
Nais, ...																	
Oads, ...																	
Rajputs, ...	5	6	126	8	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	6	108			
Runghurs, ...																	
Sikhs, ...																	
Sudars, ...																	
Sunars, ...																	
Sutras, ...																	
Turkhans, ...																	
Thuttears, ...																	
Tumbolis, ...																	
General average, ...	5	5½	125	13	11	......	5	5½	123	3	3	......	5	6	110	4	...	

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	MONTGOMERY. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	PESHAWAR. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	KOHAT. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion. Christians, ...						*Khurral.* Caucasian, Hair straight, but intelligent, temper generally good.						Caucasian, Hair black and straight. Intelligent & quick tempered.						Features Caucasian, Hair black and straight, but as a rule the Mahomedan prisoners confined in this Jail, are as Afghans accustomed to, have all their hair shaved off. From the paucity of the number of Hindus confined, no characteristics of the race can be given.
Hindus, ...	5	6	115	...	...		5	6½	128	12	...		5	6½	125	8	...	
Mahomedans,	5	7½	120	2	...		5	6¾	120	...	...		5	5	124	8	...	
Sikhs, ...																		
According to race. Afghans, ...						*Juts.* Round dark features, straight hair, but intelligent, generally good tempered.												
Bengalis, ...																		
Kashmiris, ...																		
Europeans, ...																		
Goorkhas, ...																		
Hill men, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	5	126	...	...	
Hindustanis,...	5	6	114	...	...	......	5	6	118	...	...							
Panjabis, ...	5	7	120	10	...	......	5	6¾	129	10	...	......	5	6	122	...	...	
Hindus according to Caste. Agris, ...																		
Aroras, ...																		
Ahirs, ...																		
Brahmins, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	6¼	136	...	...							
Bahrupeeas, ...																		
Bairagis, ...																		
Bunneeas, ...																		
Bullis, ...																		
[illegible], ...																		

Hindus According to Caste.—Continued.

Bhurbhujas, ...																	
Bunjaras, ...																	
Bhikums, ...																	
Bhungis, ...																	
Choohans, ...																	
Chumars, ...																	
Dacoits, ...																	
Dhobis, ...																	
Dhanooks, ...																	
Ghirts, ...																	
Goojurs, ...																	
Goosais, ...																	
Juts, ...																	
Jogis, ...																	
Julahas, ...																	
Jhimurs, ...																	
Khatris, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	6¾	125	4	...	......	5	6½	125	8	...
Kahars, ...																	
Koomhars, ...																	
Kullals, ...																	
Kaits, ...																	
Khakrobis, ...																	
Lodahs, ...																	
Lohars, ...																	
Marattas, ...																	
Malis, ...																	
Minas, ...																	
Matums, ...																	
Nais, ...																	
Oads, ...																	
Rajputs, ...	5	5	114	8	...	......	5	6¾	125	...	...						
Runghurs, ...																	
Sikhs, ...																	
Sudars, ...																	
Sunars, ...																	
Sutras, ...																	
Turkhans, ...																	
Thuttears, ...																	
Tumbolis, ...																	
General average ...	5	6¼	116	13	10	......	5	6½	126	1	7	......	5	5¾	124	11	3

Classification according to religion, race, &c.		Dera Ismail Khan.						Bunnoo.						Dehli.					
		Average of each individual of each class.						*Average of each individual of each class.*						*Average of each individual of each class.*					
		Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.			Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.			Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.			Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
		Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	oz.	dr.		Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	oz.	dr.		Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	
According to Religion.	Christians, ..	...	...	...	...	...	These races are universally black haired, the hair is straight. Their features are Caucasian. Intelligence, & temper vary so much with individuals of the same class, that it is impossible to make any general statement with regard to them.	...	...	...	...	...	Most of the Affghans have strongly Jewish features, hair straight. Some intelligent, excitable; and revengeful. All come under head "Caucasian."	5	6	98	4	...	Caucasian, round face, wheat colour; hair black and straight: good and mild temper.
	Hindus, ..	5	8	116	4	...		5	6	123	...	...		5	4¾	106	3	...	
	Mahomedans, ..	5	9	129	6	...		5	7	120	...	...		5	¾	99	...	...	
	Sikhs, ..																		
According to race.	Afghans, ..																		
	Bengalis, ..	5	10	151	...	...								5	9	96	4	...	
	Kashmiris, ..																		
	Europeans, ..													5	6	98	4	...	
	Goorkhas, ..																		
	Hil-men, ..																		
	Hindustanis,	5	7	112	8	...		5	6	123	...	...	...	5	2¾	102	9	8	
	Panjabis, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	120	...	...	...	5	10	122	12	...	
Hindus according to Caste.	Agris, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	5	3¼	110	...	...	
	Aroras, ..																		
	Ahirs, ..																		
	Brahmins, ..	5	4	115	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7½	128	...	...	
	Bahrupeeas, ..																		
	Bairagis, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	5	4	96	...	...	
	Bunneeas, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	5	2	97	8	...	
	Bulis, ..																		
	Bavarrayas, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	4	8¼	85	12	...	

Hindus according to Caste.—Continued.

Bhurbhujas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	104	...	...
Bunjaras,																	
Bhikums,																	
Bhungis,																	
Choohans,																	
Chumars,																	
Dacouts,																	
Dhobis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	85	8	...
Dhanooks,																	
Ghirts,																	
Goojurs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5½	123	...	...
Goosias,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	114	...	...
Juts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6½	121	8	...
Jogis,																	
Julahas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	92	...	...
Jhimers,																	
Khatris,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3½	102	...	...
Kahars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6¾	106	8	...
Koomhars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3¼	106	...	...
Kullals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	103	4	...
Kaits,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	111	...	...
Khakrobis,																	...
Lodhas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8¼	122	...	...
Lohars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	100	...	...
Mahratas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5½	99	4	...
Malis,																	...
Minas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5½	107	4	...
Matums,																	
Nais,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	98	8	...
Oads,																	
Rajputs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	123	...	...	...	5	7	87	...	...
Rungurs,																	
Sikhs,																	
Sudars,																	
Sunars,																	
Sutras,																	
Turkhans,																	
Thuttears,																	
Tumbolis,																	
General average,	5	7½	124	14	13	...	5	6½	121	12	13	...	5	4¼	104	4	...

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Hissar. Average of each individual of each Class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Rohtuk. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.	Sirsa. Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet.	Inches.	Weight in lbs. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Physiognomy and characteristics of each race and class.
According to Religion.	Christians, ...						Features of Caucasian type, generally straight, black hair inclining occasionally to reddish brown. Complexion of various shades of brown. Fairly intelligent; temper good.						Caucasian, hair black and straight; those who have been educated are intelligent, temperament mild, work hard if made to do so, otherwise slothful.						Caucasian, mixed race, long oval and thin face, sheep eyes, wheat complexion, black hair, docile and mild in temper under stricter discipline; partly half civilized and partly semi-barbarian.
	Hindus, ...	5	5	112	...	...		5	5	137	...	...		5	5	115	10	...	
	Mahomedans,	5	6	110	...	...		5	7	144	8	...		5	5½	120	4	...	
	Sikhs, ...																		
According to race.	Afghans, ...																		
	Bengalis, ...																		
	Kashmiris, ...																		
	Europeans, ...																		
	Goorkhas, ...																		
	Hill-men, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	7	141	8	...	......	5	4	115	6	...	
	Hindustanis,	5	6	112	...	...	......	5	5	138	...	...	......	5	5	119	14	...	
	Panjabis, ...	5	5	111	6	...	......												
Hindus According to Caste.	Agris, ...																		
	Aroras, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	6	136	...	...	......	5	6	120	...	...	
	Ahirs, ...																		
	Brahmins, ...	5	6	110	...	...	......	5	4	137	...	...	......	5	4½	125	8	...	
	Bahrupeeas, ...																		
	Bairagis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	4	136	...	...	......	5	6	100			
	Bunneeas, ...	5	4	112	...	...	......	5	5	139	8	...	......	5	3	119			
	Bullis, ...																		
	Bavarryas, ...																		

Hindus according to Caste.—Continued.

Bhurbhujas, ...																	
Bunjaras, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	6	141	8	...						
Bhikums, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	107	...	...
Bhungis, ...	5	5	111	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	120	...	...
Choohans, ...																	
Chumars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	4	133	...	...	...	5	4	115	...	...
Dacouts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	5	138	8	...						
Dhobis, ...																	
Dhanooks, ...	5	4	110	7	...												
Ghirts, ...																	
Goojurs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	7	139	8	...	...	5	7	114	...	...
Goosais, ...																	
Juts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	7	141	8	...	...	5	4	132	6	...
Jogis, ...																	
Julahas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	6	136	...	...						
Jhimers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	3	135	...	...						
Khatris, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	114	...	...
Kahars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	$4\frac{3}{4}$	115	...	...
Koomhars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	121	...	...
Kullals, ...																	
Kaits, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	4	135	...	...	...	5	4	112	...	...
Khakrobis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	4	133	...	...						
Lodahs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	7	139	8	...						
Lohars, ...																	
Marattas, ...																	
Malis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	109	...	...
Minas, ...	5	6	111	5	...	......	5	7	139	8	...	...	5	8	113	...	...
Matums, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	119	...	...
Nais, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5	5	137	8	...						
Oads, ...																	
Rajputs, ...	5	6	112	...	...	......	5	6	141	8	...	...	5	2	130	...	...
Runghurs, ...	5	7	112	...	...												
Sikhs, ...																	
Sudars, ...																	
Sunars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	115	...	...
Sutras, ...																	
Turkhans, ...																	
Thuttears, ...																	
Tumbolis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	99	...	...
General average, ...	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	111	4	9	......	5	11	138	1	14	...	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	116	2	2

II. C.— Statement showing Previous Trades, Professions, &c. and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1867.

		No. of Individuals.
TRADES, &c.	Agriculturists,	6,267
	Barbers.	11
	Beggars,	111
	Bearers,	1
	Blacksmiths,	7
	Book-binders,	1
	Betel sellers,	1
	Carpenters,	76
	Cloth weavers,	54
	Chuprassees,	20
	Contractors,	1
	Cartmen,	1
	Dhobis,	8
	Dyers,	1
	Fishermen or Boatmen,	97
	Gardeners,	1
	Goldsmiths,	14
	Laborers,	1,798
	Miscellaneous,	290
	Masons,	21
	Oil pressers,	3
	Potters,	6
	Prostitutes,	1
	Shopkeepers,	599
	Service,	36
	Sepoys,	7
	Shawl weavers,	2
	Silk weavers,	1
	Silk string makers,	2
	Sweepers,	8
	Traders in metals,	1
	Traders in live stock,	1
	Traders in grain,	2
	Tailors,	1
	Watchmen	103
	Workers in Metals,	136
	Writers,	102
	Workers in Leather,	9
	Water carriers,	4
	TOTAL,	9,805

			No. of Individuals.
SOCIAL RELATIONS.	Unmarried,		3,516
	Widower or widow,		716
	Married.	One wife or husband,	5,255
		Two ditto,	277
		More than two ditto,	41
	Have children.	Not more than 3	3,176
		More than 3	1,128

II. D.—1. Statement showing the regular organized police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab, during 1866-67.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.			
						Officers.		Men.	
Remaining on 1st Jany. 1867 from last year.	Recruited this year.	Total for 1867.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1867.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.
20,682	2,515	23,197	322	2,065	20,810	75	518	1,791	18,502

II. D. —1. *(Concluded.)*

Detail of number at end of year *(Continued.)*			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost including Contingencies.			
Arms provided.			*Officers.*		*Men.*					
Fire arms.	Swords.	Batons.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each foot man.	Paid from Imperial Revenue.	Paid from Local Funds.	Paid by individuals and officers.	Total cost.
11,005	17,141	11,894	5,673 12 10	753 4 3	255 1 0	85 10 10	26,21,452 0 0	4,76,146 5 0	16,610 2 3	31,14,208 7 3

II. D.—3. Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1867.

Classification.	Number of all grades.
Religions and Castes.	
Christians, ...	22
Mahomedans, ...	10,701
Brahmins, ...	1,539
Rajputs, ...	1,527
Hindus of inferior Castes,...	2,761
Sikhs, ...	3,942
Gurkhas, ...	30
Kukas, ...	39
Muzbis, ...	27
Parsis, ...	1
Total, ...	20,589
Countries.	
Hindustanis, ...	2,430
Panjabis, ...	14,924
Affghans, ...	1,829
Beloochis, ...	381
Bengalis, ...	42
Foreign States, Trans-Indus, ...	158
" " Cis-Indus,...	820
Europeans, ...	5
Total, ...	20,589
	Years. months.
Average age of the force, ...	31 9
Average height of the force, ...	5 feet 6¼ inches

This return incudes *all* enrolled Police.

II. D.—4 Statement of offences committed in the Punjab, during the years 1866

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		NUMBER Admitted to have occurred. 1866.	1867.
CLASS I.			
Offences against the State, Army, and Navy, the Public and Justice.			
Against the State, ...	Non-bailable,	1	1
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures,	Non-bailable,	139	152
	Bailable,	159	138
Against Public Justice, ...	Non-bailable,	1	3
	Bailable,	2,524	3,163
By Public Servants, ...	Non-bailable,	9	10
	Bailable,	338	369
False Evidence, Complaint or Claim, and Forgery,...	Non-bailable,	51	31
	Bailable,	612	569
Public Nuisances, ...	Bailable,	6,269	6,240
Relating to the Public Peace, ...	Bailable,	1,376	1,312
CLASS II.			
Offences against the person, ...	Non-bailable	949	965
	Bailable,	16,431	16,401
CLASS III.			
Offences against Property.			
With violence, ...	Non-bailable,	258	241
	Bailable,	59	48
Without violence, ...	Non-bailable,	21,669	22,653
	Bailable,	1,690	1,566
Malicious Offences, ...	Non-bailable,	119	71
	Bailable,	2,104	2,200
CLASS IV.			
Vagrancy, Bad repute, Breaches of contracts of Service, ...	Bailable,	1,448	1,224
CLASS V.			
Local and Special Laws, ...	Bailable,	3,912	5,516
Total, ...	Non-bailable,	23,176	24,127
	Bailable,	36,922	38,746

& 1867, shewing the disposal under each class of crime of the persons arrested.

OF CASES.		NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
Brought to trial.	In which convictions have been obtained.	Remaining over from last year.	Arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Otherwise disposed of, died, transferred, &c.
1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
120	99	...	210	61	14	127	5	3
121	106	1	244	50	23	168	...	4
3	3	...	30	...	...	3	...	27
2,996	2,657	9	6,927	394	827	5,573	124	18
10	8	...	17	...	4	13	...	...
296	235	5	512	134	48	327	6	2
28	25	1	57	7	5	44	...	2
504	396	20	861	185	152	523	13	8
6,124	5,892	30	19,275	679	962	17,638	26	...
1,233	1,053	66	9,512	919	1,533	7007	68	51
693	442	132	1,860	733	201	831	83	144
12,257	7,776	92	34,048	9,006	12,550	12,116	212	256
127	95	19	298	101	34	163	11	8
40	15	1	90	41	17	33	...	...
10,968	8,824	260	19,276	4,844	2,180	11,929	370	213
1,284	1,072	9	2,383	539	415	1,415	18	5
41	34	10	90	36	10	53	...	1
1,774	1,206	20	5,136	914	1,304	2,866	10	62
1,150	1,009	11	2,132	221	220	1,643	31	28
4,563	3,405	34	11,083	846	2,285	7,930	22	34
11,991	9,531	422	21,840	5,782	2,448	13,165	469	398
32,342	24,822	298	92,203	13,928	20,336	57,239	530	468

II. E.—1. Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for 12 months, ending 30th April 1868.

Arm of Service.		*Total number of fighting officers and men.* Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	*Detail of Force at end of the year.* No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of guns.	No. of men. European Commissioned Officers.	No. of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	No. of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	No. of men. Fighting men.	Paid Camp-followers and non-combatants.	*Average annual pay and allowance of each.* European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-follower.	Total cost, including contingencies.
Native.	Cavalry, ...	28,444	220	...	32	32	57	148	2,827	6	...	41	80	334	2,372	307	7,570	1,586	464	336	84	12,34,244
	Artillery, ...	712	84	...	5	5	21	52	718	6	20	15	14	83	606	615	5,600	667	143	102	71	2,90,826
	Infantry, ...	8,394	1,887	14	148	162	141	697	9,281	12	...	82	186	906	8,107	1,328	7,319	644	165	92	66	20,03,119
	Staff, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	18,611	...	...	...	...	37,223
	Total, ...	11,952	2,191	14	185	199	219	897	12,828	24	20	140	280	1,323	11,085	2,250	7,370	915	234	143	69	35,65,412

II. E.—2. *Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for year ending 30th April 1868.*

Arm of Service.	*Employment on last day of the year.*							*Employment during the year.*						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at Head Quarters of each Regt, Battery, &c., not on active service. On duty.	Average number of men at Head Quarters of each Regt, Battery, &c., not on active service. Off duty.	Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty. On duty.	Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty. Off duty.	Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service. On duty.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service. With Corps or Company, not on duty.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service. On Furlough.	No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
Artillery ...	6	4	...	16	79	...	...	...	68	257	40	5	296	14
Cavalry ...	6	6	20	32	247	34	64	10	47	233	75	6	131	10
Infantry ...	12	6	17	56	482	18	49	¼	67	231	67	9	149	55

II. E.—3. Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Punjab Frontier Force on the 30th April, 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.		Average height. Regimental average.	Average height. General average.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans ...	5-9 to 5-5¾	5-7½
	Hindus ...	5-9¼ „ 5-5	5-7⅛
	Sikhs	5-10 „ 5-6	5-7¾
	Christians ...		
	Parsees		
	&c.		
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanis ...	5-10 to 5-5	5-8⅛
	Panjabis ...	5-9 „ 5-5	5-7¾
	Affghans ...	5-9½ „ 5-7¾	5-7½
	Beloochis ...	5-9 „ 5-5¾	5-7⅛
	From Western Himalayas ...	5-8½ „ 5-6	5-7¼
	„ Eastern Himalayas	5-7½ „ 5-2	5-4
	Bengalis		
	From Mahratta countries ...		
	Telingas		
	Canarese		
	Tamuls		
	Malabars		
	&c. &c., ...		
Hindus, according to Caste.	Brahmins ...	5-9½ to 5-3	5-8
	Rajputs	5-9¾ „ 5-2	5-8⅛
	Khuttris ...	5-10½ „ 5-5¾	5-7¾
	Aheers	5-7½ „ 5-6	5-6¾
	Juts	5-10¼ „ 5-6½	5-8¼
	Gujurs	5-7½ „	5-7½

General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.

Hindustanis.

The distinctive physiological characteristics of the Hindustanis are :—dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, slight and elegant frame ; regular features, expressive of indolence and good temper, and at the same time of a capacity for cunning and intrigue.

They are found to be tractable in disposition : sober and thrifty in habits ; hence they are easily disciplined ; and as they generally become, when enlisted in the cavalry, "finished" riders, they are considered well fitted for that branch of the service. They are very inferior, however, to Panjabis, as artillery men ; their make and habits being ill-suited for hard labour.

Panjabis.

This race combines a variety of tribes and classes ; and must be divided, for the purpose of description, into two Religions, the Mahomedan and the Sikh.

The Panjab Mahomedans.—Themselves of several distinct families, are generally speaking, tall and powerful men, with rather fair complexion, and a free carriage and bearing. They are indolent and luxurious ; and though perhaps smarter men in appearance than the thrifty and abstemious Sikhs, are vastly inferior to them in activity and powers of endurance.

The Sikh.—A native of the Western Himalayahs, has features of the Jewish type ; his complexion is fair ; eyes sometimes of a light color, height good, and frame active and wiry. He makes an excellent artilleryman, sober and thrifty ; abstemious in food, and steady in habits ; living on less than half his pay he proves superior to the Mahomedan in all active exercises, and excels him in true soldierly feeling. His character is proud and quiet ; patient and reserved. Cavalry Officers describe him as a fair horse-man and staunch soldier ; and in the Infantry he is considered a good shot, and a brave, dashing fellow. The race appears to be deteriorating, and recruits of the right stamp are now very difficult to obtain.

Affghans and Pathans.

The Affghan.—With somewhat Jewish features, fair and sallow complexion, robust and vigorous form ; nearly approaches European races in his habits and general appearance. He is impetuous and extravagant in character.

The Pathan.—Strongly built, and broad featured ; looks, and is, frank, improvident, light hearted, and courageous. Naturally fond of predatory warfare, he is bold in the saddle, and makes a dashing cavalry soldier.

Gurkhas.

Short stature : general physiognomy decidedly Tartar. Cheerful under privation, and brave even to rashness ; they surpass all other natives in their reliance and attachment towards their European Officers.

II. E.—4. Return of Out-posts and their Strength on 1st January 1868.

NAMES OF OUT-POSTS.	PANJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		MILITIA.		TOTAL.	
	Sabres.	Bayonets.	Sabres.	Bayonets.	Sabres.	Bayonets.
Abbottabad District, None.						
Eusufzai District, None.						
Kohat District.						
Bahadur Khail	21	59	...	...	21	59
Nurri	...	15	...	...	...	15
Luttummur	5	23	...	...	5	23
Banda	5	...	...	...	5	...
Lachi	5	...	...	...	5	...
Gudda Khail	5	...	...	...	5	...
Goombut	5	...	...	...	5	...
Khushialghur	5	...	...	...	5	...
TOTAL, ...	51	97	...	...	51	97
Bannu District.						
Jani Khail	56	44	4	...	60	44
Kurum	12	10	2	...	14	10
Adhumuni	...	...	18	7	18	7
Gumutti	...	...	7	9	7	9
Burhan	...	...	7	8	7	8
Tochi	...	...	7	10	7	10
Burj	...	...	4	4	4	4
Khairu Khail	...	...	8	4	8	4
Tajori	...	...	8	4	8	4
Wulli	...	...	8	4	8	4
TOTAL, ...	68	54	73	50	141	104
Dera Ismail Khan District.						
Bhani Pass	...	...	6	40	6	40
Ama Khail	...	...	4	...	4	...
Mulazai	...	...	15	10	15	10
Kote Nussar	...	...	20	8	20	8
Tank	42	34	4	...	46	34
Tittore	...	...	20	9	20	9
Dubra	...	...	12	7	12	7
Jutta	43	22	...	...	43	22
Manji	43	22	...	...	45	22
Murtuza	...	...	10	8	10	8
Luni	...	...	19	9	19	9
Zirkunni	...	...	20	8	20	8
Drabund	44	12	2	...	46	12
Shah Alum	...	...	7	8	7	8
Chowdwan	...	...	4	...	4	...
Kote Tugga	...	...	4	9	4	9
Carried over	172	90	147	116	319	206

II. E.—4. *(Concluded.)*

NAMES OF OUT-POSTS.	PANJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		MILITIA.		TOTAL.	
	Sabres.	Bayonets.	Sabres.	Bayonets.	Sabres.	Bayonets.
Brought forward	172	90	147	116	319	206
Gurwalli	...	...	6	...	6	...
Shaik Budin	...	14	...	...	...	14
Dowlutwalla	...	...	6	...	6	...
TOTAL, ...	172	104	159	116	331	220
Dera Ghazi Khan District.						
Gungehir	...	...	5	...	5	...
Choti	...	...	5	...	5	...
Vidore	...	...	5	...	5	...
Batil	...	...	4	...	4	...
Nurpur	...	...	8	2	8	2
Mahowi	...	...	13	...	13	...
Mungrotah	50	60	4	5	54	65
Jok Budhu	...	...	4	...	4	...
Vehowa	30	24	8	8	38	32
TOTAL, ...	80	84	56	15	136	99
Rajanpore District.						
Shaik walli	...	...	10	...	10	...
Bundhowalla	47	25	3	...	50	25
Dilbur	...	...	16	2	16	2
Toziani	47	27	2	...	49	27
Roomka Thool	...	...	17	8	17	8
Mahomedpur	12	11	2	...	14	11
Subzil ka Kot	...	...	32	12	32	12
Drigri	46	22	3	...	49	22
Harrund	47	39	2	...	49	39
TOTAL ...	199	124	87	22	286	146
GRAND TOTAL ...	570	463	375	203	945	666

II. F.—1. Statement shewing the Strength and other Particulars of the Marine Flotilla attached to the Panjab in the year 1867-68.

ARM OF SERVICE.		Total Number of Flotilla Officers and Men.				
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Increased this year.	Total.	Decreased.	Remaining at the end of this year.
Sea-going.	Europeans	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
River-going.	Europeans and Eurasians	24	1	25	...	25
	Native	219	...	219	27	192
	Office Establishment	8	7	15	...	15
	Freight Agent's	3	...	3	...	[illegible]
	Total ...	254	8	262	27	235

Detail of Flotilla at the end of the year.											Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.									
		No. of men.																		
No. of Ships.	No. of Guns.	European & Eurasian officers.	Engineers.	Syrangs, Carpenters, Tindals and Quarter Masters.	Stokers and Lascars.	Ship servants, Cooks, &c.	Office Establishment.	Store Establishment.	Pilot and Freight Agents.	Medical Establishment.	European and Eurasian officers.	Engineers.	Syrangs, Carpenters, Tindals and Quarter Masters.	Stokers and Lascars.	Ship Servants, Cooks, &c.	Office Establishment.	Store Establishment.	Pilot and Freight Agents.	Medical Establishment.	Total cost including contingencies.
Sea-going. Iron Clad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sea-going. War Steamers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sea-going. Gun Boats &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
River-going. 1 Trade Steamer 90 H. P.	Out of Comm.																			
River-going. 2 Ditto 60 " ...	Capable of carrying 4 12-Pounder Guns.																			
River-going. 1 Ditto 35 " ...		8	14	25	105	12	15	23	28	5	3,720-11-3	2,411-3-11	259-10-10	199-6-10	168	7,88-12-7	231-4-5	276-8-3	621-9-7	
River-going. 5 Flats ...																				
TOTAL ...		8	14	25	105	12	15	23	28	5	3,720-11-3	2,411-3-11	159-10-10	199-6-10	168	7,88-12-7	231-4-5	276-8-3	621-9-7	2,28,491-7

II. F.—2. Statement shewing Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Marine Flotilla, attached to the Panjab, on the 31st March 1868.

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average Age.	Average Weight.		Average Height.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Yrs.	Ft.	In.	Stones.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedan ...	31	5	8	12	
	Hindu	32	5	6	11	
	Sikhs	31	6	...	13	
	Christians	35	5	8	12	
	Parsis &c.	...	...		...	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanis (*a*) ...	29	5	6	11	*a. Vide* remarks in last year's statement.
	Sindis (*b*) ...	27	5	5	12	*b.* Do. Do.
	Panjabis (*c*) ...	28	5	6	13	*c.* Do. Do.
	Belochis (*d*) ...	26	5	7	13½	*d.* Do. Do
	From Western Hindustan ...	...	...		...	
	Do. Eastern do.	...	...		...	
	Bengalis	...	...		...	
	From Mahratta Countries ...	...	...		...	
	Telingas	...	..		...	
	Canarese	...	...		...	
	Tamils	...	...		...	
	Malabaris	...	...		...	
	&c. &c.	...	...		...	
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins	...	...		...	
	Plowis	...	...		...	
	Rajputs (*e*) ...	40	5	6	10	*e. Vide* remarks in last year's statement.
	Amils (*f*) ...	22	5	5	9	*f.* Do. Do.
	General Average ...	30	5	7	11½	

III. A. Comparative Statement of Receipts

Heads of Revenue and Receipts.		From May 1st 1866, 1866-67.	April 1867.
	Revenue and Receipts.		
I.	Land Revenue	1,90,49,843	1,03,280
II.	Tributes and Contributions, &c.	2,72,046	504
III.	Forest Revenue	3,96,052	4
IV.	Abkari ditto	7,78,853	69,213
V.	License Tax	† 2,845	...
VI.	Customs Revenue	8,14,129	1,09,288
VII.	Salt Revenue	75,00,767	8,88,998
VIII.	Opium ditto	10,656	3
IX.	Stamps ditto	13,03,488	1,13,023
XIII.	Law and Justice Receipts	5,75,495	30,188
XIV.	Police Receipts ... —	3,22,086	27,867
XV.	Marine ditto	13,117	1,745
XVI.	Education ditto	34,712	4,005
XVII.	Interest ditto	4,618	82
XVIII.	Miscellaneous Receipts	1,08,183	4,430
	Total ...	3,11,86,890	13,52,630
	Public Debt.		
	Local Taxes	990	155
	Service Funds	72,774	4,987
	Local Funds	32,39,690	1,80,826
	Deposits	44,83,952	3,32,835
	Sale of Waste Lands	7,450	11,256
	Advances Recoverable	3,94,172	37,090
	Panjab Railway Revenue Advance Account ...	3,00,839	48,086
	Dehli Do. do. do. ...	...	...
	Local Remittances.		
	Bills Payable	1,19,18,007	11,76,380
	Cash Received	2,62,31,556	22,98,172
	Forest Remittances	3,08,654	25,035
	Customs ditto	45,73,970	5,77,867
	Salt ditto	36,78,858	3,79,869
	Marine ditto	1,74,500	29,000
	Money Order Department Remittances ...	3,760	...
	Toshakhana Do. ...	...	...
	Remittances—Other Governments.		
	Public Works Department	25,59,462	1,72,656
	Military Department	24,71,285	62,702
	Railway ditto	14,50,161	1,26,192
	Miscellaneous	1,73,99,001	18,05,974
	Total ...	11,04,55,971	86,21,712
	Cash Balance at commencement of year ...	81,83,509	...
	Grand Total Rs. ...	11,86,39,480	86,21,712

* The difference between the amount of the actuals for 1866-67, as shewn in the above subsequent adjustment entries in the Books for that year.

The actuals for 1867-68, are susceptible of similar adjustments when the Books of the

† This sum represents Income Tax.

and Disbursements for 1866-67 and 1867-68.

to April 30th 1867.			
Total.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
* 1,91,53,123	1,93,00,753	1,47,630	...
2,72,550	2,69,486	...	3,064
* 3,96,056	1,89,053	...	2,07,003
* 8,48,066	8,61,832	13,766	...
* 2,845	4,64,061	4,61,216	...
* 9,23,417	9,42,074	18,657	...
83,89,765	79,25,374	...	4,64,391
* 10,659	22,673	12,014	...
* 14,16,511	17,12,933	2,96,422	...
* 6,05,683	6,43,149	37,466	...
* 3,49,953	3,76,806	26,853	...
14,862	12,389	...	2,473
* 38,717	53,839	15,122	...
4,700	1,641	...	3,059
* 1,12,613	55,007	...	57,606
* 3,25,39,520	3,28,31,070	10,29,146	7,37,596
1,145	1,660	515	...
* 77,761	70,005	...	7,756
* 34,20,516	29,77,613	...	4,42,903
* 48,16,787	49,93,430	1,76,643	...
* 18,706	15,531	...	3,175
* 4,31,262	4,01,681	...	29,581
3,48,925	3,34,334	...	14,591
...	25,030	25,030	...
* 1,30,94,387	1,30,09,820	...	84,567
* 2,85,29,728	2,93,78,495	8,48,767	...
* 3,33,689	3,42,792	9,103	...
* 51,51,837	52,17,511	65,674	...
40,58,727	37,04,650	...	3,54,077
2,03,500	2,13,000	9,500	...
* 3,760	900	...	2,860
...	1,319	1,319	...
* 27,32,118	25,10,174	...	2,21,944
* 25,33,987	8,06,036	...	17,27,951
* 15,76,353	16,56,961	80,608	...
* 1,92,04,975	2,04,94,700	12,89,725	...
* 11,90,77,683	11,89,86,712	35,36,030	36,27,001
81,83,509	99,92,236	18,08,727	
* 12,72,61,192	12,80,78,948	53,44,757	36,27,001

statement, compared with the totals of the previous year's statement, is accounted for by

past year are being closed.

III.

Heads of Expenditure.	1866-67.	From May 1st 1866, April 1867.
Disbursements.		
3. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	14,326	...
4. Allowances, Refunds, &c.	83,530	18,554
5. Land Revenue charges	17,26,851	1,65,317
6. Forest charges	2,58,709	...
7. Abkari do.	66,512	5,131
8. Assessed Taxes	...	16
9. Customs charges	2,88,497	27,271
10. Salt do.	3,04,179	27,909
12. Stamps do.	58,106	5,814
16. Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	9,210	1,050
17. Administration and Public Departments ...	10,23,789	86,930
18. Law and Justice charges	16,47,278	1,47,556
19. Police charges	27,30,842	2,41,689
20. Marine charges	1,86,276	46,301
21. Education, Science and Art	5,69,237	52,360
22. Ecclesiastical	1,53,115	14,584
23. Medical Services	2,52,473	21,934
24. Stationery and Printing	79,657	5,907
25. Political Agencies	1,09,757	7,193
26. Allowances &c. under Treaties and Engagements ...	10,47,011	39,710
27. Miscellaneous	1,41,813	10,590
28. Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	1,61,882	5,571
Total ...	1,09,13,050	9,31,387
Public Debt.		
Service Funds	7,965	927
Local Funds	31,64,698	1,25,631
Deposits	47,24,789	4,00,572
Advances Recoverable	3,88,320	26,008
Panjab Railway Revenue Advance account ...	3,31,786	75,000
Dehli do. do. do. ...	...	...
Local Remittances.		
Bills Payable	1,18,53,482	12,53,523
Cash Remitted	2,64,76,795	23,25,362
Forest Remittances	3,37,890	9,070
Customs do.	43,60,862	5,75,049
Salt do.	31,72,759	4,28,487
Marine do.	1,75,028	29,000
Money Order Department Remittances ...	900	...
Toshakhana ditto	273	...
Remittances, Other Governments.		
Public Works Department	82,60,752	13,94,821
Military Department	2,10,95,411	19,30,633
Railway do.	87,15,529	11,48,086
Miscellaneous	46,66,955	2,87,437
Total ...	10,86,47,244	1,09,40,993
Cash Balance at end of year	99,92,236	† 23,19,281
Total ...	11,86,39,480	86,21,712

* The difference between the amount of the actuals for 1866-67, as shown in the above subsequent adjustment entries in the Books for that year.

The actuals for 1867-68, are susceptible of similar adjustments when the Books of the

A.—*Concluded.*

to April 30th 1867. Total.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
* 14,326	7,450	...	6,876
* 1,02,084	1,50,248	48,164	...
* 18,92,168	19,65,038	72,870	...
* 2,58,709	2,25,775	...	32,934
* 71,643	66,617	...	5,026
16	7,807	7,791	...
* 3,15,768	3,32,417	16,649	...
* 3,32,088	3,35,418	3,330	...
* 63,920	82,246	18,326	...
10,260	19,900	9,640	...
* 11,10,719	10,94,769	...	15,950
* 17,94,834	19,22,570	1,27,736	...
* 29,72,531	30,22,788	50,257	...
* 2,32,577	2,41,267	8,690	...
* 6,21,597	6,45,316	23,719	...
* 1,67,699	1,68,548	849	...
* 2,74,407	3,24,493	50,086	...
* 85,564	80,231	...	5,333
* 1,16,950	1,04,928	...	12,022
* 10,86,721	10,47,550	...	39,171
* 1,52,403	2,83,479	1,31,076	...
* 1,67,453	1,77,696	10,243	...
* 1,18,44,437	1,23,06,551	5,79,426	11,17,312
* 8,892	4,317	...	4,575
* 32,90,329	31,83,457	...	1,06,872
* 51,25,361	49,05,273	...	2,20,088
* 4,14,328	4,68,021	53,693	...
* 4,06,786	6,80,000	2,73,214	...
...	95,000	95,000	...
* 1,31,07,005	1,29,96,851	...	1,10,154
* 2,88,02,157	2,98,26,572	10,24,415	...
* 3,46,960	3,29,083	...	17,877
* 49,35,911	52,29,068	2,93,157	...
36,01,246	37,26,465	1,25,219	...
* 2,04,028	2,13,000	8,972	...
900	3,760	2,860	...
273	1,000	727	...
* 96,55,573	93,99,505	...	2,56,068
* 2,30,26,044	2,24,22,632	...	6,03,412
* 98,63,615	89,09,494	...	9,54,121
* 49,54,392	42,77,186	...	6,77,206
* 11,95,88,237	11,89,77,235	24,56,683	30,67,685
76,72,955	1,00,01,713	23,28,758	...
* 12,72,61,192	12,89,78,948	47,85,441	30,67,685

statement compared with the Totals of the previous year's statement is accounted for by

past year are being closed. † Excess of Disbursments over Receipts in April 1867.

III. B.—1. Statement showing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department in the Panjab, in the year 1867-68.

CLASS OF WORKS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.					
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Cost of Establishment.	TOTAL.
CIVIL.						
Roads	...	18,830	5,55,456	8,32,254	...	14,06,540
Bridges	40,780	7,582	4,67,588	29,288	...	5,45,238
Canals	2,53,222	3,79,599	64,397	94,891	4,81,386	12,73,495
Public Buildings	...	...	3,01,376	56,609	...	3,57,985
Sanitaria	...	...	38,781	4,290	...	43,071
Minor Civil Works	...	...	86,508	30,320	...	1,16,828
State Quarries, Dalhousie	16,000	...	...	...	...	16,000
Indus Tunnel at Attock	...	...	22,389	...	...	22,389
MILITARY.						
Barrack buildings	21,049	...	20,84,212	3,30,114	...	24,35,375
Fortifications	...	...	8,08,212	13,769	...	8,21,981
Other works and buildings ...	...	...	1,98,939	1,19,881	...	3,18,820
Other Military purposes	...	...	83,316	27,009	...	1,10,325
Establishment	...	...	...	...	9,25,864	9,25,864
Grand Total ...	3,31,051	4,06,011	47,11,174	15,38,425	14,07,250	83,93,911

III. B.—2. Made Roads.

	Total length in miles.	Of which completed during past year.
BRITISH :—		
Metalled	1,147 Miles.	18 Miles.
Un-metalled	1,827 "	49 "
NATIVE STATES :—		
Metalled	45 Miles.	...
Un-metalled	307 Miles.	18 Miles.

III. B.—3. Public Works Revenue.

	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.
Refunds	33,234	697
Sales	1,88,806	...
Real	14,36,259	...

III. B.—4. Public Works Expenditure.

Civil	New works	Rs.	18,31,911
	Repairs	Rs.	14,53,663
Military	New works	Rs.	32,10,313
	Repairs	Rs.	4,90,773

III. C.—Statement showing the Progress made in Construction of Railways in the Panjab, and the state of their Working for the year 1867-68.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expended from the commencement.	Remarks.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
Punjab Railway ...	...	246	6,144	32,332	...	5,62,081	6,00,557	4,12,343	6,46,832	10,59,175	7,52,683	2,82,213	210	895	*1,75,90,907	
Dehli Railway ...	53	53	2,884	8,413	...	1,10,411	1,21,709	59,663	5,425	65,088	68,552	...	63	291	*1,83,81,453	* Amounts audited in India.

III. D.—1. Statement showing the Crops cultivated (in acres actual or approximate) in the Panjab, during the year 1867-68.

District.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food grains.	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.
Dehli	...	19,200	1,17,200	3,02,800	4,000	19,200	14,100	...
Gurgaon	...	250	96,475	7,24,887	13,331	187	70,406	...
Karnaul	...	57,113	1,44,524	3,97,792	7,060	7,899	17,034	235
Hissar	...	11,925	44,463	11,75,446	29,768	10,208	33,605	...
Rohtak	...	7,094	94,892	6,98,048	9,861	28,707	51,651	...
Sirsa	...	5,206	39,828	7,80,331	36,392	33	316	3
Ambala	...	1,55,387	3,21,348	3,64,764	20,597	32,639	44,017	2,792
Ludiannah	...	2,427	1,95,139	4,01,740	15,846	15,033	27,062	481
Simla	...	80	30	8,100	20	...	20	40
Jullundhur	...	8,043	2,73,640	3,47,019	9,619	51,141	27,858	814
Hoshiarpore	...	23,824	3,42,935	3,56,256	18,655	30,551	27,422	516
Kangra	...	1,18,952	1,16,976	1,76,174	13,515	11,500	5,223	1,218
Amritsar	...	38,318	3,58,520	4,11,886	38,591	25,946	34,760	4,389
Sylkot	...	81,768	2,29,608	1,86,823	14,248	43,503	45,701	430
Gurdaspore	...	85,680	2,51,237	1,91,980	14,645	18,042	7,034	227
Lahore	...	13,382	2,98,287	4,43,190	52,788	1,785	67,262	869
Ferozpore	...	3,504	2,76,286	7,33,346	77,629	125	10,839	420
Gujeranwala	...	11,680	1,87,019	2,46,380	11,120	23,397	30,659	497
Rawal Pindi	...	514	4,10,966	4,56,383	37,524	270	4,653	199
Jhelum	...	1,204	2,86,077	3,62,448	59,544	419	29,577	144
Gujerat	...	5,114	2,57,621	1,42,809	35,864	9,822	38,902	367
Shahpore	...	1,264	1,37,906	1,22,897	3,558	656	22,429	2,182
Multan	...	7,111	1,81,887	1,24,815	15,775	3,211	23,522	59
Jhang	...	140	1,41,894	48,284	622	57	17,372	79
Montgomery	...	17,193	1,70,513	85,108	1,053	32	16,853	57
Mozuffurgurh	...	4,000	1,51,500	1,52,893	8,100	2,496	13,700	201
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,900	1,27,411	88,657	23,870	518	24,911	153
Dera Gazi Khan	...	5,550	1,02,096	86,949	9,247	19	17,235	365
Bunnoo	...	8,225	1,11,127	1,68,550	1,278	9,737	8,284	32
Peshawar	...	25,073	85,600	2,18,877	34,238	13,910	29,800	13
Kohat	...	3,161	36,116	55,530	870	10	4,305	...
Hazara	...	6,028	60,819	1,15,464	6,959	212	21,136	90
Total	...	7,30,310	56,49,940	102,76,626	6,26,177	3,60,265	7,87,648	16,872
Spring Crops	...	...	56,49,940	33,37,882	4,37,506	...	...	16,872
Autumn Crops	...	7,30,310	...	69,38,744	1,88,671	3,60,265	7,87,648	...

III. D.—1. *(Concluded.)*

District.		Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Safflower.	Spices.	Indigo.	Tea.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Dehli	...	50	6,300	5,700	600	6,200	...	...	2,100	5,97,450
Gurgaon	...	1,112	4,712	4,613	...	...	...	...	...	9,15,973
Karnaul	...	2,831	2,160	2,945	2,245	...	814	...	...	6,42,652
Hissar	...	667	1,882	1,427	141	...	...	...	...	13,09,533
Rohtak	...	44,657	1,829	3,487	200	...	...	...	...	9,40,426
Sirsa	...	...	242	582	...	...	...	...	...	8,62,933
Ambala	...	2,603	3,742	3,853	6,253	249	1,055	...	...	9,59,299
Ludiannah	...	8,411	2,944	3,577	30	46	1,944	...	40,000	7,14,780
Simla	...	...	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	8,327
Jullundhur	...	3,776	3,554	6,784	...	...	441	...	299	7,32,988
Hoshiarpore	...	4,535	5,482	2,449	9,719	1,000	1,547	...	...	8,24,891
Kangra	...	1,718	1,290	420	200	425	...	5,187	...	4,52,798
Amritsar	...	50	4,400	5,846	...	...	...	...	...	9,22,706
Sylkot	...	3,772	5,400	24,261	149	...	...	...	...	6,35,663
Gurdaspore	...	2,847	2,675	5,258	340	...	...	...	...	5,79,965
Lahore	...	547	2,559	3,406	...	273	...	...	...	8,84,348
Ferozpore	...	2,235	5,139	11 629	...	...	...	...	...	11,21,152
Gujeranwala	...	1,119	2,773	5,729	...	...	...	...	...	5,20,373
Rawal Pindi	...	113	3,035	7,703	...	...	...	...	...	9,21,360
Jhelum	...	838	1,174	10,901	...	...	...	...	...	7,52,326
Gujerat	...	2,188	2,904	9,092	...	...	100	...	...	6,04,783
Shahpore	...	43	1,009	18,833	...	...	...	...	67	3,10,834
Multan	...	...	2,326	11,800	...	26	38,166	...	...	4,08,698
Jhung	...	...	357	31,890	3	...	52	...	...	2,40,750
Montgomery	...	...	2,584	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,326
Mozuffurgurh	...	...	1,500	11,550	...	100	14,600	...	...	3,60,640
Dera Ismail Khan	...	57	2,135	3,520	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,132
Dera Gazi Khan	...	...	641	531	...	37	8,827	...	12	8,31,509
Bunnoo	...	318	1,479	7,049	...	2,438	...	...	10,304	3,28,821
Peshawar	...	...	595	1,224	...	...	...	...	...	4,09,330
Kohat	...	...	202	169	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,363
Hazara	...	145	95	77	...	356	...	...	...	2,11,381
Total,	...	85,632	77,129	2,08,266	19,880	11,150	67,546	5,187	52,782	189,75,410
Spring Crops,	...	5,945	76,666	1,57,983	19,880	6,689	...	5,187	10,615	97,25,165
Autumn Crops,	...	79,687	463	50,283	...	4,461	67,546	...	42,167	92,50,245

III. D.—2. Statement of Stock in the Panjab for 1867-68.

District.		Cows and Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.
Dehli	...	2,36,585	...	985	1,271	4,814	55,655	50,805
Gurgaon	...	2,38,084	...	600	2,000	2,500	10,842	1,000
Karnaul (*a.*)	...	2,42,018	...	4,204	1,263	10,879	63,101	6,363
Hissar	...	2,01,206	...	2,068	2,077	7,960	75,042	4,323
Rohtak	...	2,09,465	40,670	1,192	2,065	9,031	49,146	6,594
Sirsa	...	1,22,629	...	533	984	2,468	42,257	...
Ambala	...	5,19,310	...	6,185	3,667	13,708	93,680	6,155
Ludianah	...	2,87,126	...	2,373	1,489	6,712	63,301	234
Simla	...	730	...	13	35	28	870	...
Jullundhur	...	3,85,767	...	4,950	2,257	11,673	56,045	42
Hoshiarpore	...	2,97,742	...	4,450	4,093	6,683	94,346	14
Kangra	...	2,97,706	...	895	997	380	2,42,516	43
Amritsar	...	2,16,545	...	5,031	3,475	11,489	35,916	500
Syalkot	...	*b.* 4,62,216	...	6,525	*c.* 3,319	8,642	49,476	212
Gurdaspore	...	1,44,419	...	3,271	1,514	3,147	22,269	2,611
Lahore	...	3,26,831	...	2,731	2,994	9,255	72,718	...
Ferozpore	...	1,54,259	23,150	3,304	2,573	6,202	78,961	64
Gujeranwala	...	2,58,785	64,283	699	1,313	7,577	55,477	200
Rawal Pindi	...	2,27,353	...	5,620	2,406	*c.* 15,529	1,96,367	72
Jhelum	...	2,84,462	...	937	1,306	7,483	1,19,646	...
Gujerat	...	2,34,857	...	9,835	5,016	12,659	52,164	...
Shahpore	...	2,09,890	...	2,071	2486	11,914	1,97,351	...
Mooltan	...	1,88,405	...	2,560	994	9,841	3,19,986	20
Jhung	...	1,96,240	...	2,145	489	20	2,63,254	...
Montgomery	...	*d.* 2,49,599	...	1,935	30	6,600	2,82,532	...
Mozuffurgurh	...	1,38,809	...	2,445	882	3,350	1,22,752	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	39,515	...	2,561	396	7,786	3,35,007	...
Dera Gazi Khan	...	1,16,547	...	7,209	367	7,339	85,582	...
Bunnoo	...	93,867	...	1,101	569	9,419	91,237	...
Peshawar	...	2,54,591	...	1,147	695	18,322	89,285	...
Kohat	...	1,86,352	...	931	106	2,936	1,01,959	...
Hazara	...	90,000	...	2,200	400	*c.* 6,000	2,10,000	...
Total,	...	71,11,910	1,28,103	92,706	53,528	2,43,546	36,28,740	79,252

a. Includes Horses, Bullocks, Carts and Ploughs in the Karnaul Stud. *b.* Includes Buffaloes. *c.* Includes Mules. *d.* Includes Buffaloes.

III. D. 2.—(*Concluded*).

District.	Camels.	Total live stock.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Dehli	485	3,50,600	4,665	37,589	32
Gurgaon	338	3,55,364	2,000	20,250	10
Karnaul	827	3,28,655	5,846	39,414	47
Hissar	11,846	3,04,522	3,607	45,301	...
Rohtak	1,849	3,20,012	9,198	40,509	...
Sirsa	6,238	1,75,109	732	26,454	30
Ambala	426	6,43,131	13,194	87,864	71
Ludiannah, ...	1,735	3,62,970	11,435	72,009	220
Simla, ...	...	1,676	...	310	...
Jullundhur	584	4,61,318	8,562	81,296	454
Hoshiarpore	849	4,08,177	9,243	1,08,098	77
Kangra	70	5,42,607	1	87,871	40
Amritsar	835	2,73,791	2,829	85,783	272
Syalkot	143	5,30,533	1,307	1,05,859	35
Gurdaspore	111	1,77,342	2,787	7,787	133
Lahore	1,432	4,15,961	4,970	75,737	161
Ferozpore	3,301	2,71,814	4,601	45,666	195
Gujeranwala	5,345	3,93,679	408	47,929	235
Rawal Pindi	12,185	4,59,532	134	82,975	65
Jhelum	8,010	4,21,844	76	88,088	328
Gujerat	1,096	3,15,627	254	72,254	200
Shahpore	13,555	4,37,267	312	45,648	89
Multan	10,463	5,32,269	574	74,253	112
Jhung	16,516	4,78,664	8	25,180	...
Montgomery	7,234	5,47,930	22	31,668	93
Mozuffurgurh	3,101	2,71,939	...	52,730	84
Dera Ismail Khan	11,984	3,97,249	21	38,996	222
Dera Gazi Khan	18,895	2,36,539	14	29,714	109
Bunnoo	6,165	2,02,358	6	42,667	125
Peshawar	1,868	3,65,908	15	38,142	102
Kohat	1,347	2,93,631	7	19,891	7
Hazara	75	3,08,675	9	35,252	4
Total ...	1,48,908	11,486,693	86,837	16,93,184	3,552

III. E—1. Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the Punjab, for the year 1867-68.

Name of Article.	Dehli. On 1st June 1866.	Dehli. On 1st January 1867.	Dehli. On 1st June 1867.	Dehli. On 1st January 1868.	Ambala. On 1st June 1866.	Ambala. On 1st January 1867.	Ambala. On 1st June 1867.	Ambala. On 1st January 1868.	Lahore. On 1st June 1866.	Lahore. On 1st January 1867.	Lahore. On 1st June 1867.	Lahore. On 1st January 1868.
Wheat, 1st Sort	21½	20	19½	25	25	20	20¼	20½	23	20	22	17
Flour Do.	18½	17¼	16	21½	20½	17½	17½	17½	18	17	18	15
Barley	32	32	26½	34	33	30	24	24	38	31	33	20
Gram, 1st Sort	27	26	20	26	32½	26	24	23	33	28	25	22
Indian Corn	27	26	19	26	32	26	26	28	24	28	24	20
Rice	6	6½	6	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	9
Cotton	2½	4	3¼	3½	2	3½	3¾	4	2¾	2½	2¾	3½
Wood	100	70	80	80	120	160	160	120	80	80	90	85

Name of Article.	Syalkot. On 1st June 1866.	Syalkot. On 1st January 1867.	Syalkot. On 1st June 1867.	Syalkot. On 1st January 1868.	Multan. On 1st June 1866.	Multan. On 1st January 1867.	Multan. On 1st June 1867.	Multan. On 1st January 1868.	Peshawar. On 1st June 1866.	Peshawar. On 1st January 1867.	Peshawar. On 1st June 1867.	Peshawar. On 1st January 1868.
Wheat, 1st Sort	24	20	22	16	16	17½	16	13¾	24¾	22	20¾	15
Flour Do.	18	17	18	14	13½	15	14	11½	19½	18¾	15½	13
Barley	38	26	29	18	25	26	21½	18	49½	39	33¾	19½
Gram, 1st Sort	27	25	23	16	22	25	18	17¼	15½	15	17	12¾
Indian Corn	20	24	20	18	...	...	...	...	29¾	31¼	29¾	22
Rice	8	8	12	13	7½	7½	7	8	7¾	7¾	6½	6½
Cotton	2¾	3	3	3¼	2¼	2¼	2½	3	2	2½	2½	2¼
Wood	110	100	110	110	120	100	100	120	104	104	104	104

Note.—This table shows the number of seers (2 lbs) per Rupee.

III. E.—2. Statement of Labor of the Panjab for 1867-68.

DISTRICT.		WAGES PER DIEM. Skilled.	WAGES PER DIEM. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.
		Annas.	Annas.	Rs. A.	Annas.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Dehli	Highest	... 8	... 4	1 12 ...	... 8 ...	3 12 ...	... 8 ...
	Lowest	... 2 ...	... 2 ...	... 14 ...			
Gurgaon	Highest	... 6 ...	... 2 ...	1 12 ...	... 8 ...	4	...
	Lowest	... 4 ...		... 14 ...			
Kurnaul	Highest	... 6 ...	... 3 ...	... 14 ...	... 7 ...	5	... 6 3
	Lowest						
Hissar	Highest	... 6 ...	... 3 ...	1 12 ...	... 8 ...	3 12 ...	...
	Lowest	... 4 ...	... 2 ...	1 14 ...	... 6 ...	2 8 ...	...
Rohtak	Highest	... 5 ...	... 3 ...	1	... 8 ...	2 8 ...	...
	Lowest						
Sirsa	Highest	... 5 4	... 3 ...	1	... 6 ...	3 2 ...	7 ... ...
	Lowest						
Ambala	Highest	... 7 ...	... 3 ...	1 12 ...	... 8 ...	3 12 ...	... 4 9
	Lowest	... 5 ...	... 2 ...	... 14 ...			
Ludiannah	Highest	... 6 ...	... 2 6	... 14 ...	... 8 ...	3 2 ...	1 ... ...
	Lowest						
Simla	Highest	... 12 ...	... 4 ...	...	...	...	...
	Lowest	... 6 ...	... 3 ...	...	...	...	...
Jullundhur	Highest	... 6 ...	... 3 ...	1 12 ...	... 8 ...	3 12 ...	... 8 ...
	Lowest	... 5 ...	... 2 ...	... 14 ...			
Hoshiarpore	Highest	... 4 ...	... 2 ...	... 8 ...	... 5 ...	2 8 ...	2 8 ...
	Lowest						
Kangra	Highest	... 6 ...	... 4 ...	3	... 7 ...	3 12 ...	...
	Lowest	... 3 6	... 2 6	1 8 ...			
Amritsar	Highest	... 8 ...	... 3 ...	... 14 ...	... 8 ...	3 12 ...	...
	Lowest	... 5 ...			... 6 ...		

Syalkot ...	... Highest	...	6	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	2 ...	...
	Lowest	...	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	...					
Gurdaspore ...	... Highest	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	... 8	...
	Lowest							...	14	...								
Lahore ...	... Highest	...	8	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	... 8	...
	Lowest	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	14	...	...	6	...					
Ferozpore ...	... Highest	...	5	6	...	2	6	...	12	...	...	5	...	3	5	3	... 12	...
	Lowest																	
Gujeranwala ...	... Highest	...	6	...	...	4	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	... 8	...
	Lowest	...	3	...	...	2	6	...	14	...	...	6	...					
Rawal Pindi ...	... Highest	...	12	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	8 to 12 annas per maund.	
	Lowest	...	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	...								
Jhelum ...	... Highest	...	8	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	2-4 per day.	
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...				1 ...	...
Gujerat ...	... Highest	...	5	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	... 8	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	14	...								
Shahpore ...	... Highest	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	10 ...	...
	Lowest																	
Multan ...	... Highest	...	8	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	2	...	Various rates.	
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...					
Jhung ...	... Highest	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	8	...	...	6	...	4	5	4	1 9	5
	Lowest				...	2	6	...	12	...								
Montgomery ...	... Highest	...	7	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	3	2	...	2 8	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	14	...				2	8	...	2 ...	...
Mozuffurgurh ...	... Highest	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	2 ...	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...								
Dera Ismail Khan	... Highest	...	8	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	3	14	...	2 8	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	3	...				1 8	...
Dera Gazi Khan	... Highest	...	8	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	...	1 ...	...
	Lowest	...	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	...								
Bunnoo ...	... Highest	...	12	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	2	...	Boats in this Dist. are hired at Rs. 12 per 100 Mds. for 2½ miles.	
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	8	...		
Peshawar ...	... Highest	...	7	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	3	12	...	... 8	...
	Lowest							1	...	...								
Kohat ...	... Highest	...	8	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	3	6	3	12	...	1 ...	...
	Lowest				...	3	...	...	14	...								
Hazara ...	... Highest	...	10	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	... ...	...
	Lowest	...	4	...	...	2	6	1	...	...								
General Average	... Highest	...	7	1	...	3	3	1	10	2	...	7	2	3	9	...	... ...	...
	Lowest	...	5	...	...	2	6	...	14	7	...	6	6	3	7	9	... ...	...

III. F.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Panjab for 1867-68.

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Talu, Mamthi and adjacent villages of Parganah Riwari in the Gurgaon District,...	Slate,	...	...	No Statistics, as the Government has no royalty.
Baihrampur, Parganah Gurhshankar in the Hoshiarpore District, ...	Lime.	1	Rs. 1,100	These belong to the proprietors of these villages.
Noogowrie Rahnot, Parganah Unah in the Hoshiarpore District, ...	Lime.	1	Do. 150	
Muhadpur, Parganah Unah, in the Hoshiarpore District, ...	Lime.	1	Do. 10	
Dowlawal Parganah, in the Hoshiarpore District,...	Lime.	1	Do. 10	
Bhangal, Tahsil Kangra, ...	Iron.	1	Do. 1,200	
Khunyara, Tahsil Kangra, ...	Slate.	1	Do. 1,600	This is farmed to the Slate Company, and Government derives no income from it.
Khewra, in the Jhelum District, ...	Rock Salt.	2	* 9,46,863 Mds. Rs. 28,40,588	* The actual deliveries of Salt from the Mines.
Sardi, in the Jhelum District,...	Rock Salt.	1	63,662 Mds. Rs. 1,90,986	
Warcha, in the Shahpore District, ...	Rock Salt.	1	94,246 Mds, Rs. 2,82,737	
Kalabagh, in the Bunnoo District, ...	Rock Salt.	1	71,466 Mds. Rs. 2,14,399	The Salt at Kalabagh is quarried from the outer surface of the Mines.

Kalabagh, in the Bunnoo District, ...	*Coal or Lignite.*	1	...	The amount produced cannot be ascertained as yet. It has been used in the Steamers of the Punjab Government Flotilla, between Kalabagh and Mukkud where a fuel with a maximum of heating power and a minimum of weight is desirable ; but at present, the supply is limited, and as the fuel abounds in iron pyrites it is liable to spontaneous ignition if stored in large quantities.
Jaba, ...	Do.	1	...	
Rach Tandi Khail, ...	Do.	1	...	
Chapri, ...	Do.	1	...	
Chassman, ...	Do.	1	...	
Sultan Khail in the Bunnoo District, ...	Do.	1	...	
Jalsa, ...	Salt.	1	1,10,189 Mds. Rs. 27,547	
Malgin, ...	Salt.	1	1,10,236 Mds. Rs. 27,559	
Nari, ...	Salt.	1	30,131 Mds. Rs. 9,533	
Karruk, ...	Salt.	1	31,711 Mds. Rs. 5,946	
Bahadur Khail in the Kohat District, ...	Salt.	1	1,00,404 Mds. Rs. 12,550	
Unopened mines, ...				
Nundumka, ...				
Munzulla, ...				
Uspeena, ...				
Barbara, ...	Salt.	9		
Guranee, ...				
Kewrur, ...				
Suting, ...				
Dhund, ...				
Shah, ...				

III. H.—1. Statement shewing the Amount and Value of External Trade of the Panjab from 1st July 1867 to 31st March 1868.

Countries and Provinces.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Value Rupees.	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Value Rupees.	Maunds.	Value.
Patiala	2,67,801	18,83,220	64,213	27,85,046	3,32,014	46,68,266
Jind	1,48,805	3,45,201	12,030	1,50,072	1,60,835	4,95,273
Nabha	65,410	1,97,771	7,298	1,96,718	72,708	3,94,489
Kotla	5,970	69,819	2,828	18,945	8,798	88,764
Kalsia	...	...	82	848	82	848
Faridkot	1,51,007	2,71,378	2,520	11,535	1,53,527	2,82,913
Kashmir	43,476	6,32,616	47,306	4,58,286	90,782	10,90,902
Ludakh	2,925	1,57,719	122	1,611	3,047	1,59,330
Yarkund	3	240	...	...	3	240
Cabul	63,103	12,79,387	24,569	11,29,906	87,672	24,09,293
Swat	...	...	873	19,763	873	19,763
Bajour	43,525	1,99,594	22,456	1,75,134	65,981	3,74,728
Tirah	2,062	18,868	209	10,484	2,271	29,352
Khurasun	3,615	94,354	43	3,440	3,658	97,794
Bokhara	...	...	182	90,950	182	90,950
Alwar	6,714	29,682	28,249	12,42,329	34,963	12,72,011
Jaipore	8,339	1,76,773	6,12,228	65,97,546	6,20,567	67,74,319
Bharutpore	1,879	4,727	1,504	2,23,763	3,383	2,28,490
Jodhpore	10,25,671	18,28,645	4,86,247	39,35,127	15,11,918	57,63,772
Ajmir	...	...	69,400	7,00,118	69,400	7,00,118
Jaisalmir	...	...	4,980	35,680	4,980	35,680
Indour	...	...	...	40,000	...	40,000
Ujain	...	...	18	360	18	360
Bikanir	17,807	4,68,956	4,11,109	35,93.913	4,28,916	40,62,869
North Western Provinces	4,96,908	40.11,220	3,62,954	17,96,748	8,59,862	58,07,968
Calcutta	15,437	12,55,315	3,001	1,50,421	18.438	14,05,736
Bombay	57,814	26,15,751	2,137	8,68,662	59,951	34,84,413
Kurrachi	27,183	11,70,031	27,559	9,09,846	54,742	20,79,877
Kotri	1,211	27,996	26,622	5,34,072	27,833	5,62,068
Scind	6,158	31,656	25,855	5,10,360	32,013	5,42,016
Baroda	...	...	...	35,000	...	35,000
Chumba	1,579	6,691	1,087	12,788	2,666	19,479
Mundi	140	560	...	...	140	560
Keonthul	40,737	1 46,724	1,583	10,198	42,320	1,56,922
Koomharsein ...	952	15,322	191	2,176	1,143	17,498
Bajji	2,235	4,879	45	399	2,280	5,278
Rampore Bassahir ...	3,937	1,35,209	2,918	45,497	6,855	1,80,706
Balsun	119	82	48	728	167	810
Kotghar	367	39,287	224	1,723	591	41,010
Jubbal	3,766	47,113	1,971	18,875	5,737	65,988
Kotkhai	2,357	97,557	699	9,845	3,056	1,07,402
Koti	1,150	1,105	189	1,651	1,339	2,756
Gurhwal	36	23,645	...	...	36	23,645
Madhan	18	46	1	...	19	46
Serahan	...	...	333	5,837	333	5,837
Kapurthala	528	1,992	130	853	658	2,845
Total ...	25,20,744	172,91,131	22,56,013	2,63,37,253	47,76,757	4,36,28,384

III. H.—2. Statement shewing the Amount and Value of the Trade of certain towns of the Panjab from 1st July 1867 to 31st March 1868.

TOWNS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Maunds (of 80 lbs.)	Value, Rupees.	Maunds (of 80 lbs.)	Value, Rupees.	Maunds.	Value.
Dehli, ...	9,48,068	83,21,989	4,63,889	1,66,25,079	14,11,957	2,49,47,068
Bhewani (Hissar)	2,91,406	66,50,374	1,23,123	9,41,637	4,14,529	75,92,011
Ambala	68,323	43,08,865	44,954	50,89,283	1,13,277	93,98,148
Ludiannah...	1,06,241	35,17,468	42,911	2,55,860	1,49,152	37,73,328
Jalandhur	1,00,525	16,65,858	44,044	6,34,258	1,44,569	23,00,116
Kangra	60,854	4,68,769	3,25,850	13,88,802	3,86,704	18,57,571
Amritsar	9,31,466	40,46,067	3,54,778	56,92,140	12,86,244	97,38,207
Lahore	6,20,599	18,52,327	42,604	1,60,821	6,72,203	20,13,148
Ferozpore	1,97,421	7,93,289	62,462	3,92,266	2,59,883	11,85,555
Pind Dadun Khan	49,550	4,89,621	55,335	4,17,390	1,04,885	9,07,011
Gujerat	10,603	76,919	10,895	36,317	21,498	1,13,236
Multan	4,28,324	60,18,177	1,00,269	27,31,925	5,28,593	87,50,102
Jhung	1,45,826	4,01,406	4,584	1,97,373	1,50,410	5,98,779
Dera Ismail Khan	50,571	8,57,535	68,462	2,83,368	1,19,033	11,40,903
Peshawur	1,79,098	45,68,691	1,20,189	10,64,626	2,99,287	56,33,317

IV. B.—I. Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta as regards the Panjab for the year 1867-68.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Affiliated Colleges.	No. of their students.	No. of candidates.	Average age.	Educated in		Religion.				Passed.			Net cost to State.	Remarks.
					Govt. Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.		
Entrance Examination, ...	...	...	*a* 72	19	38	34	4	61	7	...	4	15	24	2,05,938	*a.* Exclusive of 1 Teacher.
First Examination in Arts,	3	44	10	21	9	1	...	8	2	...	...	3	2	4,51,608	
B. A. Examination, ...	...	...	7	23	4	3	2	5	...	...	...	2	2	38,83,152	
Total, ...	3	44	89	21	51	38	6	74	9	...	4	20	..	10,45,936	

IV. B.—2. General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Panjab in the year 1867-68.

Class of Institution.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.											
					Teachers.		Income.			Number of Persons instructed in		
	Number.	No. of students on the rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Public Funds. (a.)	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.
Colleges, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts, ...	2	36	24	20	4	2	37,585	493	38,078	36	...	36
Professional, ...	1	96	93	20	4	3	53,089	4,079	57,168	21	75	...
Schools, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher, ...	6	979	827	14	12	48	57,676	4,796	62,472	885	979	979
Middle, ...	99	10,639	8,955	...	5	300	84,493	5,556	90,049	2,036	10,639	10,639
Lower, ...	1,624	59,447	49,488	...	...	1,695	28,685	6,491	35,176	1,568	59,447	59,447
Girls' Schools, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower, ...	272	5,653	5,120	...	1	246	9,652	...	9,652	49	5,653	5,653
Normal Schools, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Masters, ...	9	271	217	21	2	22	19,013	...	19,013	136	271	271
For Mistresses, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,013	77,121	64,724	75	28	2,316	2,90,193	21,415	3,11,608	4,731	77,064	77,025

(a.) Imperial Revenue.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AIDED AND UNAIDED.

Class of Institution.	Class.					Average attendance daily.	Income.			Number of Persons instructed in			Grand total of schools.	Grand total average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.	
	General.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.		From Endowments. (a.)	From Fees.	From Government Grants.	English.	Vernacular.	General.				
Colleges, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arts, ...	1	...	...	...	1	6	4,253	23	2,535	9	...	9	3	30	·00017	
Professional, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	93	...	
Schools, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Higher, ...	7	...	...	1	8	1,030	27,530	7,517	38,878	1,209	1,434	1,434	14	1,857	·01	
Middle, ...	84	1	...	3	88	1,732	42,745	3,251	55,945	4,124	2,884	*b.* 2,884	187	10,687	·06	
Lower, ...	93	...	...	...	93	3,360	*13,646	1,194	11,819	1,802	4,644	4,644	1,717	52,848	·30	* Exclusive of 5,164 Rs. from Educational Cess Fund.
Girls' Schools, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Higher, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lower, ...	450	42	1	14	507	9,052	29,345	7,305	45,262	185	9,838	9,838	779	14,172	·08	
Normal Schools, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Masters, ...	...	...	...	1	1	11	3,003	...	1,200	4	15	15	10	228	·001	
For Mistresses, ...	3	...	...	...	3	100	3,234	10	3,704	...	129	129	3	100	·005	
TOTAL, ...	638	43	1	19	701	15,291	1,23,756	19,298	1,59,343	7,333	18,944	18,953	2,714	80,015	·45	

(*a.*) Private income from all sources has been included. (*b.*) Of these 1,925 attend also Town or Village Schools.
Supposed population 1,75,86,232 given in the 4th Supplement Punjab Government Gazette, dated 28th May 1868.

IV. C.—2. Statement showing the Presses of the Panjab for the year 1867.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF NEWS-PAPERS.						PERIODICALS.								BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR.			
	DAILY.		BI OR TRI MONTHLY.		WEEKLY.		MONTHLY.		QUARTERLY.		YEARLY.		OCCASIONALLY.		ENGLISH.		OTHER.	
	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.	No. of books.	No. of Copies.
Dehli, ...	*Nil*	*Nil.*	1	*Nil.*	*Nil*	3	*N l.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil*	102	1,22,500
Gurgaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9,024
Ludiannah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,960	36	1,01,150
Simla, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3,200	...	...
Amritsar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	635	3	500
Syalkot, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore, ...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	1,78,593
Gujeranwala,... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,800
Rawal Pindee, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1,408
Hoshiarpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Peshawar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,800
Multan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	240
TOTAL, ...	...	...	3	1	3	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	6,795	344	4,24,[illegible]15

* And 4 bi-monthly.

V. A.—1. Register of Deaths arranged according

Number.	Name of District.	Population of District.			Deaths in Child-bearing.			Deaths		
								Suicide.		
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.
1	Ambala, ...	1,69,477	8,70,830	10,40,307	37	127	164	4	8	12
2	Amritsar, ...	2,32,101	8,49,060	10,81,161	23	135	158	4	26	30
3	Bunnoo, ...	18,497	2,28,327	2,46,824	...	24	24	...	1	1
4	Dehli, ...	2,15,026	2,91,663	5,06,689	28	13	41	1	4	5
5	Dera Ghazi Khan,	51,567	1,98,433	2,50,000	45	55	100	31	10	41
6	Dera Ismail Khan,	86,096	2,59,926	3,46,022	17	51	68	...	1	1
7	Ferozpore, ...	17,336	4,58,288	4,75,624	2	19	21	...	10	10
8	Gujeranwala, ...	*1,19,911	4,30,665	5,50,576	3	4	7	...	3	3
9	Gujerat, ...	46,730	5,02,495	5,49,225	...	16	16	...	2	2
10	Gurdaspore, ...	*45,074	6,10,288	6,55,362	17	33	50	...	13	13
11	Gurgaon, ...	*71,058	6,25,588	6,96,646	14	25	39	...	...	7
12	Hazara, ...	*13,480	3,53,738	3,67,218	11	21	32	...	1	1
13	Hissar, ...	50,984	2,89,902	3,40,886	3	5	8	2	...	2
14	Hoshiarpore, ...	*92,874	8,46,016	9,38,890	2	59	71	3	30	33
15	Jullundhur, ...	*1,66,512	6,28,252	7,94,764	8	20	28	2	9	11
16	Jhelum, ...	39,012	3,55,988	3,95,000	3	10	13	1	3	4
17	Jhung, ...	31,300	2,67,734	2,99,034	6	20	26	...	...	...
18	Kangra, ...	24,952	6,68,025	6,92,977	16	156	172	1	34	35
19	Karnaul, ...	69,575	4,20,010	4,89,585	11	41	52	...	3	3
20	Kohat, ...	*6 044	1,34,145	1,40,209	3	5	8	...	...	...
21	Lahore, ...	1,47,669	4,44,014	5,91,683	20	31	51	4	10	14
22	Ludianah, ...	96,668	4,31,064	5,27,732	9	29	38	3	12	15
23	Montgomery, ...	11,332	2,96,688	3,08,020	...	23	23	1	2	3
24	Mozuffergurh, ...	29,251	2,21,853	2,51,104	...	...	...	1	1	2
25	Multan, ...	61,063	3,50,300	4,11,363	...	53	53	...	...	...
26	Peshawar, ...	2,33,795	2,16,304	4,50,099	7	7	14	...	...	...
27	Rawal Pindi, ...	67,672	4,86,078	5,53,750	9	58	67	5	1	6
28	Rohtak, ...	1,66,383	3,07,033	4,73,416	12	17	29	7	4	11
29	Shahpore, ...	50,028	2,52,672	3,02,700	9	15	24	...	...	...
30	Simla, ...	24,400	12,458	36,858	2	3	5	2	1	3
31	Sirsa, ...	10,451	1,41,100	1,51,551	4	5	9	...	3	3
32	Syalkot, ...	63,563	8,11,774	8,75,337	21	63	84	5	15	20
	Total, ...	25,29,901	1,32,60,711	1,57,90,612	342	1,143	1,485	77	214	291

* The population of these districts has been entered according to the new Census.

to Cause in the Panjab during the year 1867.

FROM VIOLENCE.

Poison.			Wounding.			Snake bites.			Killed by wild beasts.			Accident.			Total of deaths by Violence.		
In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rur.l population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.
...	4	4	...	8	8	2	20	22	3	7	10	18	147	165	27	194	221
...	3	3	...	9	9	2	31	33	...	5	5	29	170	199	35	244	279
...	...	...	1	19	20	...	6	6	...	...	...	4	45	49	5	71	76
1	2	3	1	3	4	5	7	12	2	7	9	55	52	107	65	75	140
...	...	...	...	2	2	6	12	18	...	2	2	40	29	69	77	55	132
...	1	1	...	3	3	...	20	20	...	1	1	1	47	48	1	73	74
...	...	...	...	10	10	2	8	10	...	1	1	3	13	16	5	42	47
1	...	1	8	19	27	14	33	47	...	1	1	9	66	75	32	122	154
...	...	...	3	77	80	12	19	31	...	2	2	...	...	...	15	100	115
...	...	...	2	21	23	4	...	4	...	2	2	15	...	15	21	36	57
...	...	...	2	5	7	2	8	10	2	1	3	31	159	190	37	180	217
...	1	1	...	19	19	...	5	5	...	2	2	8	63	71	8	91	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13	...	...	...	15	23	38	21	32	53
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	31	31	...	15	15	24	146	170	27	226	253
1	...	1	2	6	8	2	5	7	...	...	...	31	103	134	38	123	161
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	22	22	...	...	...	6	17	23	7	46	53
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	47	47	1	2	3	2	55	57	3	106	109
1	...	1	...	9	9	8	29	37	...	3	3	11	165	176	21	240	261
...	...	...	...	62	62	...	10	10	...	24	24	15	48	63	15	147	162
...	...	...	2	20	22	2	5	7	...	1	1	4	10	14	8	36	44
...	...	...	28	4	32	8	45	53	3	7	10	14	73	87	57	139	196
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	12	75	87	16	94	110
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	12	13	1	2	3	1	24	25	4	41	45
...	1	1	...	2	2	4	30	34	...	3	3	3	4	7	8	41	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	16	84	100	16	105	121
...	...	...	2	22	24	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	13	16	5	38	43
...	...	...	4	17	21	4	37	41	...	1	1	15	103	118	28	159	187
...	...	...	1	6	7	5	13	18	...	3	3	26	81	107	39	107	146
...	1	1	...	7	7	1	34	35	3	10	13	20	59	79	24	111	135
3	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	8	5	13
...	...	...	2	...	2	2	12	14	1	3	4	8	30	38	13	48	61
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	205	245	45	222	267
7	14	21	59	366	425	90	539	629	16	105	121	482	2,111	2,593	731	3,349	4,080

V. A.

Number.	Name of District.	DEATHS					
		Small Pox.			Cholera.		
		In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.
1	Amballa	124	1,155	1,279	481	2,136	2,617
2	Amritsar	231	473	704	1,775	1,786	3,561
3	Bunnoo	24	341	365	46	586	632
4	Dehli	189	342	531	301	1,020	1,321
5	Dera Gazi Khan ...	16	57	73	198	659	857
6	Dera Ismail Khan ...	198	866	1,064	2	230	232
7	Ferozpore	1	68	69	56	2,129	2,185
8	Gujeranwala	228	400	628	620	1,004	1,624
9	Gujerat	892	799	1,691	212	221	433
10	Gurdaspore	60	827	887	77	192	269
11	Gurgaon	52	56	108	608	2,540	3,148
12	Hazara	91	333	424	524	1,041	1,565
13	Hissar	9	19	28	1,689	1,576	3,265
14	Hoshiarpore	15	541	556	130	745	875
15	Jullundhur	204	536	740	196	543	739
16	Jhelum	162	1,508	1,670	86	771	857
17	Jhung	55	362	417	9	94	103
18	Kangra	15	22	37	166	1,636	1,802
19	Karnaul	25	149	174	339	1,313	1,652
20	Kohat	6	38	44	646	530	1,176
21	Lahore	214	247	461	663	1,432	2,095
22	Ludianah	66	283	349	303	1,235	1,538
23	Montgomery	5	121	126	53	445	498
24	Mozuffurgurh	18	28	46	142	1,002	1,144
25	Multan	...	10	10	51	565	616
26	Peshawar	345	309	654	1,374	535	1,909
27	Rawal Pindi	60	1,557	1,617	682	2,040	2,722
28	Rohtak	46	114	160	313	753	1,066
29	Shahpore	297	1,284	1,581	360	261	621
30	Simla	...	1	1	153	130	283
31	Sirsa	5	13	18	25	1,052	1,077
32	Syalkot	406	4,380	4,786	102	562	664
	Total ...	4,059	17,239	21,298	12,382	30,764	43,146

I.—(*Continued.*)

FROM DISEASE.

Fever. In Urban population.	Fever. In Rural population.	Fever. Total.	Other Diseases. In Urban population.	Other Diseases. In Rural population.	Other Diseases. Total.
1,076	7,703	8,779	617	2,665	3,282
6,651	11,389	18,040	1,197	3,806	5,003
173	2,005	2 178	118	1,029	1,147
4,119	2,864	6,983	2,516	2,108	4,624
491	1,101	1,592	125	189	314
673	2,563	3,236	195	140	335
96	2,150	2,246	78	910	988
912	2,038	2,950	819	1,006	1,825
2,138	2,082	4,220	843	962	1,805
1,072	7,855	8,927	447	1,984	2,431
932	2,600	3,532	818	1,193	2,011
609	2,146	2,755	211	544	755
1,955	1,671	3,626	310	365	675
1,061	12,778	13,839	397	7,228	7,625
3,348	12,425	15,773	942	3,151	4,093
436	4,039	4,475	281	2,192	2,473
206	1,472	1,678	262	1,006	1,268
276	4,680	4,956	155	4,780	4,935
1,087	4,198	5,285	362	1,313	1,675
494	417	911	41	127	168
3,225	6,266	9,491	628	1,672	2,300
980	9,122	10,102	418	3,171	3,589
152	4,084	4,236	44	958	1,002
285	2,543	2,828	58	168	226
182	3,599	3,781	92	874	966
833	1,304	2,137	37	87	124
740	6,143	6,883	180	2,103	2,283
982	2,541	3,523	508	800	1,308
657	3,370	4,027	297	1,851	2,148
125	92	217	44	93	137
227	2,123	2,350	134	665	799
719	7,406	8,125	510	6,194	6,704
36,912	1,36,769	1,73,681	13,684	55,334	69,018

Number.	Name of District.	Total of Deaths from Disease.			Grand Total of Deaths from all causes.		
		In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.
1	Ambala ...	2,298	13,659	15,957	2,362	13,980	16,342
2	Amritsar ...	9,854	17,454	27,308	9,912	17,833	27,745
3	Bunnoo ...	361	3,961	4,322	366	4,056	4,422
4	Dehli ...	7,125	6,334	13,459	7,218	6,422	13,640
5	Dera Gazi Khan ...	830	2,006	2,836	952	2,116	3,068
6	Dera Ismail Khan	1,068	3,799	4,867	1,086	3,923	5,009
7	Ferozpore ...	231	5,257	5,488	238	5,318	5,556
8	Gujeranwala ...	2,579	4,448	7,027	2,614	4,574	7,188
9	Gujerat ...	4,085	4,064	8,149	4,100	4,180	8,280
10	Gurdaspore ...	1,656	10,858	12,514	1,694	10,927	12,621
11	Gurgaon ...	2,410	6,389	8,799	2,461	6,594	9,055
12	Hazara ...	1,435	4,064	5,499	1,454	4,176	5,630
13	Hissar ...	3,963	3,631	7,594	3,987	3,668	7,655
14	Hoshiarpore ...	1,603	21,292	22,895	1,632	21,577	23,209
15	Julundhur ...	4,690	16,655	21,345	4,736	16,798	21,534
16	Jhelum ...	965	8,510	9,475	975	8,566	9,541
17	Jhung ...	532	2,934	3,466	541	3,060	3,601
18	Kangra ...	612	11,118	11,730	649	11,514	12,163
19	Karnaul ...	1,813	6,973	8,786	1,839	7,161	9,000
20	Kohat ...	1,187	1,112	2,299	1,198	1,153	2,351
21	Lahore ...	4,730	9,617	14,347	4,807	9,787	14,594
22	Ludianah ...	1,767	13,811	15,578	1,792	13,934	15,726
23	Montgomery ...	254	5,608	5,862	258	5,672	5,930
24	Mozuffurgurh ...	503	3,741	4,244	511	3,782	4,293
25	Multan ...	325	5,048	5,373	341	5,206	5,547
26	Peshawar ...	2,589	2,235	4,824	2,601	2,280	4,881
27	Rawal Pindi ...	1,662	11,843	13,505	1,699	12,060	13,759
28	Rohtak ...	1,849	4,208	6,057	1,900	4,332	6,232
29	Shahpore ...	1,611	6,766	8,377	1,644	6,892	8,536
30	Simla ...	322	316	638	332	324	656
31	Sirsa ...	391	3,853	4,244	408	3,906	4,314
32	Syalkot ...	1,737	18,542	20,279	1,803	18,827	20,630
	Total ...	67,037	2,40,106	3,07,143	68,110	2,44,598	3,12,708

1. (*Concluded.*)

Deaths distributed according to Religion.						Ratio of Deaths per thousand to Population.		
Hindus.			*Mohamedans.*					
In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
1,491	10,721	12,212	871	3,259	4,130	14	16	16
4,490	9,281	13,771	5,422	8,552	13,974	43	21	26
78	359	437	288	3,697	3,985	20	18	18
3,802	4,594	8,396	3,416	1,828	5,244	34	22	27
355	392	747	597	1,724	2,321	18	11	12
405	270	675	681	3,653	4,334	13	15	14
99	3,104	3,203	139	2,214	2,353	14	12	12
957	1,423	2,380	1,657	3,151	4,808	22	11	13
464	607	1,071	3,636	3,573	7,209	88	8	15
816	4,546	5,362	878	6,381	7,259	38	18	19
1,728	4,464	6,192	733	2,130	2,863	35	10	13
211	254	465	1,243	3,922	5,165	108	12	15
2,514	2,166	4,680	1,473	1,502	2,975	78	13	23
1,054	14,613	15,667	578	6,964	7,542	18	25	25
2,704	7,666	10,370	2,032	9,132	11,164	28	27	27
436	973	1,409	539	7,593	8,132	25	24	24
272	342	614	269	2,718	2,987	17	11	12
472	11,110	11,582	177	404	581	26	17	18
1,000	3,853	4,853	839	3,308	4,147	26	17	18
101	175	276	1,097	978	2,075	198	9	17
1,670	3,241	4,911	3,137	6,546	9,683	33	22	25
962	8,212	9,174	830	5,722	6,552	19	32	30
111	1,307	1,418	147	4,365	4,512	23	19	19
122	291	413	389	3,491	3,880	17	17	17
206	2,158	2,364	135	3,048	3,183	6	16	13
148	129	277	2,453	2,151	4,604	11	11	11
535	1,007	1,542	1,164	11,053	12,217	25	25	25
1,416	3,981	5,397	484	351	835	11	14	13
805	831	1,636	839	6,061	6,900	33	27	28
263	285	548	69	39	108	14	26	18
185	2,440	2,625	223	1,466	1,689	39	28	28
1,061	9,754	10,815	742	9,073	9,815	28	23	24
30,933	1,14,549	1,45,482	37,177	1,30,049	1,67,226	27	18	20

A.—2. Register of Deaths from all Causes, distributed according to Age and Sex, in the Panjab, during 1867.

Age.	Deaths in child bearing. Female. In Urban population.	Deaths in child bearing. Female. In Rural population.	Suicide. Male. In Urban population.	Suicide. Male. In Rural population.	Suicide. Female. In Urban population	Suicide. Female. In Rural population.	Deaths from poison, accident, &c., &c. Male. In Urban population.	Deaths from poison, accident, &c., &c. Male. In Rural population.	Deaths from poison, accident, &c., &c. Female. In Urban population.	Deaths from poison, accident, &c., &c. Female. In Rural population.	Deaths from disease. Male. In Urban population.	Deaths from disease. Male. In Rural population.	Deaths from disease. Female. In Urban population.	Deaths from disease. Female. In Rural population.	Total. Male. In Urban population.	Total. Male. In Rural population.	Total. Female. In Urban population.	Total. Female. In Rural population.
Born dead, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	1,217	253	906
Five months and under, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	2	44	3,454	13,549	2,995	12,077	3,455	13,579	2,997	1,212
One year and under,	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	54	9	63	5,781	13,960	4,563	11,517	5,796	14,014	4,572	11,580
14 years and under,	18	27	1	3	1	4	145	545	76	348	6,708	25,266	6,103	20,877	6,854	25,814	6,148	21,256
35 years and under,	240	780	15	53	21	70	124	663	63	314	6,250	21,492	6,363	17,667	6,389	22,208	6,687	18,831
50 years and under,	84	336	29	32	5	31	63	407	35	168	5,642	23,629	4,779	18,361	5,734	24,068	4,903	18,896
70 years and under,	...	...	3	11	2	3	75	193	28	164	4,923	20,327	3,900	16,385	5,001	20,531	3,930	16,552
Above 70 years, ...	...	...	...	5	...	2	7	88	11	54	2,772	13,056	2,804	11,943	2,779	13,149	2,815	11,999
Grand Total, ...	342	1,143	48	104	29	110	430	1,980	224	1,155	35,530	1,31,279	31,507	1,08,827	36,330	1,34,580	32,355	1,12,141

V. A.—3.—Return of Deaths from Disease in the Panjab in each month of the year 1867.

Month.	Deaths from Small Pox.			Deaths from Cholera.			Deaths from Fever.			Deaths from other Diseases.			Total Deaths from Disease.		
	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.	In Urban population.	In Rural population.	Total.
January, ...	295	983	1,278	32	101	133	2,392	11,443	13,835	843	4,907	5,750	3,562	17,434	20,996
February,	215	998	1,213	31	52	83	1,678	8,757	10,435	766	3,576	4,342	2,690	13,383	16,073
March, ...	255	1,265	1,520	80	216	296	1,952	8,433	10,385	783	3,657	4,440	3,070	13,571	16,641
April, ...	365	1,754	2,119	1,507	2,772	4,279	2,091	7,499	9,590	1,028	3,352	4,380	4,991	15,377	20,368
May, ...	560	2,592	3,152	2,197	5,982	8,179	2,851	9,404	12,255	1,308	4,722	6,030	6.916	22,700	29,616
June, ...	512	2,631	3,143	2,559	5,902	4,861	2,766	9,794	12,560	1,131	4,974	6,105	6,968	23,301	30,269
July, ...	421	1,926	2,347	2,018	6,439	8,457	2,489	8,842	11,331	1,372	3,998	5,370	6,300	21,205	27,505
August, ...	222	1,063	1,285	2,485	4,638	7,123	3,006	8,995	12,001	1,328	5,050	6,378	7,041	19,746	26,787
September,	109	607	716	1,264	3,261	4,525	4,196	14,831	19,027	1,243	5,623	6,866	6,812	24,322	31,134
October, ...	123	500	623	178	1,065	1,243	5,482	19,084	24,566	1,312	5,653	6,965	7,095	26,302	33,397
November,	253	942	1,195	28	293	321	4,954	15,745	20,699	1,238	5,222	6,460	6,473	22,202	28,675
December,	729	1,978	2,707	3	43	46	3,055	13,942	16,997	1,332	4,600	5,932	5,119	20,563	25,682
...	4,059	17,239	21,298	12,382	30,764	48,146	36,912	1,36,769	1,73,681	13,684	55,334	69,018	67,037	2,40,106	3,07,143

V. C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Panjab during the year 1867.

	Number of Operators.	Persons Treated.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			
					R. A. P.		
By Panjab Vaccine Establishment,	99	1,26,402	3,960	1,30,362	37,426 2 5	1,26,402	To these should be added cases "Doubtful," "Re-vaccinated," and "Unknown,"—4,458.
By Dispensary Vaccinators, ..	56	42,345	9,894	52,230	5,963 11 5	42,345	Do. Do. Do.—9,507.
Total,	155	1,68,747	13,854	1,82,601	43,389 13 10	1,68,747	